Education - 1926

Industrial Schools

Alabama.

Lincoln University Professor Cites Most Important Events in Past Year

To the Editor:

I cannot think of any great outstanding fact in the Negro world for 1925 that deserves especially to be mentioned above all others. There are, however, two that seem to me to be perhaps of more than unusual value to the cause of the Negro.

The first of these is the marvelous success of the Hampton-Tuskegee Campaign for funds, which shows that the interest in the Negro education is not dying out in this country; but rather that it is an incoming tide, which promises much for the future.

The second is the wonderful and growing success of Roland Hayes as a singer. This is not simply a personal triumph; it is an achievement of which the whole race is proud. And far more than this, it has brought home to thousands of white people a new and (to them) surprising realization of the power and talent inherent in the American Negro. After all, sentiment is one of the controlling factors in the race problem, and Mr. Hayes has sung his way into the hearts of many, whose heads are impervious to arguments. As such he is one of the best assets of the race.

Robert M. Labarge,
Professor of History, Lincoln U[illegible]

Clipping - Lincoln

7-23-26

Baltimore, Md.

MAY 20 1926

Pickens County Training School Closes 22nd

NEGRO INSTITUTION ERECTING INFLUENTIAL COLORED RACE

Faculty of Six Teachers, Vocational Agricultural and Domestic Science Departments and Various Projects Maintained.

BY STAFF CORRESPONDENT

The Pickens County Training school for negroes, about five and a half miles west of here on the Pickensville-Carrollton public road has just closed out its twenty-second annual scholastic term, the commencement festivities beginning Sunday, two weeks ago, and lasting until the past Friday, when the largest program during the closing exercises was rendered.

On the opening day of the commencement week, which fell on May 9, a joint Sunday school and Mothers' Day program was fittingly carried out by the negroes at the P. C. T. S. Rev. James Howard, colored minister, of Pickensville, delivered a combined educational and commencement sermon before a large crowd to close out activities for Sunday.

A play by the primary department, entitled, "A Trip To Storyland," was scheduled to have been presented Monday night, but the weather prevented and it was given later in the week.

A combination of characters from the third, fourth and fifth grades gave "Jayville Junction," a comedy in three acts, Tuesday night before another crowded house. Then, on Thursday, a third play, "A Poor Married Man," highly recommended for high school production and which has already been given in several accredited white high schools of Pickens county, was presented by the sixth and seventh grades combined.

Big Program Friday.

Friday was the biggest day of the twenty-second annual closing, although the colored race of the training school vicinity was much disappointed at the inability of M. H. Griffin, department of education, to be present and deliver an address, as had been previously programmed. However, County Superintendent of Education W. H. Storey, and Mrs. Margaret Broadus, elementary supervisor of Pickens, both of Carrollton, along with several other visitors from this city were in attendance and aided in making the day complete.

At 10 o'clock in the morning, Friday, the various departments of the colored training school were thrown open to the visiting public, but the sights on the touring inspection are related in a later paragraph.

A short time before 12 o'clock, the visitors were called into the auditroium of the main building where quite an interesting program was carried out. The colored people were there in large numbers while several white visitors from Carrollton were seated on the stage. R. M. Mitchell, principal of the Pickens county training school, called the house to order and opened the program by leading the song, Stand Up, with Etha Campbell, home economics teacher, of the school, furnishing music at the piano. Mitchell then called upon several students, seated in the audience, for verses from the Bible, not naming any certain pupil, and numerous verses were given. All of the twenty-one negro girls of the home economic department were dressed in white clothes and were seated on the five front rows in the middle section, not a one violating the color of dress.

Principal Mitchell led in singing, Seek And Ye Shall Find. The program was briefly outlined and it was announced that M. H. Griffin, from the department of education, had not arrived, but everything would be carried out.

Prof. Storey in Charge.

At this point, the session was turned over to Prof. W. H. Storey, who immediately called upon Mary Sanifer, colored supervisior for the county, to make a short talk. In a clean cut language, she told of the work that had been accomplished during the recent county wide clean up campaign. In closing she remarked that "Our homes favor the owner," bringing laughter from the audience.

Rev. I. Harkins, colored minister, was requested to make a few words relative to the school at Pickensville. This he hid very ably, pointing out that the school building there was well worth $3,000. Upon closing his short talk, Mr. Storey questioned Harkins about the Frisco situation in the western part of Pickens, whereupon the colored minister promptly rose again and humorously said that he had heard a whistel blow while coming up from Pickensville, and he though it sounded uike Mr. Kurn's big locomotive making its way down the Tombigbee Valley route.

Prof. Storey then called upon Mrs. Broadus, county elementary supervistor for a few remarks and she, in well and appropriate chosen words, complimented the progressive work being made at the Pickens county training school and told the colored people of her earnest desire to see their institution grow larger and greater.

Prof. Storey followed Mrs. Broadus with some interesting facts regarding the re-building of the dormitory for the negroes which was destroyed a few months ago by fire of unknown origin, stating that around $2,400 was alreary in sight toward the construction of a new building for the boarding students on the campus of the training school. After several other statements by Mr. Storey, the white visitors from Carrollton retired from the auditorium and turned the session over to the officials of the school.

In the afternoon, following intermission for dinner, chapel exercises and field day exercises were held on the large training school campus, while at 8 o'clock, "A Bachelor's House Party," the play by the high school department, was given in the auditorium of the main building, closing out the twenty-second annual session and the 1925-26 scholastic term.

Erecting Leadership Monument

This colored institution, one of the oldest of its kind in Alabama, is molding an influential citizenship for the colored race of Pickens county. No person can see the real, honest-to-goodness upbuilding of the negro race that the Pickens County training school is doing until a thorough study and inspection of the surroundings and environments has been made of this particular section of the county. It is building leadership; has been doing so for more than twenty years; and will continue to do so as long as the school supervision remains in its present path. The colored race of Pickens, that in which the P. C. T. S. is located, is not the same as that of other sections of the county; there is something present that cannot be found elsewhere; it's hard to explain, but nevertheless, the difference is there.

Faculty.

The training school maintains a standard faculty of six teachers. R. M. Mitchell is principal and has been for four years. Clifford Epes is the vocational agricultural instructor. He has been serving in this capacity for five years. Etha Campbell filled the position of home economics instructor for her first year at this institution. Odelle J. Hill, another teacher who has just closed her first year on

the faculty, has been instructing the first and second grades. Charles Bell Noland, with three year's experience on the training school faculty, taught the third, fourth and fifth grades, while Lucy Spencer had charge of the sixth and seventh grades. This is her sixth year of service at the P. C. T. S. Thus, it can be seen that, as a whole, the faculty has been well squipped with experience in teaching.

During the 1925-26 scholastic term, there were 175 students enrolled, although the average attendance would naturally be somewhat smaller.

Vocational Agriculture Department

Of this number, there were 22 students taking vocational agricultural courses under the direction of Clifford Epes, whose classes were held in a separate vocational building. For the training school, there are around 10 acres of land owned and cultivated. Each vocational pupil carries a project, ranging from two to six acres each. Of course, cotton takes the leading role in these urojects, every vocational student carrying this crop in his project.

The vocational building, setting back from the main building is well equipped for this department. It has two rooms, both neately kept. Plenty of garden tools and such iike are carried along with other implements for the use of the vocational students. Several projects completed by the students can be found on display in the building, showing the calibre of work done there.

Home Economics Department

Etha Campbell had 21 girls enrolled in the department of home economics and manual arts. The rear room on the first floor of the main building is used for these classes. It is filled with rugs, baskets, shuck hats, etc., that were made solely by the students during the '25-'26 session. Two sewing machines were used and two stoves maintained for carrying out the work along these lines. Each of the 21 home economics girls wore solid white dresses during the commencement week.

The building in use now is well kept throughout. Nowhere can be found marks of improper conduct on the part of the pupils. Its desks are not decorated with cuts and other forms of disfigurance which usually are easily noticed in the white high schools of Pickens county; they are absolutely protected and the students take pride in seeing that everything is carried out like it should be. They co-operate. That's the proper expression.

In addition to these two departments, there is a well supplied library on the second floor of the main building ,adjoining which there is a large auditorium with a seating capacity of two or three hundred. Swinging doors are maintained in the auditorium so that it can be transformed into class rooms. The principal's office is also on the second floor of the main building, while the remaining space of the building is taken up by two large class rooms on the first floor.

Established in 1904.

1904 saw the establishment of the Pickens County Training school for negroes, although a separate building was not used during the opening year, but a church well served the purpose. In 1905, the building was completed and occupied. It stood up-til 1915 when it was destroyed by fire. Immediately afterwards, the present building was erected and has been in active use for eleven years, making twenty-two years that the school has been an organized institution.

Until a few months ago, a dormitory for the boarding students stood on the campus at the side of the main building. Somewhere near $2,400 has already been announced as being in sight, $1,650 coming as insurance and $800 from a large northern building fund. The matter of constructing the dormitory on the state and federal aid basis has been discussed but set aside, and within several months, it is thought that actual work toward erecting the new dormitory will be inauguarted.

SNOW HILL NORMAL INSTITUTE OPENS

Program Begins Fall Term of Negro Institution; Big Year Expected

SNOW HILL, ALA., Sept. 13—Special to The Advertiser. The 35th session of the Snow Hill Normal and Industrial Institute, Harry Simms, principal, opened Monday with a large enrollment of students from all parts of the Black Belt, and others coming in on every train. The features of the exercises held in the chapel were demonstrations in first aid, health and home sanitation by Pansy Clavis of Minneapolis, Minn., a trained nurse who will serve as matron, preparation and serving of food by C. Collins, in charge of domestic science, in the proper storage of sweet potatoes by E. C. Dobbs of Tuskegee Institute, state supervising agent, closing with an address by C. M. Kynette, of Tuskegee Institute, state club agent for negro boys, and a demonstration in selecting and caring for the dairy cow.

In the afternoon an instructive program was rendered with musical selections showing the summer work done in the north and west by Principal Simms and his wife, formerly organist and instructor in vocal music at Tuskegee Institute, and who gave a new interpretation of negro spirituals by Fischer, Burleigh and Dett. Burleigh's arrangement of "Nobody Knows the Trouble I've Seen," produced a fine impression.

Dr. Brooks Preaches.

The opening sermon was preached Sunday afternoon by Dean R. E. Brooks, of Payne University, Selma, Alabama, who selected for his text, Luke 19:10, "The Son of Man Came to seek and to save that which was lost," stressing as his theme, "The Ideal of Christian Education." Dean Brooks was accompanied by Dean Owens of Selma University, who conducted the devotional exercises.

Among other things, Dean Brooks declared that Jesus Christ believed in the education of the heart, the head and the hand, the heart when he taught us to love our neighbor, the head when he said: "Search the scriptures"; the hand when he healed the withered hand. Many of our schools he said, had ostracized, segregated and Jim-crowed Jesus Christ.

W. G. Simpson, chairman of the local board of trustees and whose late father was a staunch friend of the school from its origin to his death, expressed delight with the opening exercises and with the outlook for the school. Farmers who were present declared that they were greatly benefited by the exercises.

Principal Simms declared that the school will have one of the best years in its history. This assurance is based upon the fact, he said, that the following friends of the institution have constituted themselves into a committee to sponsor the school.

Finance Committee.

James H. Post, chairman, Finance committee, New York; Wm. H. Baldwin, 229 Madison avenue, New York; Clarence H. Kelsey, president Title Guarantee and Trust Co.; 176 Broadway, New York; Dr. Thomas Jesse Jones, educational director, Phelps-Stokes Fund, 101 Park avenue, New York; Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal, Tuskegee Institute.

Advertiser 9-8-26
Montgomery, Ala.

PROPOSES COLONY FOR NEGRO FARMERS

Snow Hill Institute Makes Plans To Divide Estate Into Tracts

SNOW HILL, ALA., Dec. 14.—Special to The Advertiser.—Teachers and students of Snow Hill institute, Prof. Henry Simms, principal, heard a sermon Sunday preached by Rev. A. F. Owens, dean of Selma university, using for his text: "Open wide thy mouth, and I will fill it." Ps. 81:10.

Discussing the text Dean Owens said, among other things, George Muller, founder of the Faith Home for Orphans in Bristol, England, stated that the text chosen was the inspiration of his achievements in caring for thousands of orphans and in raising more than seven million dollars for that purpose without asking any person for a dollar. He simply opened wide his mouth in prayer and God filled it and supplied all the means, he stated.

When William Carey, the first foreign missionary sent out from England was about to leave for India he selected for his theme, "Attempt great things for God; expect great things from God," Rev. Owen pointed out.

God is honored by our faith in Him. This is true today and has been true in all ages when his people have honored him by faith. The dean urged upon the young people of his audience to consecrate their lives to God and attempt great things for God and humanity.

Principal Simms stated that the trustees of the school, W. G. Simpson, chairman, have decided to divide a thousand acres of the school's land into ten, twenty, thirty and forty acre lots and sell on reasonable terms to negro farmers who wish to own homes. The object will be, said Principal Simms, to form a colony of thrifty, enterprising negro farmers and encourage them to own homes. The school, he said, is to be the center of the colony.

The plan meets the approval of many white land owners who will offer the same inducements if more land is needed. The school now owns 1,700 acres of rich farm lands.

The work of Harry Simms at Snow Hill, the first offspring of Tuskegee institute under Booker T. Washington, is endorsed by Dr. R. R. Moton and other Tuskegee officials: Dr. Thomas Jesse Jones, educational director Phelps Stokes fund; James H. Post, New York, Clarence Kelsey, New York and others.

Thirty-one years ago Dr. Washington said concerning the plant: "I am very anxious to see the school there develop into an important institution. There is a wide terrifory there almost unreached and the school will have a field all its own. I think it wise and sensible to get everything in regard to the school on a permanent basis."

Advertiser 12-15-26
Montgomery, Ala.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Democrat

DEC 9 1926

Tuskegee and Hampton

Enrollment of students at Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, is said to have broken all records this year. Many young men and girls could not be accommodated and had to be turned away, according to reports. From all parts of the South inquiries and messages of encouragement have been received, showing that the people of the Southern states are thoroughly alive to the importance of work being done at the Institute to improve the condition of young Americans of African ancestry.

American Negro progress, particularly in the last quarter-century, has been such as to attract the attention of the leaders of thought in many lands. Starting with virtually nothing at the date of emancipation Southern Negroes in the first twenty-five years of their freedom had made a good beginning in the direction of both economic independence and education. Hampton Institute already had proved that one sure road to economic freedom was the education of the hands as well as the brains of its pupils. In the second quarter century of liberty for the colored people of the South Tuskegee has come to occupy a place of leadership by developing the idea first put to practical test at Hampton.

Recently a leader among African natives visited the Alabama school and spoke on the problem of the Negro in South Africa, where the natives are restricted to reservation life to a large extent. He said that in such schools

... as Tuskegee lay the hope of the black man, not only in America but in Africa. He also pointed out that the progress of the Negro had been far greater in America than in Africa, the homeland of the race.

Education-1926

Industrial Schools.

Arkansas.

DEDICATE NEGRO SCHOOL.

MARIANNA, Ark., Dec. 3.—Dr. Sutton E. Griggs of Memphis was the principal speaker at the dedication and formal opening of the Robert R. Moton Training School here Thursday. Other negro speakers were G. Lake Imes of Tuskegee Institute, Dr. J. H. Barnett of Hot Springs, Scipio A. Jones of Little Rock, S. A. Woodard of Pine Bluff, E. A. Kendall of Hot Springs, R. C. Childress of Little Rock, John L. Webb of Hot Springs, Anna M. Strong, principal of the school, and Dr. E. J. Money, who presided at the meeting.

The new school is said to be one of the best equipped in the state. The school and equipment is valued at $45,000. The site includes five acres.

A number of white people attended the exercises. A second programme was given in the evening. J. R. Daggett, president of the school board; Hugh Mixon, secretary, and A. G. Samuels, the contractor who built the school, were included on the programme.

NEGROES DEDICATE SCHOOL AT MARIANNA

Robert R. Moton Training School Cost $29,000.

MARIANNA, Ark., Dec. 3.—The negro population of this place, reinforced by members of the race from various parts of the state have just brought to a close exercises connected with the dedication of the Robert R. Moton Training School, erected here by the board of education at a cost of $29,000.

The Rev. G. Lake Imes, of Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala., delivered the principal address in the afternoon. At night remarks were made by J. R. Daggett, president of the board of education, who gave the history of the movement to erect the building. He stated that the presence of Dr. Sutton E. Griggs, of Memphis, Tenn., to deliver the dedicatory address, was due to the fact that the death of C. P. J. Mooney had caused him to seek the services of Dr. Griggs, stating that he was head and shoulders above other leaders of his race in the nation, and that the south would bloom as a rose if the negro people would act in keeping with his advice.

Dr. Griggs was introduced by Dr. E. J. Money, and delivered an address in explanation of his policy of interracial co-operation that thrilled his large audience, composed of members of both races. He stated the building of thes hcool being dedicated was due to inter-racial co-operation.

Prominent business men of the city, members of the board of education, representatives of the Jeans and Slater funds, and the superintendents of the public schools of Lee and Phillips counties were among those present. A telegram of congratulation from the representatives of the oltsenwald fund was read.

Education - 1926
Industrial Schools

Georgia.

ATLANTA, GA. JOURNAL

AUG 20 1926

Colored Mission Groups Convene at Institute

Approximately 2,300 persons attended the meeting Thursday night of the national convention of colored Women's Missionary societies at the Atlanta Normal and Industrial institute. Rev. Richard D. Stinson, of the school, was the principal speaker.

Other speakers at the meeting were J. A. Martin, editor of the Sunday school department of the C. M. E. church, Nashville, Tenn., who dealt with the Bible in the home, and John Harmon, presiding elder of the Macon district. Leaders in the Home and Foreign Missionary society, including P. A. Harper, of Mount Carmel, S. C.; Celeste Cooper, G. E. Andrews, Josie Anderson, M. L. Burroughs and Marie Moore, of Atlanta, were called to report on their work. Dr. R. H. Kelly, of Washington, D. C., delivered the sermon.

Sunday services announced are prayer meeting, 5 o'clock in the morning; Sunday school at 10:30 o'clock, with preaching at both 3 o'clock and 7:30 o'clock afternoon.

38 SCHOOLS ADDED TO CREDITED LIS

Athens, Ga., April 8.—(Special.)—The Georgia Commission on Accredited Schools, met yesterday at th university to pass upon the 1926-2 list of schools. There are nine members on the commission.

Dr. J. S. Stewart, the chairman, announces that 38 new schools were added to the list. The total for the year is 311.

Below are the new schools added Athens, State Normal academy; Atlanta, Peacock school; Attapulgus high; Bremen high; Brinson consolidated; Byron consolidated; Chatsworth high; Chauncey high; Collins high; Colquitt high; Davisboro high; Estanollee Vocational high; Fairburn high; Fairmount high; Hahira high; Hamilton high; Hinesville high; Homerville high; Ila high; Kingsland public school; Kite consolidated high; Meigs high; Menlo high; Morgan high; Molena high; Morven high; Morganton, Fannin county high; Oakwood high; Ochlochnee consolidated high; Pinehurst high; Register high; Sale City high; Grayson, route No. 1, Snellville consolidated high; Stone Mountain high; Sycamore high; Talbotton consolidated high; Warwick high school.

Negro schools: Brunswick, Selden Normal and Indhstrial institnte.

Athens, Ga., Sunday

SEP 16 1926

NEGRO CLUB GIRLS AND BOYS HOLD MEETING HERE

The second district elimination contest for Negro club boys and girls in Georgia was held here in Athens Tuesday in the Negro High and Industrial School building. The girls made yeast bread and biscuits and corn muffins. They cut out and made two school dresses.

The boys judged hogs, dairy cows, potatoes, and corn. This was a very enthusiastic contest.

State supervisors P. O. Stone Prof. Tabor of the Smith-Lever and Smtih-Hughes agricultural departments, and Miss Camilla Weems of the Home-Demonstration work conducted the contests. The contestants were in charge of D. A. Starks, County Demonstration of Clarke, Mrs. Tolbert of Jackson county and Mrs. Russell of Newton County. This contest inspired the boys and girls present and they promised to do more and better work in their respective clubs.

Toperton, Ga.

AUG 6 - 1926

NEGRO SCHOOL DOING SOME FINE CANNING AT SCHOOL

The Keysville High and Industrial school located atKeysville , one of Burke county's foremost negro schools, has an excellent canning plant which is being operated at this season of the year to its utmost capacity. Fruits, vegetables, jellies, apple butters and tomatoes are receiving attention now and some splendid work is being done under the direction of Prof I E Bryan, who is in charge of the school and the plant. For the past several years they have canned tomatoes for market, but this year they enlarged upon the work and are now putting up a fine article of apple jelly. Over 200 dozen jars have been sold to the Waynesboro Grocery Company, who have bought their output of tomatoes the past few years.

In making the jellies, canning or preserving no comercial preparations are used to make the jellies set up or make the vegetables or fruits color, only natural juices and sugar being used.

Prof. Bryan wil can your fruits, tomatoes or vegetables for pay or toll if you will carry them to the school. Cans and glasses are furnished at wholesale prices.

Thus it is seen that a most interesting and thriving little industry is going on in full blast at this season of the year, and the colored children are learning a worth while trade along with their work.

The Citizen congratulates Prof. Bryan upon his good work and hopes our people encourage him to go ahead with it. — Waynesboro True Citizen.

ATLANTA, GA. Constitution

SEP 6 1926

HOLMES INSTITUTE TO OPEN TUESDAY

With the largest enrollment from out-of-town cities in the history of the institution, President R. B. Holmes, of the Holmes institute, announced Sunday night that all arrangements had been completed for opening exercises Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock. Registration and examinations will be held Monday and Tuesday.

"The solution of the educational problem of the colored people of Atlanta and the south, is the only medium through which the colored people can reach the highest development and become assets, in place of liabilities, to our country," President Holmes declared in an address Sunday afternoon in the school chapel.

Education-1926

North Carolina.

Industrial Schools.

NEW YORK CITY WORLD

APRIL 4, 1926

$250,000 NEGRO SCHOOL BUILT ON 15 CENTS CAPITAL

From Small Home in 1904 Laurinburg Institute Now Boasts of Twelve Buildings

500 MEN AND WOMEN PUPILS ARE ENROLLED

Booker T. Washington Given Credit for Its Existence—Work Showing Big Results

Property free of debt, valued at $250,000 and about 500 young Negro men and women enrolled is the present status of the Laurinburg Normal and Industrial Institute of Laurinburg, N. C.

The school was organized in 1904 in a small frame building worth about $250, with only 15 cents in cash and with twenty Negro boys and girls in attendance. Now there are twelve buildings, three of brick construction. The students come from North and South Carolina, Georgia and New York.

The school really owes its existence to the late Booker T. Washington, leader of the Negroes, who in 1904 sent E. M. McDuffie to Laurinburg to teach. Mr. McDuffie is still the Principal of the school.

Growth Is Rapid

"Twenty-one years ago," he said, in describing the history of the institution, "Booker T. Washington asked me to come to Laurinburg to teach the colored people. I came and started the school in an old building with a handful of students and 15 cents in cash. Since that time the work has gradually grown until now it has nineteen teachers, upward of 500 students and property valued at $250,000, all free of debt.

"Through the work of teachers and students, the moral tone of our people is being aroused to the contemplation of higher ideals, and they are at last becoming serious as to the sober side of life. Excursions, parties and a good time generally are slowly but surely being relegated to the rear. Our farmers are studying how to become better farmers and better in all walks of life. We are improving in workshops and the various industries.

"Verily, the school room is doing much in awakening the dormant energies of the Negro for good. In fact, the school's influence is helping the people generally. Where there were ignorance and indifference, now we have a fair measure of intelligence and thrift. The people are buying homes and property and in many ways showing signs of aspiration for a higher, better and more useful life.

"We also do a lot of extension work, and it is gratifying to see how hundreds of farmers, with their wives and children, turn out seeking information, demonstration and co-operation. I have been thus enabled to help my people here in North Carolina by giving them the new truth and the new light and pointing them on to a better way."

Trades Are Taught

At the school are taught English, blacksmithing, wheelwrighting, printing, laundering, sewing, cooking and the other domestic sciences, housekeeping and nursing. Among those who have indorsed the institution are N. C. Newbold, Director of the Division of Negro Education in the office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction of North Carolina; L. M. Peele, School Superintendent for Scott County, North Carolina, and S. W. Raab, School Superintendent of Laurinberg, N. C.

Shortly before his death the late B. N. Duke, most of whose fortune went to Duke University, notified Mr. McDuffie that if the school would raise $25,000 he would add a similar sum to it. The $50,000, if it is obtained, will be added to the endowment.

Education-1926

Industrial Schools

Pennsylvania.

Facts About The Uplift Industrial School At Mont Clare, Pennsylvania

(Founded by Charles W. Long in May 1922 at Philadelphia, Pa.)

Mont Clare, Pa.—The institution was founded because the need for one of its type was so evident in Pennsylvania. There were not sufficient child-caring, institutions which would admit the [illegible] colored children coming before the Juvenile Courts. The dependent and neglected children, who had committed no crimes were [illegible] stitutions where their morals w lowered through association. institution stands between that ty of institution and the courts, chi caring agencies and [illegible] in orc to protect the child and train it f future living.

New York Age 4-17-26

New York N.Y.

The purpose is to carry on a no sectarian school for dependent a neglected boys from seven to sixte years of age, who will be taught, addition to their common school ed cation, a useful trade.

A 32-acre farm, with one ten-roo stone house, was purchased in 19 at Mont Clare, Montgomery County Pennsylvania, thirty miles from Philadelphia, as a permanent location fo the school.

In the fall of 1924 the Department of Public Instruction of Pennsylvania agreed to supervise the educational work at the school. A state teacher was assigned in December 1924, thereby helping the school in saving the expense of private teachers and bringing the educational work up to the standard of the public schools of Pennsylvania.

Ninety-eight boys between the ages of 7 and 16 have been trained and cared for since 1922. Nearly one-third of the boys in the institution are absolutely dependent, with either indifferent parents, very poor parents or no parents. This group must be sheltered, clothed, and fed on 5(cents per day, the rate of board received per boy. We are trying to show the counties the importance of increasing this amount so that boys may be better cared for.

The school was incorporated in March, 1925 and is managed by a board of trustees. The school is operated on the small income from board paid by the County Commissioners, parents and other societies, and donations from churches, individuas and campaign work.

The following improvements have been made at the school: dormitory and equipment for 42; school house; barn; fire escape; artesian well.

The trustees are Rev. C. A. Tindley, president; Edward W. Henry, vice president; George I. Hallman, treasurer; Clarence R. Whyte, secretary; Rev. J. C. Beckett, assistant secretary; Rev. F. D. Atkins, Marcus A. Bernard, Walter H. Cassélle, Mrs. Laura L. Davis, Mrs. Mary C Ellis, Mrs. Anna M. Gale, John T. Gibson, Mrs. Lena Trent-Gordon, Samuel B. Hart, Dr. R. Emmet Jones, Mrs. Maude Morrissett.

Staff: Chas. W. Long, founder and superintendent; Miss Emelyne J. Tindley, assistant superintendent; Dorothy O. Coleman, secretary.

The boys of the school will give two programs in New York. At the Carlton Avenue Y. M. C. A., on Thursday evening April 29, and at the West 135th Street Branch on the next nig

South Carolina.

Education - 1926
Industrial Schools.

PENN SCHOOL, on St. Helena Island, South Carolina, which has been the subject of several articles in Survey Graphic, notably those by the principal, Rossa B. Cooley, and the one in the September issue, on A School Somewhere, keeps on with its program of education by means of community activities, according to the sixty-third annual report. For example, the Island, under the leadership of the school, has for three years won prizes in the national Better Homes contest. Work along this line was begun in 1923, when the Island won third prize, with a six-room cottage completely furnished with borrowed furnishings. In 1924, a small Island house, repaired and furnished with home-made furnishings, won second prize. And in 1925, a house built of old and new lumber won a special first prize. "Better homes" has taken its place beside "better farming" in the idealism of the Island.

Survey 1-15-26
New York, N.Y.

Augusta, Ga. CHRONICLE
NOV 28 1926

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT BETTIS ACADEMY

Bettis Academy, large negro school located between Augusta and Johnston, S. C., was yesterday visited by a destructive fire which destroyed Butler's Hall, a dormitory housing some 90 odd students and teachers. No estimate of the loss could be learned, but it is understood that the damage to the building and the loss of personal property will reach a high figure.

According to information the students were at dinner when the fire started. Those in the dining room said that it appeared that the fire originated probably on the second floor of the building, and spread so rapidly that those who occoupied Butlers Hall had no chance to save their belongings.

According to information no one was injured.

Education-1926

Industrial Schools.

Tennessee.

MEMPHIS

TENNESSEE

NOV 5 1926

NEW SCHOOL FOR NEGROES.

MILAN, Tenn., Nov. 4.—The Industrial Training School for Negroes of this place has recently been completed. This building is a modern brick school building with an auditorium and six class rooms. It is located on a campus of 10 acres and is the best negro school building in Gibson County. This is the only negro training school in the county and is the best equipped building.

Education- 1926
Industrial Schools.

Virginia

Alleged Ku Klux Attack On Hampton Reminder Of Demonstration At Tuskegee

Acts Of Violence Against Either School Would Arouse The Nation Like the Firing of the Confederates Upon Fort Sumpter

By CARL MURPHY

The situation at Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va., where the Anglo-Saxon Clubs, aided, it is said, by the Ku Klux Klan, are attempting to force segregation at public functions in the Institute Auditorium is comparable to the Ku Klux demonstration against Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Alabama, and the U. S. Veterans Hospitals located nearby, two years ago.

President 0ames E. Gregg, of Hampton Institute, wired the AFRO-AMERIC,N Monday that there is absolutely no truth in Lester Walton's article printed in the New York World Sunday, December 17th, alleging that Hampton Institute is an armed camp because of Ku Klux threats there.

Major Allen Washington, Commandant at Hampton in a wire to the AFRO-AMERICAN last week, denied news reports that the Ku Klux burned a cross on the Institute grounds, and sent him a warning to leave Hampton within ten days. These despatches were carried by the NEW YORK AGE and the Associated Negro Press.

Nevertheless it is known that a number of white folk in the vicinity of Hampton, displeased over the fact that reserved seats for whites were not available when the Denishawn Dancers gave a special performance for the student body last spring, instigated a systematic attack upon the Institute.

The leading spirits in this movement are the Newport News Daily Press, John Powell, white, a celebrated pianist and composer, and the Anglo Saxon Club.

Jealousy

The editor of the NEWS is said to have been among those unable to secure a front reserved seat for the Denishawn performance. Mr. Powell's animus is said to be due in part to jealousy of Nathaniel Dett, Hampton's musical director and composer under whose auspices the Institute has become the musical center of Eastern Virginia. Mr. Powell, reports say, was not successful in his efforts to stage a number of musical events of similar character. He is a leading spirit in the Anglo-Saxon Clubs.

These clubs have asked the Virginia legislature to pass a law compelling segregation of the races at public performances at which an admission is charged.

Hardly Affect Hampton

Such a law even if passed would hardly affect Hampton, which with its five million dollar endowment is the richest institution in the state. The Institute could well afford to make all functions on the campus free and thus continue its present seating arrangements.

Officially, Hampton regards this attacks of this minority group as not of sufficient moment to warrant action of the Institute trustee board. It is known that a number of influential whites of the state disagree with the Anglo-Saxon clubs in their fight on Hampton.

It is, they say, an attempt of white folk to invite themselves to dinner in a colored person's home and then declare that the colored host shall eat in the kitchen. Hampton's record of fifty-eight years is a constructive institution operating without state aid, turning out useful citizens, and teaching cooperation and good will between the races is not lost sight of by better thinking white people, who will be arrayed on the side of Hampton in the fight to enact the Anglo-Saxon Clubs' resolution into law.

At Tuskegee

Two years ago the eyes of the nation were turned towards that other big industrial school of the South, Tuskegee Institute, founded by Booker T. Washington, Hampton graduate, and now directed by his able successor, Robert Russa Moton, likewise a Hampton graduate urged the President to replace the and former commandant.

The voice of the race at that time urgedt he President to replace the white personnel at Tuskegee U. S. Veterans' Hospital with an all colored staff.

Principals of Tuskegee have always had the ear of the White House. Booker T. Washington's luncheon with President Roosevelt shook the foundations of the old South. Principal Moton was chosen by President Wilson as a special emissary to the battle front in the World War.

Dr. Moton also favored a colored staff for the Veterans' Hospital and word went out that the white staff should gradually be replaced by colored.

Then it was that the Ku Klux Klan in hoods, masks and gowns, paraded the town of Tuskegee, marching past the Veterans Hospital and Tuskegee Institute grounds.

DESPATCHES

The AFRO-AMERICAN carried despatches declaring that threats had been made against the hospital, the Institute and the life of Principal Moton. It was necessary, the articles stated to guard the Moton home day and night and provide the principal with a body guard.

Dr. Kenney, head of the Institute hospital, and a candidate for the post of surgeon-in-chief at the Veterans Hospital received death threats from the Klan and was warned to leave at once.

Eventually the better thinking element of the white race asserted itself. The minority had said "This is the biggest thing in this section it should be managed by white people." The more influential element however come to realize that if colored doctors and nurses could not attend colored patients in a colored hospital, then the scheme of colored teachers for colored schools was also wrong and Tuskegee Institute was wrong in training colored people for any purpose.

Petered Out

So the threatened attack on Tuskegee by the Klan petered out, Soon after colored doctors arrived and Dr. Joseph L. Ward, was sent from Washington, to become head of the hospital. He managed well and no interracial tangles developed.

The alleged Klan threat at Hampton is expected to die out in the same manner. Close observers declare that it will never come to more than threats. Overt acts of unwarranted violence against either Hampton or Tuskegee would stir the North like the firing of the confederates upon Fort Sumpter at the opening of the Civil War.

Ku Klux

The Ku Klux, they say, are powerful enough to destroy either institution overnight, but the violence to innocent and defenseless students and teachers, the destruction of schools dedicated to the making of useful citizens and better relations between the races, would arouse in the South as well as in the North such a wave of popular indignation, that congress would be compelled to outlaw the klan, and a conscience-stricken nation would rush to rebuild upon the wreckage Hamptons and Tuskegees for more numerous and in grander proportions.

Armstrong League Honors Hampton Institute Founder

The annual service in recognition of General Armstrong's birthday was held in Memorial Church, Hampton Institute, Sunday, January 31, by the Armstrong League.

A similar service will take place at Second Calvary Baptist Church, Norfolk, at 3 o'clock, Sunday, February 7, when the local chapter of the League will render a program.

Dr. C. P. Madison, pastor will make the opening prayer, the Hampton Quartette and the Hampton local quartette will sing; Atty. Thomas H. Reid will introduce Dr. Thomas W. Turner of Hampton Institute who will make the formal address.

In addition to the many Hamptonians residing in and around Norfolk and Portsmouth, the usual accompaniment of well-wishers is expected to be present.

DR. BOWIE HAMPTON'S FOUNDER'S DAY ORATOR

Rector of Grace Congregational Church Praises Former Principals of Institution — Had Richmond Charge Eleven Years.

HAMPTON, Feb. 1.—The Rev. Dr. Walter Russell Bowie, rector of Grace Church, New York City, delivered the Founder's Day Address Sunday at Hampton Institute.

Dr. James E. Gregg, Principal of Hampton Institute, in introducing Dr. Bowie, said:

"We welcome with deep gladness and gratitude as the speaker and guest of honor on this Founder's Day the Rev. Walter Russell Bowie, for eleven years rector of St. Paul's Church in Richmond, now rector of Grace Church in New York City, a sound scholar, a true poet, a convincing preacher of humane theology. A worthy son of Virginia, he exemplifies in his lineage the old South at its best and in his own generous spirit the new South at its freest and best."

Dr. Bowie paid a warm tribute to Hollis Burke Frissell, principal of Hampton for nearly twenty-five years, as a man of wisdom and faith, who brought about new understanding and better co-operation between peoples North and South concerning the problem of race adjustment. Dr. Bowie spoke in part as follows:

"What must we do if we are to conserve most fully the ideals for the development of a disadvantaged race, and for that peaceful

and fair adjustment of different races to serve which Hampton Institute was built?

"General Armstrong saw that the need was to build a civilization. He started people where they were. He built at Hampton Institute a kingdom of a better day. Armstrong led the way through limitation.

"The great spiritual heritage of the colored race is its capacity or soul to sing songs that no calamities can put to silence. I do not know of any other music native to these American shores so beautiful as the old melodies sung on the old Southern plantations which at Hampton you have preserved. These songs express the great surge of religious hope the colored people have given America; the gift not only of endurance but of laughter.

"The Negro race also has the priceless heritage to loyalty. So long as he is true to this loyalty no Negro in the humblest or in the greatest place need ever think that self-restraint and the spirit of service are something of which to be ashamed. They walk the way of Christ, and those who walk the way of Christ are not defeated.

"The Negro people has its own genius and in its own spirit, differentiated and intact, can gain dignity of self expression and can bring to the life of the whole human family a richness of gifts which will never be true if its racial stock should be washed away like an island of sand in a river.

"The best destiny of the Negro race is not to be swept into the current of other racial assimilations. Rather, it is to build continually the dykes of self-respect around its own integrity and to develop therein the kingdom of its own soul."

Foreign Educators Visit Hampton

Group Representing Sixty Foreign Countries Making Tour Under Dr. Del Manzo

HAMPTON INSTITUTE, Oct. 23.—A group of 30 foreign educators from all parts of the world are visiting Hampton Institute today and tomorrow.

Eight foreign ministries of education are represented in the group: Spain, Germany, Haiti, Hungary, Poland, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia and India.

The group is visiting Hampton Institute under the direction of Dr. M. C. Del Manzo, a member of the staff of the International Institute of Teachers College, Columbia University, New York City.

The International Institute was organized in 1923 by a grant of $1,000,000 from Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., through the International Education Board. Dr. Paul Monroe, director of the Institute, possesses a thorough knowledge of educational problems, both here and abroad, and is a leader in the field of international education.

Dr. William F. Russell, the associate director, was formerly dean of the College of Education at the State University of Iowa.

Hampton Institute is of especial interest to the group of foreign students, since many of the countries represented are facing racial problems difficult of solution. Of importance is the work being done at Hampton in vocational training.

Perhaps the most significant aspect to be studied is the training of teachers and leaders. The constant and definite relationship that exists between Hampton and the actual community to be served presents a type of educational organization well worth studying.

HAMPTON BARS PUBLIC FROM ITS STADIUM

Football Games Open Only To Those Who Secure Invitations

ACTION IS AIMED AT JIM CROW LAW

New State Regulation Requires Segregation In Public Meetings

HAMPTON, Va.—Hampton Institute athletic contests, football games are not open to the public.

According to announcement by the administration last week, football games are private gatherings to be attended only by the teaching staff, the students, alumni of competing institutions and their friends. The admission of all others can be by invitation only.

The announcement says that invitations to friends will be extended only if application is made for them by members of the teaching staff, the student body or the Alumni Association before two o'clock on Saturday afternoon, but such invitations and applications must be presented before two o'clock Saturday at the Treasurer's office in the administration building which will be open until 12 o'clock and that the gymnasium will be open between 12 and 2 o'clock.

Friends of the institution who desire to witness athletic contests, must secure their invitations in advance.

What It Means

Announcement of the administration making all athletic contests at Hampton stadium private affairs, is not to exclude the public, so much as it is a reply to the segregation bill passed by the Virginia Assembly at its last meeting and now a law of the state, under which it is the duty of any person, firm, institution, corporation conducting or sponsoring in public hall, theater, opera house, motion picture show, or any place of public entertainment or public assembly which is attended by both white and colored people to separate the white race from the colored race and to set apart and designate in such hall, theaters, opera houses or places of public entertainment, certain seats occupied by whites and certan seats to be occupied by colored.

Any persons, firm, institution or corporation failing to comply with the provisions of this law and convicted shall be subjected to a fine of $100 and not more than $500 defense.

A fine of $10 to $25 is provided for any person who attends such mixed gatherings and refuses to sit in separate seats.

In making it athletic contests as well as all of its public functions in its big auditorum formally opened to the whites of Hampton, Newport News and the vicinity, private affairs, Hampton Institute is relieved of the responsibility of providing separate seats for its white faculty and colored studnets and keeps within the law which only applies to public assemblages.

The so-called Massenburg segragation bill became a law at the instigation of Newport News white people who were accustomed to attending musical recitals at Hampton Institute and wanted separate seats set apart for them from the student body.

Hampton Institute Awarded Sesqui Gold Medal

Hampton Institute, Va., Dec. 10—According to a letter received at the Institute a medal for distinguished service in the education of the Negro has been awarded Hampton Institute by the International Jury of Awards of the Sesqui-Centennial Exposition.

The Hampton exhibit consisted of a series of photographs and charts housed in a booth of unique design, made by students of the Institute. The seventy-odd photographs illustrating the various activities of the students, enlarged and printed in sepia, were framed in brown oak and hung in panels on the wall, while a standard carrying pictures and charts occupied the other side wall. Charts telling of the various schools of the Institute and their courses were placed on the inside of the columns.

The diplomas of award are now being prepared and, according to the executive jury, will be ready for distribution during the early part of the coming year.

Hampton to Receive Sesqui Gold Medal

HAMPTON INSTITUTE, Va., Dec. 13.—According to a letter received at the Institute, a gold medal for distinguished service in the education of the Negro has been awarded Hampton Institute by the International Jury of Awards of the Sesqui-Centennial Exposition.

The Hampton exhibit consisted of a series of photographs and charts housed in a booth of unique design, made by students of the Institute. The seventy-odd photographs illustrating the various activities of the students, enlarged and printed in sepia, were framed in brown oak and hung in panels on the wall, while a standard carrying pictures and charts occupied the other side wall. Charts telling of the various schools of the Institute and their courses were placed on the inside of the columns.

The diplomas of award are now being prepared and, according to the executive jury, will be ready for distribution during the early part of the coming year.

Education - 1926

Libraries

Alabama

Charlotte, N. C.

OCT 14 1926

TUSKEGEE LIBRARY GETS RARE BOOK.

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., Oct. 4.—Through the courtesy of J. E. Kefford and the Waterbury, Connecticut, Negro Business League, the Tuskegee Institute library has received the recently published volume, "Photographic Reproductions of the Original Newspapers containing the First Publications of the Declaration of Independence. The Constitution of the United States, and Washington's Farewell Address in Possession of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania."

The book is published by the General Council of the American Appreciation Fellowship of which Mr. Kefford is a member. It contains reproductions of these famous documents just as they were first seen by the Colonials. The reproductions are full-sized. In addition to the content matter of the documents the volume gives a splendid presentation of some of the earlier American journalistic ventures. It is expected to prove a valuable exhibit boow for students.

Education-1926

Libraries.

D.C.

MURRAY MANUSCRIPTS ARE BEQUEATHED TO LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

By Walter J. Singleton.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 18.—The last will and testament of the late Daniel Murray, who passed away December 31, 1925, bequeaths to the Library of Congress, the famous Murray manuscripts. Mr. Murray, who was widely known in this country and abroad, spoke and wrote both German and French, and his literary history collections are of inestimable value. The matter of his estate has been a subject of much inquiry since his death, and his widow and administratrix Mrs. Anna E. Murray, has given permission to make known the facts concerning his bequest.

The late Daniel Murray was internationally known for his researches in the literary history of the race. It is gratifying that the fruits of his life work are to be a monument to the profound scholarship and untiring energy of this man, whose life was crowned with a glory of achievement, all the more rare for its having been sheltered from general view by the man's quiet dignity and dislike of publicity, during his life time.

With the issuance of letters testamentary to Mrs. Anne E. Murray, as executrix of the estate of the late Daniel Murray, for many years Assistant Libarian of Congress and an internationally known authority on the literary history of the colored race, interest is aroused again in the disposition of the priceless manuscripts which form the bulk of his 35 years' of research with all of the assistance which the government could give him through the resources of the Congress library.

A paragraph in Mr. Murray's will provides that all of his books dealing with the colored race shall be given to the Library of Congress, and in appreciation of his gift Mr. Herbert Putnam, Libarian, Library of Congress, has concluded to establish a memorial collection of Negro bibliography of which the Murray books will form the nucleus.

As to the use of the manuscripts no policy has been decided upon by the heirs of the late literatuer. They were gathered in anticipation of a six volume encyclopedia and this seemed near its fruition before the World War when negotiations had been practically concluded for this purpose. The coming of the war and the sharp advance in cost of publication caused this project to be held in abeyance. It is now probable that a syndicate will be formed controlled by the heirs and the work published posthumously. Mr. Murray's will provides that the copyright income shall accrue to his estate and form a part of the trust fund established for his heirs. This makes it imperative that the copyright shall be owned by the estate and the work published on a royalty basis.

There is a wide demand for the work and many persons have sought information on various topics on which Mr. Murray was an acknowledged authority. He was in constant touch, even in his retirement, with scholars from all parts of the world. At first Mr. Murray was quite generous with the use of his material but later was forced to assume a different attitude when he found his work was being pirated by persons who sold the information as original.

The remainder of his estate is left in the form of a trust fund which shall accrue entirely to the widow during her lifetime and at her death the sons become the beneficiaries. A special trust is established for the benefit of his son Paul Evans Murray after the death of his mother. Several bequests are made to persons outside of the immediate family who were close friends of the deceased.

While no estimate of the value of the estate is given the inventory indicates that it is substantial. The estate consists of valuable real estate in Washington, D. C., and Baltimore, Maryland, and a number of local investments in the form of mortgages and mortage bonds.

His widow Anna E. Murray is made the sole beneficiary of all the property for life as well as sole executrix. At her death the trusteeship passes to his sons George H. Murray and Harold B. Murray in the order named, the first named being the eldest. The Children of Nathaniel A. and Harold B. Murray are made the final distributees and distribution to them is to take place 21 years after the death of all of his sons, but in no event is the distribution to be nade until the youngest of his grandchildren has reached the age of 21 years. The Washington Loan and Trust Company is created a trustee for final distribution.

Education-1926

Libraries.

General.

Twenty-four colored branch libraries in United States cities and twelve in colleges are listed by the American Library Association in a special survey furnished in August. They survey estimates that Hampton Institute, which has the most valuable library building, costing a hundred thousand dollars, has also the largest number of volumes—55,000. Tuskegee is second with 20,000 volumes. The late Andrew Carnegie was responsible for eleven of the twelve college libraries and nine of the twenty-four city public libraries for colored readers. The Carnegie Library at Howard is the biggest and most expensive, costing $50,000. Later information from Howard University indicates that its library is the second largest in the country. It comprises 41,000 bound volumes and 20,000 pamphlets. In addition, its Law School Branch lists 5,000 legal volumes; $10,000 a year is spent for new books. 150 newspapers and periodicals are listed in the reading rooms. The American Library Association has, as an important part of its program, set itself to create and extend Negro libraries throughout the United States. It can give, to individuals and groups, invaluable assistance and advice in the establishing and the operation of libraries, and it is particularly active at the present time in fostering library legislation for colored people. Its nation-wide experience can be given to established Negro libraries for guidance in how and what to read, whether they are members of the association or not. It has already published thirteen books in a series on all the great fields of human knowledge. These are in essay form and contain outlines for reading in these subjects.

Opportunity 1926 May

New York City

Library Association Lists 24 Colored Branches In Cities

Nine Of These Are Carnegie Gifts—12 Libraries in Colleges— Hampton Leads With $100,000 Building And Howard Has Largest Number Of Volumes

Afro American 4-2-26 Baltimore Md.

Twenty-four colored branch libraries and twelve in colleges are listed by the American Library Association in a special survey furnished the AFRO-AMERICAN this week.

According to Alexander J. Peet, the list [illegible] will be added to from time to time.

The list gives the location of the colored libraries and cost of the buildings. It does not give the number of volumes in each. Mr. Pert estimates that Hampton Institute, which has the most valuable library building costing $100,000 has also the largest number of volumes—55,000. He thinks Tuskegee second with 20,000 volumes.

Carnegie

The late Andrew Carnegie, Pittsburg steel millionaire, was responsible for 11 of the 12 college libraries and 9 of the 24 city public libraries for colored readers. Except the Collis P. Huntington library at Hampton, all the other colored colleges listed owe their libraries to him. Most of these libraries cost from $15,000 to $25,000 on. The Carnegie Library at Howard is the biggest and most expensive. It cost $50,000.

Southern Prejudice

Refusal of city officials in many southern towns to prevent colored citizens to use public libraries led to the establishment of special colored assistant libraries.

Howard Largest

Later information from Howard University indicates that its library is the 2nd largest in the country. It comprises 41,000 bound volumes and 20,000 pamphlets. In addition, its law school branch lists 5,000 legal volumes. $10,000 a year is spent for new books. 150 newspapers and periodicals are listed in the reading room.

Libraries for Negroes—Public

Atlanta, Georgia (Carnegie); cost $25,000.
Birmingham, Alabama.
Charlotte, N. C.
Evansville, Indiana.
Galveston, Texas.
Guthrie Oklahoma.
Houston, Texas (Carnegie), cost $15,000.
Jacksonville, Florida.
Kansas City, Missouri.
Knoxville, Tennessee (Carnegie); cost $10,000.
Louisville, Kentucky (Carnegie)—Eastern Branch, $19,000; Western Branch, $31,000.
Lynchburg, Virginia.
Meridian, Mississippi, cost $8,000.
Mound Bayou, Mississippi, cost $4,000.
Nashville, Tennessee (Carnegie); cost $25,000.
New Orleans, Louisiana (Carnegie); cost $25,000.
Norfolk, Virginia.
Roanoke, Virginia.
Savannah, Georgia Carnegie), cost $12,000.
Tulsa, Oklahoma.
Oklahoma City, Okla.; cost $6,000
Durham, N. C.; cost $6,000.
Richmond, Virginia.

School

Alabama A. and M. College (Carnegie); cost $16,540.
Atlanta University (Carnegie); cost $25,000.
Fisk University Carnegie; cost $20,000.
Florida A. and M. College (Carnegie); cost $16,540.
Fort Valley (Georgia) High and Industrial School (Carnegie).
Hampton Institute, Collis P. Huntington Memorial Library); cost $100,000.
Howard University (Carnegie), cost $50,000.
Talladega College (Carnegie), cost $15,000.
Tuskegee Institute (Carnegie); cost $20,000.
Wilberforce University (Carnegie) cost $18,000.
Wiley University (Carnegie); cost $15,000.
Livingstone College (Carnegie) cost $15,000.

Association

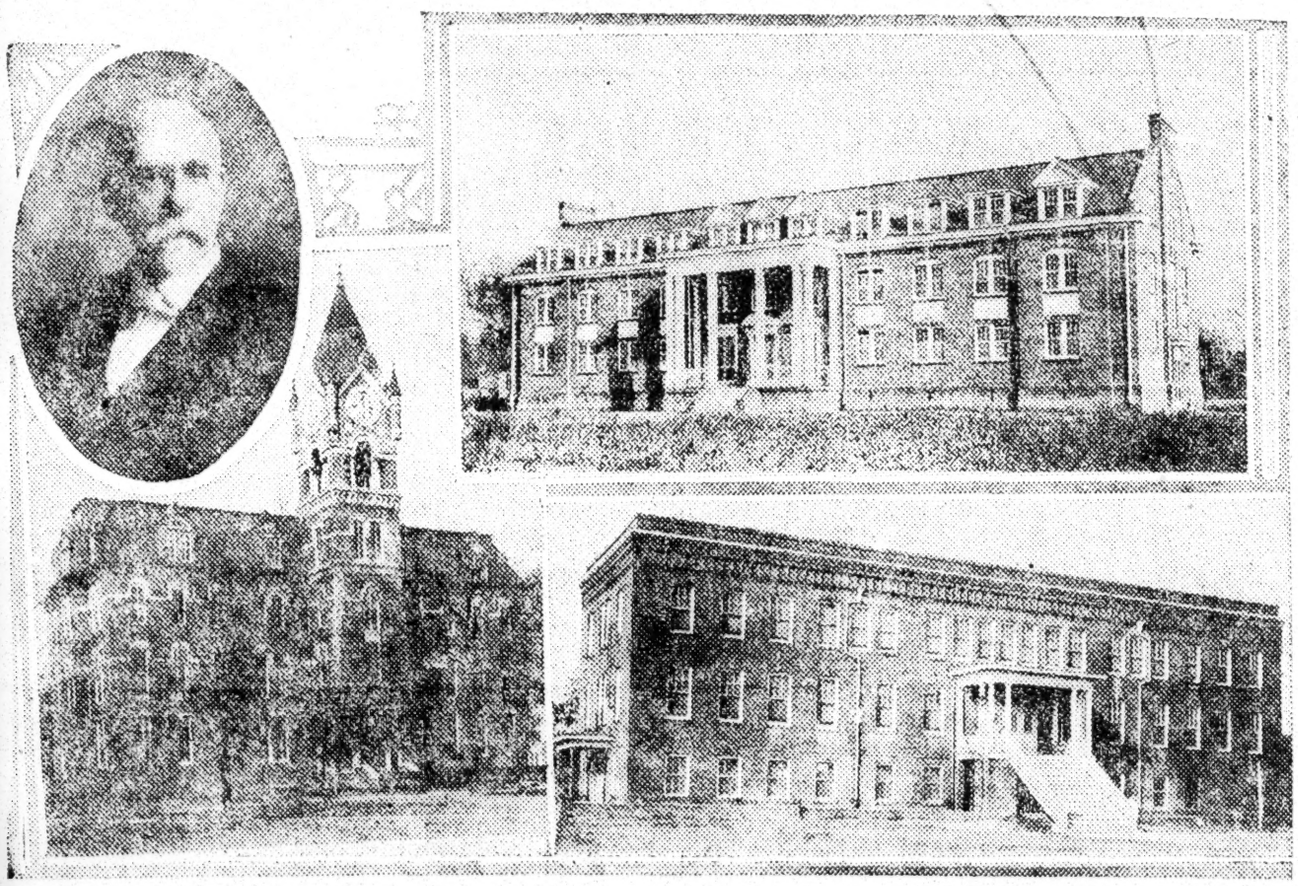
Concerning the way in which the American Library Association can help communities which need facilities Mr. Peet says:

"The American Library Association has, as an important part of its program, set itself to create and extend Negro libraries throughout the United States. It can give, to individuals and groups, invaluable assistance and advice in the establishing and operation of libraries, and it is particularly active at the present time in fostering library legislation for colored people. Its nation wide experience can be given to established Negro libraries for guidance in how and what to read, whether they are members of the association or not. It has already published 13 books in a series on all the great fields of human knowledge. These are in essay form and contain outlines for reading in these subjects."

Education—1926
Libraries.

Georgia.

Methodist Churches Meet To Further Move To Build Paine College Library



Upper Left, the late Dr. George Williams Walker, who founded Paine college and served 26 years as president. Upper right, boys' dormitory, Epworth Hall, built by the Epworth league workers of the Methodist church, south. Lower right, the girls' dormitory, known as Bennett hall, built by the Woman's Missionary society of the M. E. church, south, and lower left, Haygood Memorial hall, built in honor of Bishop Atticus G. Haygood, who wrote "Our Brother in Black."

At Wesley Memorial church this afternoon at 3 o'clock and under the auspices of the M. E. church, south, and the C. M. E. church, a unique meeting will be held in behalf of the movement to establish the George Williams Walker Library of Paine Institute, Augusta.

Dr. George Williams Walker, son of a distinguished South Carolina family, consecrated himself to the movement to establish better relations between the white and negro races and he gave 26 years of his life to the presidency of Paine institute, established by him for the education of the negro. When he inaugurated this movement he had the hearty support of Bishop Hagood, which was continued by Bishop Candler up to the time of the death of Dr. Walker.

Under Dr. Walker's direction this institute has taught approximately 10,000 negro boys and girls and its graduates are scattered throughout the country. Of the thousands who have left the institution not one has been convicted of crime.

At this afternoon's meeting at Wesley Memorial church 50 Jubilee voices of three negro churches will sing melodies, and addresses will be made by Bishop R. E. Carter, of the C. M. E. church, and by Dr. R. L. Henry, of Augusta, and Bayne Gibson, of Atlanta, both members of the M. E. church, south. Dr. Marvin Williams will act as master of ceremonies and Rev. J. A. Martin, editor of Sunday School Literature, of Nashville, will also participate in the exercises.

Long before Dr. Booker T. Washington made his famous speech in Atlanta in 1895 upon interracial cooperation, Dr. George Williams Walker was working to educate the negro and to harmonize conditions between the races in the south. Coming from Wofford college, Spartanburg, S. C., to Paine college in 1882, just 17 years after Lee's surrender, sunny, cultured, representing the best blood and traditions in the south, in his 36th year, not a worn-out preacher but one whose life was to be made and spent in a new and most trying field, he took up for the Southern Methodist church and the two races where Bishop William Capers left off.

Although it was not a popular work at the time, this southern man became a missionary to the negro and headed the first and only school of its kind in the United States—where southern whites and blacks attempted to work out a serious problem through the church and the schoolroom.

After serving Paine college for more than a quarter of a century upon his death, white and black shed tears while Bishop Candler stated in his funeral oration: "It was left for George Williams Walker to bring together the white and black people in this southland."

It is in his honor that the two races propose to build a $75,000 memorial library at Paine college, Augusta, with which the name of Dr. Walker will ever be associated.

Two Races Urge Walker Library At Mass Meeting

The movement to establish the George Williams Walker library at Payne institute, Augusta, gained much impetus at a meeting of leaders of the M. E. church, south, and the C. M. E. church Sunday afternoon at Wesley Memorial.

The Rev. Marvin Williams, master of ceremonies, declared it was the largest meeting of members of white and colored races ever held in Atlanta in the interest of education of negroes. Some 500 persons were in attendance, about 250 white and the same number of negroes.

The plan, as outlined by Bishop R. A. Carter, of the C. M. E. church, is to raise from $50,000 to $75,000 for the memorial library. He declared his personal subscription would be $500 and that Bishop Warren A. Candler had informed the campaign committee the latter would be responsible for the last $5,000 of the fund.

Colored Choirs Sing.

Other speakers included Dr. R. L. Henry, of Augusta, whose wife is a niece of the late college president, Dr. Walker; R. S. Tomlin, president of the college, and Dr. J. A. Martin, prominent leader of the colored race.

Among selections rendered by choirs of Butler Street, Holsey Temple and West Mitchell Street C. M. E. churches were "Down by the Riverside," "I Couldn't Hear Nobody Pray" and "Swing Low Sweet Chariot." The choir was composed of more than 50 voices. Callie Shy, alumnae of the Augusta institution, and teacher in the local schools, sang "The Song That Leads to Heaven."

Dr. George Williams Walker, son of a distinguished South Carolina family, consecrated himself to the movement to establish better relations between white and negro races and for 26 years served as president of the college. Under his direction 10,000 negro boys and girls were educated at the school.

Library Need Acute.

Soon after his death in 1911, Dr. Henry explained, graduates of the school desired to erect a bronze monument to his memory, but later upon suggestion of the family, decided to establish the memorial library. The need for the library at that time was not as great as it is now, he added and only recently the movement was revived. In the building will be housed the personal library of the late president as well as space for many thousand other volumes, reading rooms and the like, he concluded.

Bishop Carter, himself a member of the class of 1892, in glowing terms paid tribute to the southern man who for so many years labored to educate the negro and to harmonize conditions between the races in the south "hardly before the echo of civil war cannon had ceased." The noble leader was shunned by his friends, because he gave up the ministry and at first the colored people were suspicious of him, according to the bishop.

NEGRO METHODISTS PLAN BIG LIBRARY FOR PAINE COLLEGE

Constitution
12-8-24
Atlanta Ga.

Leaders of the colored Methodist church and local alumni of Paine college are planning a mass meeting at Wesley Memorial church Sunday, August 29, at which well-known speakers, white and colored, will tell the story of Paine college and will introduce to the public a plan for erecting there a $75,000 library building as a memorial to Dr. George Williams Walker, for many years president of the institution.

Dr. Walker, for whom the library is to be named, was an able Georgia preacher, a member of one of the Georgia conferences of the M. E. church, south, who elected to devote his life to the promotion of Paine college, a co-educational institution for the training of negro youth, established and conducted jointly by his denomination and the M. E. church.

PAINE COLLEGE LIBRARY DRIVE STARTS MONDAY

A campaign to raise in Atlanta $25,000 as part of a $75,000 fund for the erection at Paine college, Augusta, of a library building in memory of Dr. George Williams Walker, former president of that institution, will be inaugurated Monday, according to Rev. C. C. Neal, an officer of the C. M. E. church, who has been in the city several days helping to plan the campaign.

Constitution
9-3-24
Atlanta Ga

The movement to honor Dr. Walker in this way is an interracial plan and was given the indorsement of the white Methodists of Atlanta at a mass meeting held at Wesley Memorial church on August 29, at which a committee was appointed to cooperate in the campaign. At that meeting an apportionment of $25,000 was accepted as Atlanta's share of the total. Bishop R. A. Carter of this city has headed the subscription list with a pledge of $500. The Rev. Ray S. Tomlin, president of Paine college, and the Rev. J. A. Martin, of Nashville, Sunday school secretary of the C. M. E. church, will be in Atlanta throughout the week and will assist in interviewing hundreds of public-spirited citizens in the interest of this memorial to Dr. Walker.

Constitution
9-4-24
Atlanta Ga

Paine college, to which he devoted his life, is one of the leading institutions in the south for the training of colored youth, thousands of whom it has fitted for lives of usefulness.

Education — 1926

Oklahoma.

Libraries.

An appropriation of $6,000 for a Negro public library building has been included in the city budget of the Oklahoma City, Okla., It was originally planned to divide this amount equally between libraries for another section and for the Negroes, but by utilizing one of the rooms in the High School and making a public entrance to the room, most of the money can be used for the Negro library.)

Education – 1926

Libraries.

New Jersey.

Negro Contributions to Culture On Exhibition at City Library

NEWARK N. J. NEWS
JUNE 11, 1926

An exhibit of autographed books first editions, pamphlets, pictures and playbills relating to the cultural contribution of the negro to American life is on view in the entrance corridor on the first floor of the Public Library.

The exhibit, arranged by the lending department of the library, consists largely of material lent by Eugene Gregory, Newark lawyer. The books and pamphlets may be borrowed.

In recent years the contribution of the negro to American culture has been the subject of a great deal of discussion, and the library exhibit gathers up some of the strands of the negro's cultural history in this country.

The literary exhibit begins with the work of Phillis Wheatley, a negro prodigy of Boston, who was brought from Africa to The Hub as a slave girl of seven or eight. She was bought by a Boston merchant, John Wheatley, whose wife and daughter took a great interest in the girl and helped to give her a good education.

Phillis began to write verse when she was very young and was considered a prodigy in Boston and England, whither her master took her on a trip. When she was seventeen she published an elegy on the death of a celebrated divine, and it became the fashion in Boston to have her write elegies for eminent persons who had died. A number of these elegies are on view, including a poem in her own handwriting. Phillis Wheatley was the literary sensation of Boston in her day. She died at the age of thirty.

Works of Poet Displayed.

Next to the exhibit of Phillis Wheatley, which fills two cases, the most interesting single display is that relating to Paul Laurence Dunbar, negro poet, who is represented by manuscripts of his poems and a series of autographed volumes and first editions of his works. Dunbar worked on newspapers in Dayton and New York. He was the author of sixteen volumes of verse and prose, all of which are shown in the exhibit.

Frederick Douglass, negro lecturer and writer, is represented by his books, letters and autographs. One of the letters in the collection was written to Mr. Gregory when he was a boy. Douglass was a slave who escaped and reached Massachusetts in 1838, where he later became an agent of the Anti-Slavery Society. He founded two newspapers and held responsible positions under the Federal government, including that of Minister to Haiti.

Another famous negro character out of American history, represented in the exhibit by an autographed letter, is Blanche K. Bruce, who was a slave in 1841 and a United States Senator in 1875. He was a candidate for the Vice Presidency at the Republican National Convention in Chicago in 1880 and the following year was appointed by the President to a post in the United States Treasury.

The slavery and abolition periods are recalled in the exhibit by books, pictures and documents relating to a number of extraordinary characters out of those dramatic times in American history. One of the most interesting of the characters is Sojourner Truth, a slave born in New York and freed in 1826. Her name was Isabella, but upon starting out on a lecture tour she took the name of Sojourner. She later added the name Truth because, she said, "everybody else had two names and the Lord gave me Truth 'cause I was to declare the truth to the people."

Centering around aboition times is a series of biographies and personal exhibits, slave release papers, a set of papers relating to negroes, trial reports and arguments in negro cases. There is further material on the artistic and literary side in the song books, plantation songs, blues and spirituals, which have had a tremendous influence in American music, in the collection.

Biographies of such well-known negroes as Matthew A. Henson, explorer; Booker T. Washington, and the poems of Countee Cullen, Langston Hughes and Claude McKay, who capture for us the colors and rhythms of negro life in America; the novels of Jessie Fauset and Walter White, the essays and sociological studies of Dr. W. E. Burghardt DuBois, the prose and poetry of Jean Toomer and James Weldon Johnson, attest the cultural contribution of the negro to American life.

Some of the writers are propagandists with a program to further. Others are pure artists, expressing the life of their people with great objectivity and artistic integrity. Among these latter Jean Toomer is an example of one who gathers up in a highly sensitive form the strands of negro life in various parts of the United States. When Toomer writes of a lynching, for instance, it is the dark color and the fierce human drama in it which stirs him, not any animus against the lynchers. One finds this remarkable quality of objectivity and impersonality in the work of many negro writers. It testifies to the progress of the race toward artistic maturity.

In addition to the material on American negroes, there are exhibits on negroes in other lands. The Goncourt prize novel of 1922, "Batoula," by Rene Marin, and sculpture and carved decorations by various African tribes which are said to have had great influence upon modern art are included. Of particular interest are the exhibits of Haitian negroes, among which are papers of the celebrated Toussaint L'Ouverture, one of which bears his signature.

L'Ouverture was a Haitian negro slave who became overseer for a planter named DeLibertat. In May, 1791, during the French Revolution, the French enfranchised all negro freedmen of Haiti, which action was forestalled as vigorously as possible by the planters. In August, 1791, the slaves of the island took a hand in the settlement of the problem by rebelling and L'Ouverture became a leader.

In 1796 he became President and virtual dictator of Haiti, ruling the country wisely and well. When Napoleon enslaved the negroes in Haiti again L'Ouverture resisted him, was arrested and imprisoned in France, where he died of neglect in 1803.

Two lieutenants of L'Ouverture, Jean Jacques Dessalines, later Jean Jacques I., and Henry Christophe, also are represented in the exhibit. Either might have been the protagonist of Eugene O'Neill's drama, "The Emperor Jones." Each, after ruling the island, met tragic death, the one by assassination, the other by suicide.

The exhibit will continue at the library during the summer.

PHILLIS WHEATLEY

NEWARK N J STAR
JUNE 10, 1926

LIBRARY SHOWS NEGRO MATERIAL

Eugene Gregory, Newark Lawyer, Lends Large Exhibit.

An exhibit of autographed books, first editions, pamphlets, pictures, playbills, etc., relating to the cultural contribution of the Negro to American life, is now on view in the entrance corridor on the first floor of the Public Library.

The exhibit was arranged by the lending department of the library and consists largely of material lent by Eugene Gregory, a Newark lawyer. The Gregory collection is displayed in a series of cases in the entrance corridor. Material from the art, fiction and lending departments of the library is displayed in a series of shelves in the catalogue room of the lending department. The books

and pamphlets exhibited in the lending department may be borrowed.

Slave Girl

In recent years the contribution of the Negro to American culture has been the subject of a great deal of discussion. The library exhibit gathers up some of the strands of the Negro's cultural history in this country, particularly his contributions to literature and song.

The literary exhibit begins with the work of Phillis Wheatley, a Negro prodigy of Boston, who was brought from Africa as a slave girl of seven or thereabout, her master judging her age by her teeth. She was bought by a Boston merchant, John Wheatley, whose wife and daughter took great interest in the girl and gave her a good education. She began to write verses when she was very young, and was considered a prodigy in Boston and in England, whither her master took her on a trip.

When she was seventeen she published "An Elegiac poem on the death of the celebrated divine, the eminent servant of Jesus Christ, the Reverend and Learned George Whitefield." It became the fashion in Boston to have Phillis Wheatley, the Negro poetess, write elegies for eminent persons who had died.

A number of these elegies, including the one on the Rev. Whitefield, her "Poems and Letters," "Memoirs and Poems," "Letters," a poem to the "Right Honorable Countess of Huntington," "Poems on Various Subjects, Religious and Moral," and other of her works are shown in the library display, including a poem in her own handwriting. Phillis Wheatley was the literary sensation of the Boston of the day. She died at 30. .

Modern Poet

Next to the Wheatley exhibit, which fills two cases, the most interesting single display is that relating to Paul Laurence Dunbar, the Negro poet, who is represented by poems in his own handwriting, and a series of autographed volumes and first editions of his works. Dunbar was a journalist as well as a poet, and worked on newspapers in Dayton and in New York. He was the author of sixteen volumes of verse and prose, all of which are in the library exhibit. He died at the age of 34.

Frederick Douglass, the noted Negro lecturer and writer, is represented by his books, "My Bondage and My Freedom" and "The Life and Times of Frederick Douglass," and a number of letters and autographs. One of the letters in the collection was written to Mr. Gregory when Mr. Gregory was a boy.

Douglass was a slave who escaped and reached Massachusetts in 1838, where he later became an agent of the anti-slavery society. He founded two newspapers, "The North Star" and the "New National Era," and held various responsible positions under the federal government, including that of minister to Haiti.

Another famous Negro character out of American history represented in the exhibit by an autograph letter is Blanche K. Bruce, who was a slave in 1841 and a United States senator in 1875. He was a candidate for the vice presidency at the Republican national convention in Chicago in 1880, and in the following year he was appointed by the President to a post in the United States Treasury.

The slavery and abolition periods are represented in the exhibit by books, pictures and documents relating to a number of extraordinary characters out of these dramatic periods of American history.

Sojourner Truth

One of the most interesting of these is Sojourner Truth, who was a slave born in New York and freed in 1826. Her name was Isabella, but on starting out on a lecture tour she took the name of Sojourner. She later added the name Truth, because, she said "everybody else had two names and the Lord gave me Truth, 'cause I was to declare the truth to the people." She is represented in the exhibit by "The Narrative of Sojourner Truth, a Northern Slave Emancipated from Bodily Servitude by the State of New York in 1826."

A series of biographies and personal exhibits from abolition times, such as the "Life of Olandah Equiano," the life of "Robert, the Hermit of Massachusetts," slave release papers, a set of legal papers relating to Negroes, trials and arguments in Negro cases, etc.

On the artistic and literary side there is considerable material. Prominent in this part of the collection are song books, plantation songs, blues and spirituals which have had such a tremendous influence in American music.

Education—1926

New York.

Libraries.

N Y C WORLD
MAY 26, 1926

NEGRO BOOKS AND ART GIVEN PUBLIC LIBRARY

Schomburg Coll...

...the Schomburg collection of Negro literature and art, consisting of several thousand books, rare prints, autographs and manuscripts, as a result of purchase of the collections by the Carnegie Foundation from Mr. Schomburg.

The collection, to be housed temporarily in the 135th Street Branch Library, contains virtually every important book written by or about the Negro in the United States and a number of volumes on the same subject in French German, Assyrian, Latin and Spanish.

Additions will be made from time to time. The Advisory Committee, which will supervise the collection, consists of Mr. Schomburg, L. Hollingsworth Wood, Henry Goddard Leach, Mrs. Charles S. Brown, Jr. and Eugene Kinckle Jones.

NEW YORK CITY WORLD
JUNE 20, 1926

RARE NEGRO BOOKS PLACED IN LIBRARY IN 135TH STREET

Carnegie Foundation Buys Schomburg Collection and Presents It to New York

By Lester A. Walton

Purchase by the Carnegie Foundation of the Schomburg collection of rare books, prints, autographs and manuscripts on the Negro, which has been turned over to the New York Public Library for the use of those interested in Negro life and history, adds a new and arresting chapter to bibliography.

The collection is to be housed in the 135th Street branch which recently established a department of Negro literature and history, as a reference library. It was acquired for $10,000 from Arthur A. Schomburg by the Carnegie Foundation largely through the efforts of the National Urban League.

Included in the collection are the army orders in handwriting, consisting of eight folio pages, of Toussaint L'Overture, posters, handbills and press clippings recording the histrionic achievements of Ira Aldridge, Negro tragedian; Benjamin Bannaker's almanacs, Lafayette's letters to a Negro slave-spy during the Revolutionary War, and the Medical Works of Africanus Horton.

Also the complete first editions of Dunbar's works, a copy of Phillis Wheatley's original book of poems printed in London, 1773; writings of Dumas and Pushkin, Julius Melbourne's book telling of when he and Chief Justice Marshall of the United States Supreme Court were dinner guests of Thomas Jefferson at Monticello; "The History of Haiti," by Madiou, Fils, in four volumes, Ardouin's "Etudes sur l'Histoire d'Haiti," in eleven volumes; "The Proceedings of the State Convention of Colored Citizens of the State of Illinois, 1856," "The Proceedings of the National Convention of Colored People and Their Friends," held in Troy, N. Y. 1847, and an account of the participation of 800 Negroes in the battle of Long Island and around New York, under Major Gen. Nathaniel Green, in the Revolutionary War.

The Schomburg collection is said to be the most varied and diversified of its kind in the United States. There are, however, other large Negro libraries in existence. One of the first of the race to point with pride to the large number of books he had gathered was W. C. Bolivar of Philadelphia, affectionately known to young and old as "Billy" Bolivar. Each week-day he made his regular rounds of bookstores in search of rare books on the Negro. At his death some years ago his collection was bought by Henry P. Slaughter of Washington, editor of the Odd Fellows Journal, an organ of Negro members of the order.

Another Philadelphian, Robert M. Adger, now deceased, also was known for the books in his possession on slavery, Negro authors, science, history, poetry, religion and biography. Some listed in his printed catalog were "Anti-Slavery Measures in Congress," by Henry Wilson, 1864; "An Apology for African Methodism," 1867; "Anti-Slavery," by James Freeman Clark, 1853; "A Guide to Haiti," by James Redpath, 1861; "The Negro in the American Rebellion," 1857; "Clarkson's Prize Essay on Slavery," 1804; "Emancipation in the West Indies," 1838; "History of the Insurance Company of North America," with facts concerning organizing the African Insurance Company in Philadelphia in 1810.

Bishop B. W. Arnett of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, for years collected pamphlets dealing with all phases of Negro life, which he had bound. Some were of much historic value. They now are owned by Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, who bought them from the late churchman's son.

Second in importance to that of the Schomburg collection is that of the Rev. Charles D. Martin, pastor of the Fourth Moravian Church. At his home, No. 124 West 136th Street, three rooms are filled with many tomes of Negro literature. Many are ecclasiastical and philosophical in discourse.

The late John E. Bruce of New York, who contributed articles to the Negro press, believing that by reading biographical sketches of outstanding men and women the masses could be brought to a higher appreciation of the race's history, had a library of 3,000 books. For ten years George Young collected and sold Negro books at No. 135 West 135th Street.

The first European to collect a library of Negro authors is said to have been Blumenbach, professor of anthropology at the University of Goettingen, as far back as 1790. In his book, "De Generis Humani Varietati Native," he glowingly referred to the poetess Phillis Wheatley of Boston, who had no contemporary in America. Blumenbach also thought highly of Anthony William Amo, a Negro born on the coast of Guinea, who studied at Halle, Saxony, and at the University of Wittenberg; who learned Latin and Greek and spoke Hebrew, Dutch, French and German. Amo wrote two books. One was a philosophical dissertation on "The Want of Feeling," which won him the doctor's degree.

...ext possessor of a Negro library in Europe was Abbe Gregoire, ...f Tours, and author of "Litte...ture des Negres." Thomas Clarkson, the English abolitionist, who wrote an essay on "The Slavery of the Human Species," and Granville Sharp, a prolific writer on slavery, were others to evince a predilection for collecting literature written by Negroes and books concerning Negroes.

Arthur A. Schomburg, who is credited with knowing more in a general way about Negro books than any other person in the United States, sailed Saturday, June 12, for Spain to get data on the early history of the Negro in that country. H... vis... Granada and endeavor to ... more about Juan Latino, who sang the praises of Don Juan de Austria at the Battle of Lepanto, and whose book was printed at Granada in 1573. It is one of the rarest of books, and a copy is in the Boston Public Library in the Ticknor collection of Spanish literature.

After a visit to Santo Domingo a few years ago Mr. Schomburg returned to this country firm in the belief that when Columbus discovered the new world it was the African who was first brought to America by the Spanish and was colonized in Santo Domingo. On his present mission he will seek conclusive proof to corroborate this surmise.

Mr. Schomburg is in charge of the Outgoing Mail Department of the Bankers Trust Company, President of the American Negro Academy, Secretary of the Negro Society for Historical Research, and a prominent member of Prince Hall Grand Lodge of Masons.

He observes that "the Negro has reached the crucial period of his existence; that in educational institutions the race has nearly every chair except that of Negro history, and that the Negro needs the historian and the philosopher to give him, with trenchant pen, the story of his forefathers."

READING HABITS OF THE CITY SHOW WIDE VARIETY OF TASTE

East Side Is Serious—Park Avenue Studies Arts—42nd Street Reads Aurelius.

New York Times
6-20-26
New York, N. Y.

MANHATTAN'S literary likings cannot be put into one category. What is a sensation on the east side may mean nothing at all on the west side and all around the rest of the town. An examination of reserve lists and files of the New York public libraries shows that reading tastes vary with neighborhoods.

The east side resident is a serious reader. In his books he seeks inspiration and education rather than diversion. The Seward Park branch of the Public Library, not far from the Williamsburg Bridge, leads all others in demand for works on sociology, philosophy, religion and history. Long before the Scopes affair this branch could never keep enough books on evolution to satisfy its patrons.

In other parts of the greater city the old standard fiction works have been more or less abandoned except by school children reading by compulsion, but down on the east side Dickens, Thackeray, Hugo, Dumas and the rest of the old guard are as popular as ever. Of the new books the one most in demand at present is "Jean Christophe," by Romain Rolland. The east side cares nothing for books on travel. They read and respect literary criticisms, but pay no attention to dramatic reviews.

Bronx Is Modern.

Residents of the Bronx have peculiar literary leanings. Many of them are the offspring of early lower east side settlers. Beyond the Harlem River books on sociology, philosophy and history are in steady demand, but the standard works of fiction are outdistanced by the modern best seller. Dickens, Dumas and the rest have been laid aside for James Branch Cabell, Theodore Dreiser, Willa Cather and Sinclair Lewis.

The new generation of east siders like live stuff in both fiction and nonfiction. There is a constant call for books on business efficiency and real estate. The women keep the books on interior decoration and domestic science working all the time. The magazines dealing with style are never without readers. Apparently, the typical Bronx resident has none of the wanderlust of other New Yorkers—last year there was a great demand for books on Florida and California everywhere in town except in the Bronx.

In the Park Avenue and Madison Avenue section of the east side the trend is entirely toward music and the drama. The Fifty-eighth Street branch has the largest music library in the city and the largest collection of books on dramatic subjects in order to meet the constant extraordinary demand of its patrons. Next to something on music or the drama, those who live in the shadows of Park Avenue like a good detective story.

Negroes Not Fiction Readers.

The next choice is for biography, but the subject must be living or must have lived in comparatively recent times. The life of Barnum outdraws Napoleon twenty to one. Perhaps because of a somewhat supervised existence, the younger generation in the neighborhood of the Plaza still read fairy stories and the Brownie Books in preference to anything else. In other parts of the town as soon as a boy can toddle he cries for a book about horses and Indians.

The negro does not care much for fiction. Only 48 per cent. of the books called for at the 135th Street branch of the New York Public Library are of that variety. This is the lowest fiction percentage in Greater New York. The negro seeks something inspirational or that which will hold out to him hope of better race conditions. The trend of the negro's taste seems to indicate that as soon as he becomes educated he becomes restless, but instead of being discontented seeks to better himself and his people.

The Riverside branch has many young women of the ensemble among its patrons. Most of these girls want books with good, high-sounding intellectual titles. Like the heroines of Anita Loos, they are in pursuit of education.

The main Public Library at Forty-second Street and Fifth Avenue has ten copies of Marcus Aurelius, every one of them in use.

SCHOMBURG BOOKS FOR PUBLIC LIBRARY

Part of Rare Collection Dealing With the Negro on View at Harlem Branch.

LIBRARY'S AID TO NEGROES

Many Cultured Residents of Little Africa Pursue Their Researches in 135th Street Branch.

The New York Public Library recently acquired the collection of books dealing with the negro of Arthur Schomburg of Brooklyn. The collection is one of the most complete of the kind in existence gathered by a private collector. Mr. Schomburg devoted many years to collecting negro literature and among the collection are many rare manuscripts, first editions and prints, some of which go back to Colonial times. The collection was purchased for $10,000 from funds devoted to that purpose by the Carnegie Foundation.

Part of this collection is now on view in the 135th Street Branch of the New York Public Library and when the books and manuscripts have been assembled the entire collection will be put on view. Among the collection are books of verse of Phyllis Wheatley who was a slave in a Boston family. She was educated by this family who were quick to realize that she was an unusually talented woman. She wrote verse in 1773 and an English edition bears her autograph.

There is a complete collection of the works of Paul Lawrence Dunbar, including quite a number of his poems in manuscript. Pretty much every negro writer of any prominence going back to Civil War days is represented. And there are editions of the writings of modern negroes. Besides verse and fiction by negroes there are many historical documents dealing with phases of negro lif the world over. Among these are historical works dealing with the negro in Hayti and documents bearing the signature of Toussaint L'Ouverture, the negro liberator who, during Napoleon's time, led a revolution that freed Hayti.

The uptown branch library, situated in 135th Street near Lenox Avenue, is in the very heart of Harlem's Little Africa. About 95 per cent. of its patrons are negroes and in the matter of reading they have the same taste as the white patrons of our libraries except that they are quite naturally intensely interested in anything pertaining to their race, its history, progress and advancement. They are especially interested in the output of books dealing with the negro and read books written by members of their race with avidity.

Negroes Study in the Library.

Many of the negroes who patronize the branch come there with the idea of educating themselves. Eager to acquire culture and knowledge, they apply themselves assiduously to their task. Some of them have a well defined plan of study and others somewhat at sea seek aid and advice of the librarians. The library is always ready to help them and put them on the right road. The American Library Association issues leaflets containing suggestions for a course of reading and these lists are eagerly studied by those who seek to improve their knowledge.

Some who come to the branch go in strongly for the classics and the world's best literature, reading such works almost exclusively; others have a bent for art and history. And there are many who find their chief pleasure in light contemporary fiction and perhaps verse, for the negro, with a soul for music, is a natural lover of poetry. There are still others who, desiring to improve their condition life, demand books on mechanics.

Both white and negro teachers in th neighborhood are regular visitors t the branch. The schools send pupils there for the story hour and for book talks, and reference. Indeed, these visitors do not all belong to grammar and high schools; frequently students from the city's higher institutions of learning visit the branch to study some particular phase of negro life on which they may wish to write a thesis. And writers on negro subjects consult the library when they wish to write about the negro.

Not a few of the visitors, black and white, are interested in anthropology. Since Harlem's Little Africa boasts a population composed of both American and European negroes, they find the settlement a prolific source of study. They take delight in noting the distinguishing traits of these many-sided negroes from the four corners of the earth and in comparing and studying their relations to one another, their differences in characteristics and color, and the part they play in the community.

Negro Library Assistants.

Books on the negro and books written by members of the race are in constant demand. Both negro and white assistants are on the library staff and the assistant in charge of the reference room on the third floor is a colored woman who is a graduate of Howard University.

It is no exaggeration to say that many cultured negroes make their homes in the "Black City" and many of them are regular visitors to the branch. Many of them are products of the colleges and universities both north and south of the Mason and Dixon line. Not a few of them are actively engaged in literary pursuits and their chief delight is to browse among books and converse on current literature. Some of them have taken honors and they wear the badges of their Alma Mater modestly. Two women who come to the branch are members of the Phi Beta Kappa and members of both sexes distinguished themselves in their studies when they attended our most prominent universities. In Harlem the colored intelligentsia is far from being a myth and there are men and women who possess real scholarly attainments.

Walter White and Jessie Fauset, novelists, have had their fiction published, and other writers are making progress in the difficult realm of letters. These men and women of a literary bent often gather at the branch to discuss problems of their race. It is often a mooted question whether the negro centre of culture is here or in Washington or Chicago. There are those who do not hesitate to say that more real culture is to be found among the race in Washington than in any other city. Nevertheless, it is prophesied that in time New York will take the palm as Harlem is more and more becoming an attraction for the cultured, educated negro.

Besides books dealing with aspects of negro life, there are kept on file many negro newspapers which are published here and elsewhere. And the same may be said of magazines published by negroes. New arrivals in the city invariably go to the branch to read their home-town newspapers.

The branch is in charge of Miss Ernestine Rose, librarian, and Miss Eliza Marquess, assistant librarian.

North Carolina.

Education - 1926

Libraries.

Star

JUN 2 1928

The Negro Library

The Star is advised that the efforts of the Committee appointed to work out plans looking toward the establishment of a Public Library for members of the negro race have been crowned with success and that there is every reason to believe the Library will become an actuality.

This newspaper from the first opposed the request of the delegation of negroes that asked permission to use the Public Library, believing they should be required to work out their own salvation.

And time has shown *The Star* was right. The negroes were told frankly but firmly, that a condition of this nature could not be permitted to exist. They accepted refusal of their request in the same manner in which it was made. And they accepted the suggestion that they lay plans for a Library of their own.

The following communication best exemplifies the spirit that has actuated the negroes in their laudable efforts and they are to be congratulated:

The Committee for establishing of a Library for negroes reports that its efforts have been crowned with almost phenominal success, since there is every reason to believe that the Library is already a reality.

It will be remembered that something over two months ago a delegation appointed by the Colored Chamber of Commerce, waited on the City Commissioners and asked that that body accord to the colored people of Wilmington the privilege to use the City Library; that this delegation was cordially received and patiently heard, but was informed that the City did not own the Library although it was making annual contributions towards its upkeep. The delegation was advised that if the colored people took steps to establish a Library of their own the City might probably be disposed to grant them aid also.

Acting upon this advice, the colored people got together and inaugurated plans looking toward establishing a Library. Subscription books were opened, churches, schools and other organizations invaded, white sympathizers waited on, and a gigantic parade launched. This fifteen-day whirlwind campaign netted over $800 in cash.

This amount, however, fell far below the goal that was set namely, $2,500, but, nothing daunted, with faith in themselves, and implicit confidence in the generosity and liberality of their friends, the Committee went to work, secured the use of the second floor of the Masonic Hall at the corner of Eighth and Princess Streets, and had it remodeled and neatly fitted up to serve as the temporary quarters of the Colored Library of Wilmington. Already, the Committee has accumulated, by purchase and contributions, over 800 volumes, and is now making plans for the formal opening of the Library which is to take place on Thursday evening, June 24.

The Committee on Arrangements is asking that the ministers, officers and members of the Colored Chamber of Commerce, teachers, business men, and every man and woman who can, meet under the groves of the Chestnut Street Presbyterian Church Thursday evening at 4 o'clock. A short program will be rendered and the Committee will submit a statement of its progress, thus far, as well as outline its plans for the future. Following this short program the crowd will march in a body to the Library and there inspect it.

The Committee wishes to acknowledge with deep appreciation the keen interest and earnest solicitations on the part of so many of the white people in the city. The calls have been persistent, and the offers of books from individuals have been so many, it has been difficult to keep tract of them all, but please let no one think for a moment that he or she will be slighted. Every book, journal, magazine, and newspaper will be gratefully received. A few chairs will also be acceptable.

It might be well to mention, also, that the Committee has already started negotiations looking towards securing a site for a permanent Library and other social interests.

NEGRO LIBRARY DEPENDING UPON BOOK DONATIONS

ASHEVILLE, N. C. CITIZEN

Success Of Movement Depends Upon Answer To Appeal

DEC 12 1926

By THEODORE HARRIS

Whether 6,000 colored residents of Asheville two-thirds of whom are earnestly striving to improve their individual conditions and raise the standards of their race are to have the advantages of a well-stocked library depends on the white citizenship's willingnes to donate books.

Carpenters are completin alterations in the room rented b the City of Asheville in the Y. M. Building for the negros' library Printers have finished the blank necessary to the cataloguing of th volumes. The librarian, a competent, colored worker highly recommended for this duty, has assumed her duties. The negroes now have everything that a library needs—except books.

Asheville white people could, by a half hour's work in the elimination of superfluous volumes from their cases, supply the colored people with five tons of needed contributions if they chose. And they could do it without greatly impairing their residential libraries' excellence, without removing a volume that they will need in the future. Whether they will do it depends on developments of the next week or 10 days. Mayor John H. Cathey is somewhat skeptical by reason of the slow response thus far. But the negroes themselves, with recollections of white folks, friendships during former days, have no fears.

Club Women Elect

A committee of women from the Federated Clubs of Asheville has agreed, despite the multiplicity of tasks to be performed during Yuletide, to inspect all donations, aply the test of selection and catalogue them for the shelves. Members of this group are well educated thoroughly informed readers who see in the city's appropriation of $100 a month for a colored library an action that ought to redound to the credit of the municipality in many ways The librarian has agreed to serve for $50 a month for a year to ge the library started and the Y. M. I is naming the rent at the same sum despite higher offers fron private sources.

Although there has been n semblance of suggestion to that ef fect from any member of the color ed race, many white people believ establishment of a negro librar is an act of singly justice to th sable citizens of this community A survey conducted by The Citize about a year ago developed th discovery that much of the trash magazine circulation is amon negroes who ought to be readin better things. A great hue an cry was raised about that condition. Something ought to be done about it, various people argeed. And then gradually came the realization that the negroes were reading filthy publications because they were cheap, easily obtained and about the only things available to them

Asheville's conscience began to be disturbed. It saw the handsome Pack Memorial Library rise in all its chaste beauty, and could not forget that no negro could cross its entrance. It told visiting tourists of its friendship for its colored wards, its determination to do the right thing by them and its accomplishments along this line, and stammered a bit when asked what facilities it offered them for reading matter. The need of a colored library has been quietly discussed for months. Various problems have arisen and been solved. The city administration has told the leaders of the negro race that they must show their own interest in the project before help could be expected.

Up To The White Now

Mayor Cathey now feels that the blacks have done all that can reasonably be expected of them. The rest of the problem is in the hands of white people. Whether they regard their donation of books as an act of generosity, fulfillment of an obligation at a season when sentiment is unusually strong or a contribution of Asheville's civic advancement, their books will be welcomed by the negroes They will also appreciated by white people who want Asheville to be able to tell its Northern tourists that its interest in the black man is not confined solely to keeping his neck out of a noose.

Charles B. Aycock, preacher of white supremacy, Democratic governor of a Democratic state, used to say: "Educate the negro and you have no negro problem." Asheville has discovered that a negro who is at home reading a good book is not to be found with the gangs and running up court costs. The black boy and girl, with access to a library are able to fit themselves for the duties of life in a way that usually precludes the likelihood of their becoming parasitical impedimenta. The eagerness with which negroes participate in the benefits of a library is reflected by their voracious acceptance of the mental pabulum offered in limited quanities at the Stevens-Lee school with whose book-cases, however, the new library will have no connection.

But with all the determination of Asheville to give its negroes an opportunity to better themselves mentally, it is no betrayal of a secret to suggest that there will be practical advantages enjoyed in a civically selfish way. Asheville is a city which attracts great numbers of Northern people, anxious when they go home to tell about Dixie's various problems and how it solves them; ready to report its symptoms of sagacity as well as its backward tendencies. This resort metropolis may be able so to impress these horders of visitors that their statements at home will do vast good in clearing up some of the present misconceptions that prevail beyond the Mason-Dixon line.

Other Factors

There are other factors. The South suffers in cultural statistic because of its negro populations. It so happens that Asheville stands high as a library center but its position is not so impregnable that it couldn't be benefited by the circulation of a great number of books among its black people Figures may not lie but it is quite as true that they don't always tell the whole truth. Certainly they reflect no credit on the South when compiled in data showing municipal library expenditures and circulation. A few comparisons in this respect may be timely in proving this point.

Greater Birmingham, with estimated population of 300,000, has a per capita library circulation of 2.20 while Portland not bothered with the negro problem, having a population of 298,904, boasts a per capita circulation of 7.99. New Orleans, with 409,534 people, has a per capita circulation of 1.49, while Kansas City, with almost 50,000 less people but with only one-fifth as many negroes, has a per capita circulation of 3.89. Atlanta circulates 2.67 books per person while Omaha, with 40,000 fewer residents, reports 3.15. In every instance the Dixie city suffers by comparison with a similarly sized municipality out of the South.

There is nothing disgraceful in that condition. The country, as a whole, generally realizes that Southern cities must be given the benefit of allowances for negro residents in such matters. On the other hand, when a progressive city like this one announces that it is going to make book circulation among its negroes as easy matter for them, is not going to discriminate against them because of their color, is determined that they shall have access to every book that is good for them, it undertakes a bold program and one that, is successful, can be used to its advantage in a purely commercial way, leaving the matter of sentiment and justice out of the question.

Books are now being received at the temporary city hall, on Broadway at Walnut, and can be sent to the Woman's Clubhouse, Charlotte Street and Sunset Parkway. They should not be sent to the Y. M. I. building as that precludes the possibility of their proper classification. If donors of books deliver them a report to the mayor's office can be made with prospects good that a way will be found to acquire them.

DISPATCH

Henderson-NC

OCT 2 81928

MAKES $100 GIFT TO NEGRO LIBRARY

Unknown Friend Helps the Cause—Public Urged to Contribute Now

A gift of $100 to be used in buying books for the Dunbar branch of the Perry library to be opened in the negro graded school was announced today by Miss Vertia Craig, librarian. The donor declines to permit his name to be known, she added, so that his identity is a mystery.

Several weeks ago the Perry Library started a campaign for books or money for the Dunbar branch, which is to be opened in November in the colored high school for the use of the negroes of Vance county. In the course of the campaign, an appeal was presented to the Woman's club, the Rotary club, and the Kiwanis club for help in this project. Each of the clubs endorsed the library and promised to help. So far there have been received at the library the following: Through the Rotary Club, 53 miscellaneous books; Chambers' Encyclopedia in eight volumes and a copy of Dunbar's Poems from Mr. and Mrs. R. G. S. Davis; and $5 from Henry Morris. The Woman's club, through Mrs. J. T. Alderman, the president has given 26 books. The Kiwanis club has not finished its campaign and no report can as yet be given.

Private individuals have given as follows: Miss Elizabeth Newcomb, 36 books and Miss Bessie C. Withers, $15.

The Perry Library has proved a blessing to the white people of Vance county. Over 2,500 persons now enjoy its privileges directly and during the first two years of its existence the circulation of books reached more than 66,000. Library service can be extended to the colored population through a branch library, which will be under the direction and supervision of the Perry Library board of trustees and librarian. Will the people of Vance county not aid in this worthy endeavor? Contributions will be received by Mrs. James H. Brodie, treasurer of the board of trustees of the Perry Library, or they may be left at the library.

WILMINGTON

NORTH CAROLINA

COLORED LIBRARY RAPIDLY GAINING POPULARITY HERE

Institution Is Receiving Many Donations; Valuable Books Now on Shelves

The Wilmington (colored) Public library, organized June 24, has been inspected and approved by the State Library commission, and is now doing a worthwhile work among the colored residents of the city, according to announcement made yesterday by officials of the institution.

The organization, through a recent drive for $2,500 to be used for the benefit of the library, raised approximately $800. Of this figure $250 was used in purchasing Dr. Hale's library of 486 volumes. Library donations in books also have been received from both white and colored residents and the shelves of the institution are rapidly being filled with interesting literature.

Recent donations include fiction matter, encyclopaedias, children's books, Ridpath's histories, Lives of Famous Americans, magazines, four volumes of general information and religious volumes. The contributions also included a table and chair and other gifts. The city commissioners also gave the library a small appropriation of $50.

From June until July the borrowers had increased 25 per day. In August patrons were increased to 35 per day and in October to 45 and at the present books are being distributed at the rate of 65 to 75 per day. During the summer a story telling hour was observed every Friday afternoon by the various teachers available.

Present needs of the library include 12 straight chairs, several small open bookcases and electric lights. The treasurer has reported he has a balance on hand which probably will be used in filling some of the needs of the institution.

The board of trustees is composed as follows: C. H. MacDonaldone, Williston, chairman; A. E. Jackson, R. H. White, W. W. Ashe, D. C. Virgo, F. J. Rogers, W. H. Blount and C. F. Blount.

Education - 1926 Virginia.

Libraries.

BLYDEN LIBRARY ANNUAL REPORT SHOWS UP WELL

Annual Report of Miss Mary D. Pretlow Touching The Branch Shows Increasing Interest In Institution.

"The Blyden branch circulated a few more books than in 1924, and the branch librarian there remarks that the grown people in the neighborhood are showing an increasing interest in the library," declares Miss Mary D. Pretlow, Norfolk librarian, in her annual report submitted to the board of directors last week. The Blyden branch is located in the Dunbar school on E. Princess Anne road, and is the colored branch of the library association.

Continuing, Miss Pretlow states: "The physical conditions of the Blyden Branch are bad as the two small rooms are quite inadequate for the crowds that fill the library every afternoon."

Her report mentions the worth to Norfolk children of the exhibition which was arranged by the head of the children's department of the Norfolk Public Library and shown at the main library from March 9-14, and at the Blyden Branch for one day. This exhibition consisted of a model collection of books for children loaned by the American Library Association. In reference to the service to children, Miss Pretlow's report asserts:

"Story-hours have been here, particularly at the Main Library and branches, with a total attendance of over 5,000. The Tanner's Creek Branch led with the Blyden Branch a close second.

The activities of the children's department have been many and varied, and the results have been most satisfactory. A large and important work lies before this department if the library is to keep pace with the development and growth of Norfolk.

"I quote from the report of Marianne Martin, head of the children's department:

" 'I wish I could make an appeal for the children of Norfolk so eloquent that it would bring results. A plea to have good books within the reach of all the children of this city, trained children's librarians to interest them in those books, to guide the taste in childhood away from what is low and evil, to teach them to love, through books, the things that are fine; in short, to interest them so that books and reading might become a vital force in their lives, helping them toward right living and right thinking.

So Much Lies Ahead

" 'The ground has been cleared for library service. The children, the teachers, the mothers and the fathers are willing to let us help them—more, they are beginning to ask for the library's aid. Can not we meet the demand? A larger staff in the childrens' department is essential to any real advance in the work."

During the year several new volumes on various subjects have been added to the Blyden branch, a large percentage of these being children's books. The teachers and parents are manifesting a greater interest in the institution and the children are cultivating an admirable taste for clean reading.

BLYDEN BRANCH LIBRARY OPEN ALL THE SUMMER

The Blyden Branch of the Norfolk Public Library on the corner of Chicazola street and Princess Anne road, keeps its doors open all summer. It is free to everybody, who is a resident of Norfolk. It is open every day during the week from 2 to 8 p. m. On its shelves are the following magazines: Current History, Literary Digest, Outlook, Review of Reviews, St. Nicholas, Better Homes and Gardens, American Boy, Ladies' Home Journal, Good House Keeping, Delineator, Opportunity, Journal of Negro Education, The Crisis and many others.

Many of these magazines can be borrowed for one week. On the shelves are some of the best books that are published, such as reference books, books on poetry, travel, science, philosophy, sociology, and many other branches of knowledge. The novels on the shelves are many. Miss Marian Palmer has been one of the library's patrons of the novel. During her vacation she has read three and four novels during a week. Below she is giving a few points on the novel, the greatest library creation. Miss Palmer says:

"Strange to say, upon mentioning the word novel the average individual thinks of naught except a book in which the ideas tend only to demoralize. Novels like all else known to the human being are both good and bad. It will be quite unnecessary to discuss the latter because its content is obvious.

"Novels can be uplifting to any one who reads them with an open mind to accept their object. There are several kinds of novels: domestic, society, historical, social-reform, and psychological. Every kind of activity is reflected in the novel; all sorts of problems discussed, abuses exposed and reforms advocated.

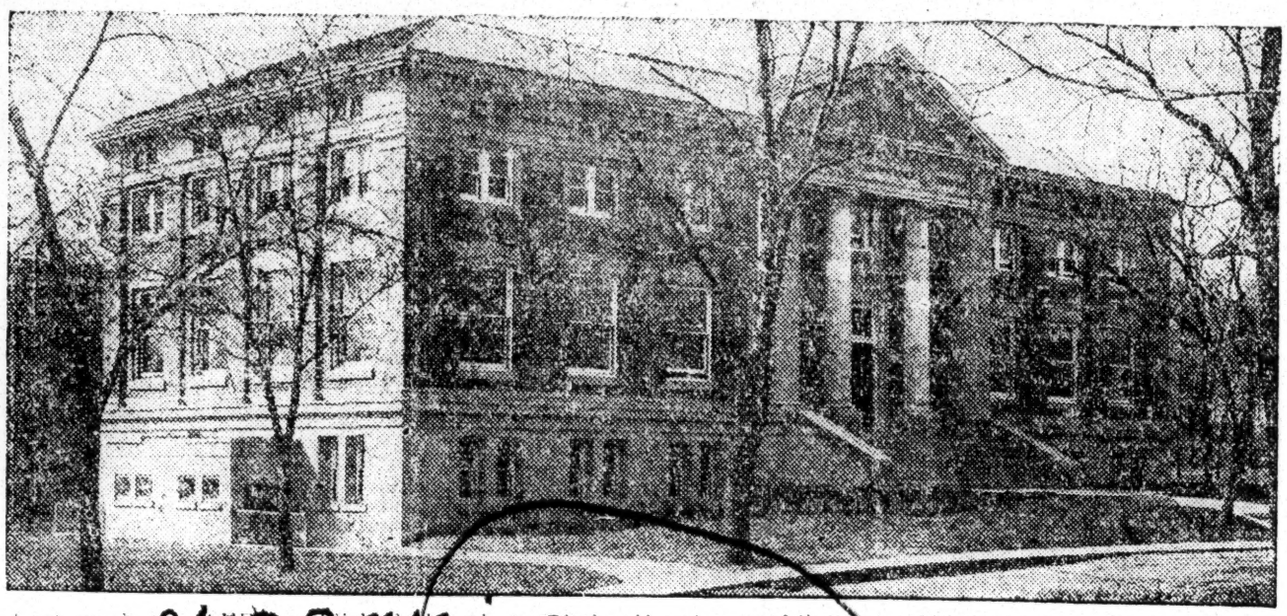
"Novels whose main object is to depict the condition of the home or society during any particular period, are called domestic or society. Such conditions are usually told sarcastically or in such a realistic manner that all chances of probability are erased. The historical novel is self-explanatory. The social-reform novel is one in which the necessary and most obvious reforms of that day and time are interwoven into the main theme so that none could possibly escape it. The psychological novel is the novel in which the motives of the characters—their inner lives—are carefully analyzed by the novelist. The results of certain actions are shown in the light of cause and effect; the tragic consequences of self-indulgence; the need of self-sacrifice on the part of the individual for the larger good of the community or race. Some great moral law is always impressed.

"Two novels, The Tale of Two Cities and Silas Marner, have withstood the test of time because of their style and lesson. The former, by Charles Dickens, is a story of the French Revolution with London and Paris as places of interest and preaches a sermon on the sublime text, "Greater love hath no man than this, that a man law down his life for his friend;" the latter by George Eliot, tells of a story hermit, Silas Marner, who was saved from selfishness and despair by the love of a little child.

"Thus, we can see, notwithstanding the repugnant attitude of many toward novels in general, many of the most helpful and inspiring admonitions have been forced to come to us by the pen of the novelist, which have not only been a source of information but contributed greatly in the development of human society."

The summer reading course for the children will close in September. A large number of children have manifested an interest in the course, and they are reading the required number of books. Patrons and friends are urged to come to the Blyden Branch of the Norfolk Public Library and get the many books that are there to be lent to any citizen of Norfolk. Blyden Branch Public Library: Books—Information—Service.

Country's 2nd Largest Library



Last week the AHP published the photo of the Huntington Library at Hampton Inst., costing $100,000 with 55,000 volumes.

The above is the Carnegie Library at Howard costing $50,000 and boasting of 41,000 volumes and 20,000 pamphlets.

Afro American 21-8-26 Baltimore Md.

Education - 1926

Alabama.

Money for,

BENEVOLENT 1925.

Even before the announcement of Mr. MUNSEY'S munificent gift to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the year 1925 had been one in which American benevolences, probably without parallel, had mounted to great heights, if not to the highest level yet reached, barring the patriotic contributions to meet the exigencies of the war. The completion of the Hampton-Tuskegee fund of $5,000,000 announced yesterday, to secure the conditional gift of $2,000,000 offered by Mr. GEORGE EASTMAN of Rochester, gave a gratifying climax to a list of gifts which had in it the second half of the largest single gift ever made to an educational institution—Mr. DUKE'S second $40,000,000. This lifts his original gift of like amount, made in December of last year, to an endowment for Duke University beyond that of any other university in the United States. With Mr. MUNSEY'S it gives a special distinction to this year's benevolences. But vast as these sums are, the year would have been noteworthy without them in the scope, variety and amount of gifts and bequests.

The most significant, perhaps, is the fund of $6,000,000 given to Vanderbilt University in Tennessee for the development primarily of its medical department, with the result that this institution will doubtless become the greatest centre of medical training in the South. Besides its direct contribution to public health, the group of gifts which has made this possible gives assurance of the raising of funds for the strengthening of other departments, especially the scientific departments, and thus making the most effective answer to Dayton.

When one reads that in 1867, the year in which Mr. PEABODY established his fund of $2,000,000 to promote education in the South, there was not a single Southern State that had a system of free public schools, that in only a few cities were such schools to be found, and that in the very State in which the most of Mr. DUKE'S eighty millions are to be expended for educational purposes the annual revenue for the education of 750,000 children was then only $300,000, and now witnesses what is being done even for institutions of higher education, which, of course, could not exist without widespread and sound elementary and secondary schools, one can but be amazed at the progress that has been made. While Mr. DUKE'S gift and that to Vanderbilt University are exceptional in amount, they but illustrate a general educational development in the South. One of the very best high schools in the United States has been built or equipped in a town of 50,000 inhabitants in North Carolina.

Among the outstanding gifts in the North have been the enormous additions to university and college funds, especially for the equipment and endowment of scientific and professional schools. Six or seven millions have been raised for the new medical centre in New York City; Princeton has just had a conditional gift of $1,000,000 for scientific research, expecting to raise $2,000,000 more for this purpose; Johns Hopkins University has received $3,000,000 for the equipment and endowment of the Wilmer Institute for Eye Diseases and has made a promising start on its semi-centennial fund. The Guggenheim Foundation has been established with an endowment of $3,000,000 to enable American students to pursue research work in any part of the world. Considerable gifts have been made toward the establishment of the Walter Page School of International Relations and a good beginning made on the $5,000,000 fund for the Hebrew Union College in Cincinnati. Mr. CYRUS H. MCCORMICK has given $1,000,000 for a Y. W. C. A. building in Chicago; Mr. JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER Jr. has made a handsome contribution (4,000,000 yen) to the Imperial University library in Tokio, Japan, and has given liberally to make possible excavations in Palestine, not to mention other acts of generosity. Millions have been raised for the Cathedral of St. John the Divine and the Union Theological Fund has been completed. The foundations have multiplied their beneficences. The gifts in local charity have been greater than in immediately preceding years.

These are but a few of the contributions that have made 1925 the most benevolent of years. They reflect in some measure the prosperous conditions which have generally prevailed. They register, too, in some degree the encouragement which tax exemptions give. But they also allow the inference that the habit of giving is growing and that altruism is a living, active virtue, expressing itself in manifold philanthropic and public-spirited ways and in increasing volume. And so intelligently and guardedly as well as generously are these great gifts made that one may say of the departed year of 1925, as GEORGE MEREDITH said of a lost friend:

You bore the lamp of sane benevolence.

JAN 1925

Hampton-Tuskegee Fund Needed

New York.—The $5,000,000 which was to be raised or pledged by the first of the year to meet the conditions of a gift of more than two million dollars from George Eastman, has been obtained, Clarence H. Kelsey, chairman of executive committee of the Hampton - Tuskegee universities endowment fund announces. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., gave $1,000,000 and there were five different gifts of $250,000 each, Mr. Kelsey said. The contributions making up the amount were received from more than 10,000 persons.

ROCHESTER N. Y. POST EXP
DECEMBER 11, 1925

$25,000 GIVEN TO TUSKEGEE FUND

A gift of $25,000 by Mrs. Henry A. Strong to the Endowment Fund of Hampton and Tuskegee Institutes today had completed the quota. The fund was started by a large conditional gift from George Eastman.

The list of donors to the Endowment Fund has not been issued as yet, owing to the fact that contributions are coming into headquarters at No. 6 Mainden Lane, New York.

JAN 14 1926

TUSKEGEE FUND WINS EASTMAN'S $2,000,000

(Columbian Press Bureau)

New York, Jan. 11.—Clarence H. Kelsey, chairman of the Hampton-Tuskegee Endowment Fund campaign, announced last week that the $5,000,000 required to be raised or pledged by December 31st in order to meet the conditions under which George Eastman offered to add $2,000,000 more, had been obtained. The reasons given by Mr. Eastman for his gift have appealed to the public and it has responded in the shape of more than 10,000 subscriptions, running from gifts of $1 each from some of the colored graduates, to subscriptions of $250,000 each from five different individuals, topped off by a $1,000,000 gift from John D. Rockefeller, Jr., matching the $1,000,000 pledge with which the General Education Board inaugurated the campaign. The endowment fund campaign was undertaken by these schools in order that their fields of usefulness might be extended, and their principals, Drs. Gregg and Moton, given more time for necessary administrative work. The south was organized with headquarters in Atlanta. Many well-known southerners took an active part in making the campaign a success and countless new friends were made for the cause. The alumni of the schools raised more than $200,000. The hope of the race lies in the wide extension of the influence and efficiency of these two schools and the multiplication of their graduates until they reach all the colored people of the south and show the way to the proper type of schooling for colored youth everywhere and the white youth as well. Mr. Rockefeller said, in making his great gift, "It is not only for our own land—it is for all lands that these representative Cameraman, I suppose you know that three bills affecting our people are pending in Congress this session. I want to know if you fellows are going to sleep like you did

JAN 7 - 1926

HELPING EDUCATE THE NEGROES.

The $7,000,000 endowment campaign for Tuskegee and Hampton Institute, two of the outstanding negro institutions of the South, has been successfully closed.

It is told in the recital of this achievement that $300,000 of the amount was contributed by former students which reveals the interest which the negroes themselves hold in their higher institutions of learning and what they think of their value as an aid toward the economic and industrial recovery of the race.

We have been making substantial progress in negro education in the South, and especially during the past year when a number of large gifts to the cause were made, George Eastman contributing $2,000,000, John D. Rockefeller, $1,000,000 and B. N. Duke giving $750,000 to an institution in this State, Kittrell College.

These colleges are interested in industrial instruction for the negroes and that, after all, is the sort best adapted to his well-being and the kind that will mean the more, perhaps, to the race.

JAN 10 1925

OVER FOR EE AND HA ON.

The seven million dollars endowment drive for Tuskegee and Hampton Institutes, the two outstanding negro colleges of the land, has been successfully concluded. The funds are for the better equipment and maintenance of the two schools doing such splendid work to the practical uplift of the negroes.

The Raleigh News and Observer points out that three hundred thousand dollars of this fund was raised by former students of the schools, which would indicate preciation and willi ness

rifice for the good of coming generations.

Further the Raleigh paper says to this matter of negro education:

Other large gifts to negro education such as $750,000 to Kittrell college by B. N. Duke of Durham; $2,000,000 by George Eastman, and $1,000,000 by John D. Rockefeller give assurance of better instruction, particularly along industrial lines. These sums are all for endowment or buildings. All the southern states levy large sums annually for the negro public schools. Last year North Carolina's tax contribution to public schools for negroes reached $3,000,000 and in addition the legislature appropriated $180,000 to the normal and industrial schools for negroes in North Carolina.

The Year's Benevolences

It is believed that American benevolences reached a higher figure in the year 1925, much higher figure than ever before in the life of the republic. A majority of the multiplied millions contributed last year were for educational purposes. The announcement comes that a fund of $5,000,000 has been completed for the endowment of the Hampton-Tuskegee institution of which the immortal Booker T. Washington, born a slave, was the founder. When the fact is taken into consideration that when he was born, it was reckoned crime to teach one of his race to read the word of God, what he accomplished deserves to be classed as one of the miracles of men.

The largest contribution to an American educational institution in any one year was to Duke University. It was made by George Eastman, of Rochester, New York, and is stated to be $40,000,000. This added to a like amount given by Mr. Duke makes $80,000,000, and is said to be the largest amount ever given to any American university in any one year. Commenting upon these and other like contributions the New York Times specifies:

> Considerable gifts have been made toward the establishment of the Walter Page School of International Relations and a good beginning made on the $5,000,000 fund for the Hebrew Union College in Cincinnati. Mr. Cyrus H. McCormick has given $1,000,000 for a Y. W. C. A. building in Chicago; Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., has made a handsome contribution (4,000,000 yen) to the Imperial University library in Tokio, Japan, and has given liberally to make possible excavations in Palestine, not to mention other acts of generosity. Millions have been raised for the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, and the Union Theological Fund has been completed. The foundations have multiplied their beneficences. The gifts in local charity have been greater than in immediately preceding years.
>
> The conclusions reached by the writer of the w York Times are to the effect "that the habit giving is growing and that altruism is a living, ive virtue, expressing itself in manifold philan-opic and public-spirited ways and increasing ume."

Would that we might have more multi-milliones such as quite a number of those, a growing mber, we have.

Silver Cup To Hampton Tuskegee Leader

New York (A.N.P.)—A silver loving cup was presented Monday, January 25, to Clarence H. Kelsey, at the offices of the Title Guaranty and Trust Company, of which Mr. Kelsey is chairman of the Board, for his services as National Chairman of the Hampton-Tuskegee Endowment Fund Campaign.

As a result of this campaign more than $5,000,000 was subscribed to meet the requirements of these two schools, thereby securing Mr. Eastman's offer of more than $3,000,000 additional.

The Hampton-Tuskegee Fund Wins.

New York City.—Clarence H. Kelsey, chairman of the executive committee of the Hampton-Tuskegee Institute Endowment fund, has announced that the five million dollars which was to be raised or pledged to meet the conditions of a gift of more than two million from George Eastman, had been raised. The contributions were received from more than 10,000 persons.

Raleigh, N. C. News & Observer
JAN 6 1926

HELPING NEGRO EDUCATION.

That is good news that the seven million dollar endowment fund for Tuskegee and Hampton Institute, the two outstanding negro colleges in the country, has been completed. It is said—and it is significant—that $300,000 of the amount was contributed by former students of these institutions. This showed deep interest, called for real sacrifice and is the best promise of the good spirit of the graduates of these institutions.

Other large gifts to negro education such as $750,000 to Kittrell College by B. N. Duke, of Durham; $2,000,000 by George Eastman, and $1,000,000 by John D. Rockefeller give assurance of better instruction, particularly along industrial lines. These sums are all for endowment or buildings. All the Southern States levy large sums annually for the negro public schools. Last year North Carolina's tax contribution to public schools for negroes reached $3,000,000 and in addition the Legislature appropriated $180,000 to the normal and industrial schools for negroes in North Carolina.

Loving Cup Presented To Clarence H. Kelsey

A silver loving cup was presented to Clarence H. Kelsey at his office in the Title Guaranty and Trust Co., of which he is chairman of the board of directors, in appreciation of his services as national chairman of the Hampton-Tuskegee Endowment Campaign, in which more than $5,000,000 was raised for needy negro schools, thereby securing the additional gift of $3,000,000 conditionally offered by George Eastman of Rochester.

The cup bears the inscription: "To Clarence H. Kelsey, in recognition of his victorious leadership of the Hampton-Tuskegee Endowment Campaign, January, 1926."

The presentation was made by Dr. William J. Schefflin, president of the Tuskegee Institute board of trustees, others present being Mrs. Henry A. Strong of Rochester, Paul H. Warburg, Arthur Curtiss James and Dr. Anson Phelps Stokes.

JAN 2 - 1926

NATION-WIDE DRIVE CLOSES WITH SUCCESS

More Than 10,000 Persons Contribute To Hampton-Tuskegee Endowment Fund To Raise $5,000,000.

J. D. ROCKEFELLER, JR. CONTRIBUTED $1,000,000

Clarence H. Kelsey, chairman of the Hampton-Tuskegee endowment fund, announced from New York Wednesday night that the $5,000,000 which was to be raised or pledged by January 1, 1926, to meet the conditions of a gift of more than $2,000,000 from George Eastman to these two schools, has been raised.

John D. Rockefeller jr., gave $1,000,000 and there were five different gifts of $250,000 each, Mr. Kelsey announced. More than 10,000 persons contributed to the fund.

HARTFORD HOSPITAL BEQUEATHED $25,000

Legacy in Will of Alice Day Jackson, Native of This City.

HARTFORD, CONN. COURANT
APR 4 1926

FUND IS PROVIDED FOR RESEARCH WORK

Ample Opportunity For Use of Such Gifts Says Supt. Sexton.

New York, April 3.—(Associated Press.)—The Hartford Hospital of Hartford, Conn., was bequeathed $25,000 in the will of Mrs. Alice D. Jackson, filed today. The will disposed of an estate of more than $25,000 in real, and about $150,000 in personal property. Mrs. Jackson died last March 26.

The Manhattan Eye, Ear and Throat Hospital was given $25,000. Two-thirds of the balance of the residuary estate was given to Bryn Mawr College and the remaining third went to Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala.

The will directed that the Hartford Hospital should employ either the interest or the principal of the $25,000 in research work, if possible in the direction of preventive medicine, and directed that the legacy to the Manhattan Hospital be used in research work.

No restrictions were placed upon the bequests to Bryn Mawr and Tuskegee.

Expresses Appreciation.

"There is ample opportunity for huge funds to be disposed in such a manner," Dr. Lewis A. Sexton, superintendent of the hospital, said last night, after expressing appreciation of the bequest. "I do not recall that Mrs. Jackson ever was a patient but that does not mean that she hadn't been. We have as many as 12,000 patients a year," Dr. Sexton explained.

Mrs. Alice Day Jackson was born in Hartford, the daughter of the late John C. Day and Alice B. (Hooker) Day. She was the granddaughter of the late John Hooker and Isabella Beecher Hooker and was also the niece of Dr. Edward Beecher Hooker and a cousin of Arthur Perkins, Miss Lucy Perkins and Mrs. Howard Knapp of this city.

Education - 1926

Alabama.

Money for.

APRIL 3, 1926

WOMAN GIVES BEQUESTS OF $36,250,000

$26,000,000 Anticipated by Gifts in Life, Will of Wife of John D.'s Partner Reveals

NEW YORK, April 2.—(By Associated Press.)—Specific bequests to organizations totaling $36,250,000 are made in the will of Mrs. Stephen V. Harkness, wife of one of the earliest partners of John D. Rockefeller, in her will filed for probate today. She died March 27.

Bequests totaling $26,000,000 are estimated to have been anticipated by gifts made during her life time and other bequests totaling $2,250,000 have been partly anticipated. The will provided that all bequests should be reduced by gifts made during her life and subsequent to January 1, 1920.

ANTICIPATED BY GIFTS.

The following bequests were anticipated by gifts: The Commonwealth Fund, $20,000,000; the Presbyterian Hospital in the city of New York, $1,500,000; Yale University, $3,000,000; the Metropolitan Museum of Art, $1,000,000; the New York Public Library, $1,000,000; the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, $250,000, and the Flower Hospital, $25,000.

The following bequests have been partly anticipated by gifts: The Church Extension Commission of the Presbytery of New York, $1,000,000; the Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute, $750,000; the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute $500,000.

$5,000,000 TO MISSIONS.

The following have not been anticipated: The Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, $2,500,000; the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in America, $2,500,000; the American Museum of Natural History, $1,000,000; the New York Zoological Society, $1,000,000; the State Charities Aid Society of New York, $500,000; the Charity Organization Society of the City of New York, $25,000; New York Association for Improving Condition of the Poor, $25,000; the Lakeside Hospital of Cleveland, $50,000; Cleveland Homeopathic Hospital, $10,000; Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church of Caledonia, Ohio, $15,000.

Tuskegee and Hampton Remembered in Wills

By a will filed in August, Tuskegee Institute is to receive $294,506 as residuary legatee from the estate of Mrs. Helen L. Beattie, white, which has been appraised at $325,144 gross and $299,506 net. Other beneficiaries under her will were Eliza Kelly, Jessie Irvin, Emily Bobb, George B. Leverich and F. Louise Leverich, all of New Orleans, who received $1,000 each. Mrs. Beattie died on June 25.

Hampton Institute is among the many institutions named in the will of Mrs. Virginia Marquand Monroe, who died at her home on North Broadway, Tarrytown, on July 11. To the institute proper goes $5,000, while shares of the residue, which are not estimated in the will or other papers, go to the Hampton School for Nurses and to the Memorial Chapel of the same institution.

The transfer tax affidavit gives the value of the Monroe estate as "more than $20,000," but the list of bequests includes more than $1,000,000.

Tuskegee Institute Receive. $294,506 By Will of The Late Helen L. Beattie

An appraisal of the estate of Helen L. Beattie, who died on June 25, 1925, at Clinton Springs, N. Y. shows that she left $294,506 to the Tuskegee Institute. She had a gross estate of $325,144, of which $240,805 was in securities, and gave all her property to Tuskegee with the exception of $1,000 each to five friends in New Orleans who died June 25, 1926. The sum will become available at once, it is believed.

Mobile, Ala., Register

AUG 25 1926

TUSKEGEE GIVEN $294,506 BEQUEST BY MRS. BEATTIE

Tuskegee, Ala., Aug. 25.—(United Press)—Word was received here today of the bequest of a fortune of $294,506 to Tuskegee Institute by the late Helen L. Beattie.

SEP

TUSKEGEE BENEFITS

Will of Mrs. Kane Gives Millions to Various Institutions.

NEW YORK, Sept. 8.—(AP)—Bequests totalling $3,945,000, of which all but $200,000 will go to numerous charitable, religious and educational institutions in the east, west and south are provided in the will of Mrs. Annie C. Kane, widow of John Innis Kane filed today. Mrs. Kane died at Hewlett, Long Island, July 26.

The two largest bequests are $1,000,000 each to Columbia University and the New York Home for Incurables. The bishop and chapter of the cathedral of St. John the Evangelist, Denver, are left $200,000 and Tuskegee Institute in Alabama gets $50,000.

John Innis Kane was a great grandson of the first John Jacob Astor. Mrs Kane was the daughter of the late William C. Echermerhorn.

TUSKEGEE TO GET $30,000 BEQUEST

Ex-Slave, Civil War Vet, Makes School His Beneficiary

Chandler, Okla., Dec. 10.—Albon L. Holsey, secretary to the principal of Tuskegee Institute, was here yesterday for a conference with H. C. Callark, retired school teacher and owner of valuable city and farm properties.

Following their interview, Mr. Callark authorized the announcement that he has made the Tuskegee Institute chief beneficiary under the provisions of his will which has just been made and recorded. The properties owned by Mr. Callark are conservatively estimated to be worth $30,000 and less than a week ago oil was discovered on land adjacent to one of his 80-acre tracts which gives added value and importance to his holdings.

Mr. Callark's life story is a gripping drama of the closing days of slavery and of the pioneer days of the Middle West. He was born near Newark, N. J., and between the ages of three and four, he and his brother were kidnaped and taken to Mississippi where he lived as a slave boy until 16 years old. In 1863, with the aid of an Edmund Chandler, he was "kidnaped" again and ran away to the North.

When the two run-aways reached Kentucky, young Callark left his friend and benefactor and joined the Union army as orderly to one of the officers. A soldier in the same company, Matthew Haynes, became attached to the young orderly because of his quiet reserve and unfailing loyalty and at the close of the war took him to his home in Missouri. Two years later, Callark went to Wyoming and thence into Iowa where he worked for a family named Gaston.

The Gastons became interested in him and encouraged him to enter Tabor college where he began his education. The friendship of the Gastons has continued till the present day and he tells of some of the Gaston children with whom he played who are now parents and grandparents.

In 1879, Mr. Callark determined to enter the teaching professoln and after completing the teachers' course at a normal school in Jefferson city, Mo., taught for nine years in Texas, and then came to this place where he farmed and taught school for more than 20 years here in Lincoln county.

Six years ago Mr. Callark retired and now devotes his time to Sunday school work and to looking after the properties he has accumulated. He has never married and has never seen his parents since that eventful day back in New Jersey when he was stolen from them. In spite of his 77 years, he is very active; giving much time to reading and occasionally writes poems of real merit.

TUSKEGEE GETS $30,000 FROM WEALTHY BLACK

(By the Associated Negro Press.

Chandler, Okla.—Albon L. Holsey, secretary to the principal of Tuskegee Institute, was here yesterday for a conference with H. C. Callark, retired school teacher and owner of valuable city and farm properties.

Following their interview, Mr. Callark authorized the announcement that he has made the Tuskegee Institute chief beneficiary under the provisions of his will, which has just been made and recorded. The properties owned by Mr. Callark are conservatively estimated to be worth $30,000 and less than a week ago oil was discovered on land adjacent to one of eighty-acre tracts, which gives added value and importance to his holdings.

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When the two run-aways reached Kentucky, young Callark left his friend and benefactor and joined the Union army as orderly to one of the officers. A soldier in the same company, Matthew Haynes, became attached to the young Negro orderly because of his quiet reserve and unfailing loyalty and at the close of the war took him to his home in Missouri. Two years later Callark went to Wyoming and thence into Iowa, where he worked for a family named Gaston. The Gastons became interested in him and encouraged him to enter Tabor College, where he began his education. The friendship of the Gastons has continued till the present day, and he tells of some of the Gaston children with whom he played who are now parents and grand-parents.

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$25,000 RALLY STARTS FOR MILES COLLEGE; BISHOP BROWN OUTLINES PROGRAM FOR WORK

HARMONY IN EVERY SECTION OF THE STATE ASSURES SUCCESS OF THE CAMPAIGN. BROWN IS IN THE HEARTS OF THE ALABAMA PEOPLE AND GREAT SUCCESS IS TO FOLLOW.

According to announcements of Bishop R. T. Brown, of the Ninth Episcopal District of the C. M. E. Church, the educational rally for $25,000 for Miles Memorial College will begin in Birmingham Wednesday, Sept. 29 and run through Sunday, Oct. 3, when Bishop R. S. Williams, Senior Bishop of the C. M. E. Church, will deliver the annual sermon at 11 a. m. in the Masonic Temple, and when the services of all the churches in and around Birmingham will assemble at the Temple for an all-day service in the educational rally. Bishop B. G. Shaw, of the A. M. E. Zion Church, resident Bishop of Alabama, will preach a special sermon at 3 p. m. in the Masonic Temple.

It will be remembered that the Masonic Temple is a very large auditorium, perhaps the most spacious building owned by Negro people in this county, but even at that Bishop Brown urges that the membership come early in order to have seats. Furthering his statement, Bishop Brown said: "I am expecting all energetic and faithful members and friends of the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church from Tuscaloosa, Northport, Akron, Selma, Montgomery, Anniston, Gadsden, Jasper and nearby towns to attend in large numbers Sunday, and from all indications there will be the largest gathering of Colored Methodists ever to assemble in the City of Birmingham. From Florida will come Presiding Elder J. M. Jones and J. D. Hudson, who will report at the meeting." Bishop Brown is also asking that as many members from Florida as possible will attend.

Budget Assessment

Bishop Brown is requesting that the presiding elders report their entire budget assessment and also sends out the announcement that they should collect from each pastor $10 on personal assessment. "Miles Memorial College," he says, "is the product of the brain and brawn of Alabama Colored Methodists, it is the educational mecca of the state and should be dear to all Alabamians. It has nearly twice the student body that any other of our colleges has and is a monument to the loyal Colored Methodists of Alabama and to the sacred memory of the faithful heroes and heroines who have fallen asleep."

An appeal is made to the state to fall in line, make a strong pull and a pull all together. The sum of $25,000 must be raised by the Negro Methodists of Alabama in order to secure a gift of $75,000 from the General Educational Board, New York.

Missionary And Sunday School Conventions To Be Organized

Bishop Brown's new plan in his diocese is to have a State Missionary Convention and a State Sunday School Convention, and proposes to organize these bodies on Friday, Oct. 1. The Bishop says, "Colored Methodists cannot keep pace with other leading denominations and fail to organize a Woman's State Missionary Convention and a State Sunday School Convention." A state convention, he says, brings, everyone in touch with every part of the State. The other denominations are having state work and the influence of them is doing much good. He proposes a constitution of the Woman's State Missionary Convention which will be presented at the organization. These meetings are proposed for September or October of each year.

Miles College To Have New Building

The work on Miles Memorial College Administration Building will begin in the next few days. The contract has been let and sufficient money is in hand, according to Bishop Brown, to proceed with its construction. This announcement will mean much to the State of Alabama generally and to the Birmingham public in particular. This announcement has been looked for and it comes with a great deal of satisfaction.

Bishop Brown Outlines Plan To Raise Money

"If pastors cannot attend they must pay their personal assessment to presiding elders. All personal assessments of presiding elders and pastors must be paid at 11 o'clock services Sunday, Oct. 3, at the Masonic Temple. I am expecting every member of the Woman's Missionary Society to send $5. The faculty and students of Miles Memorial College must raise $500. Welcome addresses will be delivered Wednesday night when the rally starts and preaching Thursday night. These services will be held at the Thirgood C. M. E. Church. Friday night a concert will be given at the Thirgood Church, when some of the best talent in Birmingham will participate. Prof. Green in charge of the musical department, Miles Memorial College, will have charge. The college band will be a part of the program.

"The General Board of New York has promised to give us $75,000 on an administration building for Miles College that will cost $150,000. Of that amount the C. M. E. Church with its friends in the state must raise $25,000. We haven't sufficient room to accommodate a large student body of 650. Applications are still coming in; we must not be forced to turn away persons seeking the advantage of education because of the lack of space."

SEP 19 1925

A DEDUCTION.

The Observer still firmly believes that it was the good example of the late James B. Duke that directed the minds of the wealthy people to the better way of disposing of their money—in promotion of the cause of education and religion—and if one should take time to reflect upon the flow of money in this direction since the death of Mr. Duke, and comparative rarity of instances of the kind previous to his death, there might be found ground for strengthening the view taken by this paper. Scarcely a week passes that the papers do not carry information of destowal of beneficence on colleges and churches, the latest instance being that of the bequests left by Mrs. Ann C. Kane, widow of John Inniss Kane. Mrs. Kane died last July at her Long Island home, and it is disclosed that she left bequests to the amount $200,000, is to be distributed among charitable, of almost $4,000,000, all of which, except educational and religious institutions, the South not being skipped, as evidenced by a bequest of $50,000 to Tuskegee Institute. Columbia University got a lump sum of $1,000,000, as did the New York Home for Incurables. Instances of this kind were mighty rare before the magnificent will of James B. Duke became public; since then they figure as ordinary news events of the day. Is The Observer's deduction correct?

Education - 1926

Money for.

Alabama.

Mobile, Ala., Register
JUN 23 1926

BUDGET TALKED

More Than Three Quarters Of Million Available For Schools.

Discussion of next year's budget consumed nearly all the time of the school board meeting yesterday. The sum of $766,300 will be available. Of this amount, $727,324 will be needed for operating and maintaining schools, leaving a balance of $38,976 in the school fund. In addition to the regular expenses, warrants are to be retired for new buildings amounting to $45,000 and $5,000 for new equipment. At the end of the year $179,000 will be due banks.

Purchase of Emerson Institute from the American Missionary Society of New York was discussed. An offer will be made for the building. The institution is a negro school and has been operated by the society for about 40 years.

The board was petitioned by members of the Leinkauf school district to assist in constructing an auditorium for the school. The board promised support to the extent of $8,000, stating that the auditorium will be considered school property.

Contractors of the new high school were authorized to install underground drainage in the athletic fields.

The board has received 13 applications for the principalship of the high school to succeed Frank S. Grove, resigned. The board will meet Monday morning to select an applicant.

NEGRO BEQUEATHS $30,000 TO TUSKEGEE

Chandler, Okla., Dec. 16 (ANP) Albon L. Holsey, Secretary to the Principal of Tuskegee Institute, was here yesterday for a conference with I. C. Callark, retired school teacher and owner of valuable city and farm properties.

Globe

Following their interview, Mr. Callark authorized the announcement that he has made the Tuskegee Institute chief beneficiary under the provisions of his will which has just been made and recorded. The properties owned by Mr. Callark are conservatively estimated to be worth $30,000 and less than a week ago oil was discovered on land adjacent to one of eighty acre tracts which gives added value and importance to his holdings.

12-31-26

Mr. Callark's life story is a gripping drama of the closing days of slavery and of the pioneer days of the Middle West. He was born near Newark, New Jersey and between [illegible] and four [illegible] and his [illegible] kidnapped and taken to [illegible] where he lived as a slave [illegible] years old. In 1863 [illegible] of a colored man, Edmund Chandler, he was "kidnapped" again and ran away to the north.

When the two runaways reached Kentucky, young Callark left his friend and benefactor and joined the Union Army as orderly to one of the officers. A soldier in the same company, Matthew Haynes, became attached to the young Negro orderly because of his quiet reserve and unfailing loyalty and at the close of the war took him to his home in Missouri. Two years later, Callark went to Wyoming and thence into Iowa where he worked for a family named Gaston. The Gastons became interested in him and encouraged to enter Tabor College, where he began his education. The friendship of the Gastons has continued till the present day, and he tells of some of the Gaston children with whom he played who are now parents and grand-parents.

Globe 12-31-26

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—Chicago Whip

Education—1926

Alabama

Money for.

BROOKLYN N. Y. EAGLE
JANUARY 27, 1926

ULBRICHT ESTATE PUT AT $1,105,872

Hospitals and Schools Get Bulk of Broker's Wealth.

Gustav Ulbright, stock broker, of 30 Broad st., Manhattan, who died at his Brooklyn home on Feb. 19, 1924, left an estate valued at $1,105,872, according to an appraisal filed with Surrogate Wingate in Brooklyn today. The bulk of the estate is bequeathed to charitable institutions. Wilhelm Juergens of Bremen, Germany, a nephew, receives $75,000; Karl Ulbricht of Osnabrueck, Germany, a brother, receives $25,000, and Louise Kresse of Redford, Mich., a niece, receives $5,000.

The Lenox Hill Hospital, Manhattan, receives $837,872.41; the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, Manhattan, $50,000; Cornell University, $25,000; the Children's Aid Society of New York, $23,000; Tuskegee Institute, $10,000; the American Red Cross, Washington, D. C., $5,000; Manhattan Eye, Ear and Throat Hospital, $5,000; Passavant Memorial Homes, Rochester, Pa., $2,000, and other charitable institutions various amounts.

NEW YORK CITY TELEGRAM
JANUARY 27, 1926

$837,872 IS BEQUEST TO LENOX HOSPITAL

Charity Gets Bulk of Ulbricht $1,000,000 Estate.

Gustav Ulbricht, a stock broker, who had offices at No. 30 Broad street, Manhattan, and who died at his Brooklyn home on February 19, 1924, left an estate valued at $1,105,872, according to an appraisal filed today in Brooklyn. The bulk of the estate is bequeathed to charitable institutions. Wilhelm Juergens, of Bremen, Germany, a nephew, receives $75,000; Karl Ulbricht, of Osnabrueck, Germany, a brother, receives $25,000, and Louise Kresse, of Redford, Mich, a niece, receives $5,000.

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BROOKLYN N. Y. TIMES
JANUARY 27, 1926

BULK OF ULBRICHT ESTATE TO CHARITY

$900,000 Bequeathed to Various Institutions by Former Borough Man.

Gustav Ulbricht, late resident of Brooklyn, left more than $900,000 to charitable and educational institutions, it became known today when an appraisal of his property was filed in the Surrogate's Court.

The Lenox Hill Hospital, at 76th st. and Park ave., Manhattan, is the chief beneficiary. It gets $837,872.41.

Ulbricht left a gross estate of $1,264,692.44; and a net estate of $1,105,872.41.

New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor gets $50,000; Cornell University, $25,000; Children's Aid Society, of Manhattan, $25,000; The Isabella Heimath, $10,000.

Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, Alabama, $10,000; American Red Cross, Washington, D. C., $5,000; Manhattan Eye, Ear and Throat Hospital, 210 East 54th st., Manhattan, $5,000; Passavant Memorial Home for the Care of Epileptics, Rochester, Pa., $2,000; New York Dietetic Association, 307 7th ave., Manhattan, $2,000; Charity Organization Society of the City of New York, 105 East 22nd st., Manhattan, $2,000; Manassas Industrial School, Manassas, Va., $2,000.

Other legacies are: Wilhelm Juergens, a nephew, of Bremen, Germany, $75,000; Karl Ulbricht, brother, of Osnabrueck, Germany, $25,000; Louise Kresse, niece, 18529 Grand River ave., Red Ford, Mich., $5,000; Jacobine Kresse, niece, of Anniston, Ala., $5,000; Gustave Ulbricht, of 1415 Market st., Jacksonville, Fla., $5,000 and three nieces, Adelaide, Agnes L. and Margaret K. Ulbricht, all of 67 South Monterey st., Mobile, Ala., $5,000 each.

The assets of his estate include realty, $2,450; bonds, $122,097.66; stocks, $943,756.50; cash, $91,350.04, and miscellaneous property, $101,600.25.

Ulbricht was a stockbroker with offices at 20 Broad st., Manhattan.

Seattle Wn.) Enterprise
January 8, 1926

NATION-WIDE DRIVE CLOSES WITH SUCCESS

NEW YORK, Jan. 7. — Clarence H. Kelsey, chairman of the Hampton-Tuskegee endowment fund, announced Wednesday night that the $5,000,000 which was to be raised or pledged by January 1, 1926, to meet the conditions of a gift of more than $2,000,000 from George Eastman to these two schools, has been raised.

John D. Rockefeller, jr., gave $1,000,000 and there were five different gifts of $250,000 each, Mr. Kelsey announced. More than 10,000 persons contributed to the fund.

NEW YORK CITY TIMES
JANUARY 1, 1926

BENEVOLENT 1925.

Even before the announcement of Mr. MUNSEY'S munificent gift to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the year 1925 had been one in which American benevolences, probably without parallel, had mounted to great heights, if not to the highest level yet reached, barring the patriotic contributions to meet the exigencies of the war. The completion of the Hampton-Tuskegee fund of $5,000,000 announced yesterday, to secure the conditional gift of $2,000,000 offered by Mr. GEORGE EASTMAN of Rochester, gave a gratifying climax to a list of gifts which had in it the second half of the largest single gift ever made to an educational institution—Mr. DUKE'S second $40,000,000. This lifts his original gift of like amount, made in December of last year, to an endowment for Duke University beyond that of any other university in the United States. With Mr. MUNSEY'S it gives a special distinction to this year's benevolences. But vast as these sums are, the year would have been noteworthy without them in the scope, variety and amount of gifts and bequests.

The most significant, perhaps, is the fund of $6,000,000 given to Vanderbilt University in Tennessee for the development primarily of its medical department, with the result that this institution will doubtless become the greatest centre of medical training in the South. Besides its direct contribution to public health, the group of gifts which has made this possible gives assurance of the releasing of funds for the strengthening of other departments, especially the scientific departments, and thus making the most effective answer to Dayton.

When one reads that in 1867, the year in which Mr. PEABODY established his fund of $2,000,000 to promote education in the South, there was not a single Southern State that had a system of free public schools, that in only a few cities were such schools to be found, and that in the very State in which the most of Mr. DUKE'S eighty millions are to be expended for educational purposes the annual revenue for the education of 750,000 children was then only $300,000, and now witnesses what is being done even for institutions of higher education, which, of course, could not exist without widespread and sound elementary and secondary schools, one can but be amazed at the progress that has been made. While Mr. DUKE'S gift and that to Vanderbilt University are exceptional in amount, they but illustrate a general educational development in the South. One of the very best high schools in the United States has been built or equipped in a town of 50,000 inhabitants in North Carolina.

Among the outstanding [illegible] the North have been the enormous additions to university and college funds, especially for the equipment and endowment of scientific and professional schools. Six or even millions have been raised for the new medical centre in New York City; Princeton has just had a conditional gift of $1,000,000 for scientific research, expecting to raise $2,000,000 more for this purpose; Johns Hopkins University has received $3,000,000 [illegible] the equipment and endowment of the Wilmer Institute for Eye Diseases and has made a promising start on its semi-centennial fund. The Guggenheim Foundation has been established with an endowment of $3,000,000 to enable American students to pursue research work in any part of the world. Considerable gifts have been made toward the establishment of the Walter Page School of International Relations and a good beginning made on the $5,000,000 fund for the Hebrew Union College in Cincinnati. Mr. CYRUS H. MCCORMICK has given $1,000,000 for a Y. W. C. A. building in Chicago; Mr. JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER Jr. has made a handsome contribution (4,000,000 yen) to the Imperial University library in Tokio, Japan, and has given liberally to make possible excavations in Palestine, not to mention other acts of generosity. Millions have been raised for the Cathedral of St. John the Divine and the Union Theological Fund has been completed. The foundations have multiplied their beneficences. The gifts in local charity have been greater than in immediately preceding years.

These are but a few of the contributions that have made 1925 the most benevolent of years. They reflect in some measure the prosperous conditions which have generally prevailed. They register, too, in some degree the encouragement which tax exemptions give. But they also allow the inference that the habit of giving is growing and that altruism is a living, active virtue, expressing itself in manifold philanthropic and public-spirited ways and in increasing volume. And so intelligently and guardedly as well as generously are these great gifts made that one may say of the departed year of 1925, as GEORGE MEREDITH said of a lost friend:

PHILANTHROPIST DIES IN NEW YORK

Mrs. Stephen V. Harkness Gives Away Millions; Tuskegee Institute Aided

NEW YORK, March 27.—(AP)—Mrs. Stephen V. Harkness, widow of one of John D. Rockefeller's earliest partners and widely known for her contributions to charity and philanthropy died at her home here today. She was 89 years old. One son, Edward S. R. Harkness of New York, survives her.

In 1917, Mrs. Harkness gave $3,000,000 to Yale University for the erection of Harkness Hall, a memorial to her son, Charles W. Harkness of the class of 1888, who died in 1916. She made numerous other donations to Yale.

She established the commonwealth fund for a series of rural hospitals, which now has a total endowment of $38,000,000.

She contributed $750,000 to the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian church for the erection of a parish house. She gave

the voice.

Several of the more important companies are studying the phenomenon, but all have cautiously avoided setting any great value to the incident. It was said, however, that it was worth

$37,650,000 WILLED BY MRS. HARKNESS TO CHARITY AND PUBLIC

$29,925,000 of the Bequests Already Distributed Before Her Death.

MOST OF RESIDUE TO SON

$20,000,000 to Commonwealth Fund—Hospital, Church and Museums Share.

$3,000,000 GOES TO YALE

Widow of Rockefeller Partner Inherited $50,000,000 on Husband's Death.

The will of Mrs. Anna M. Richardson Harkness, who died at her home at 820 Fifth Avenue on Monday at the age of 88 years, disposes of $37,650,000 in charitable and public bequests. When the will was filed for probate yesterday by Murray, Aldrich & Roberts, attorneys for Edward S. Harkness, a son, who is the executor and residuary legatee, it was set forth in a statement that after Mrs. Harkness executed the will in 1920 she gave away $29,925,000 of gifts enumerated in her will before her death.

The largest gift, included among those already paid, is $20,000,000 to the Commonwealth Fund, organized in 1918 for general charitable purposes, with Edward S. Harkness, Samuel H. Fisher, Otto T. Bannard, George Welwood Murray, William M. Kingsley and Dwight W. Morrow as directors.

Widow of Rockefeller Partner.

Mrs. Harkness, who was the widow of Stephen V. Harkness, a partner of John D. Rockefeller in the development of the Standard Oil Company, inherited upwards of $50,000,000 from her husband. The total value of the estate disposed of in the will filed yesterday was not made known.

Among other gifts in the will which were made during the lifetime of Mrs Harkness were $3,000,000 to Yale University, which has received total gifts of about $9,000,000; $1,500,000 to Presbyterian Hospital, which is in addition to the site provided by Mrs. Harkness and her son for the Medical Centre in which the Presbyterian Hospital is an important unit; $250,000 to the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church in addition to a gift of $750,000 she made to the church in 1922 on condition that other members raise $250,000 for a parish house; $1,000,000 each to the Metropolitan Museum of Art and the New York Public Library, and $25,000 to Flower Hospital.

Legacies which have been partly anticipated, the balance due being not known to the executor, are $1,000,000 to the Church Extension Committee of the Presbytery of New York; $750,000 to the Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute and $500,000 to Tuskegee.

Other Bequests to Charity.

Gifts which are to be paid in full after the will is probated are $2,500,000 each to the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church and the Board of Home Missions of that church; $1,000,000 to the American Museum of Natural History and an equal sum to the New York Zoological Society. The State Charities Aid Society is to get $500,000, and $25,000 each goes to the Charity Organization Society, New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor. The Lakeside Hospital of Cleveland receives $50,000 and the Cleveland Homeopathic Hospital gets $10,000, while the Methodist Episcopal Church of Caledonia, Ohio, receives $15,000.

The will gives the executors three years in which to pay the charitable bequests with interest.

The largest individual gift, other than the residuary bequest to the son and $200,000 to his wife, Mary Stillman Harkness, is $100,000 to Samuel H. Fisher, a lawyer, who was the business adviser of Mrs. Harkness and is a director of the Commonwealth Fund. Edward F. Coffin, also in her employ, gets $50,000. Other gifts to members of her household are Gertrude Moore, 28 East Ninety-fourth Street, $10,000; William V. Bedell, 262 Midland Avenue, East Orange, N. J., $50,000, and Alice G. Stacy, Valley Stream, L. I., $5,000, and Charles Akins, $2,500.

Others employed by Mrs. Harkness for three years get $300, and those employed five years or more receive $1,000.

Fund to Be Spent in Thirty Years.

The will, executed Dec. 23, 1920, was witnessed by George Welwood Murray, attorney; Robert H. Strahan and Lucius A. Wilson. At the outset it directs that the $20,000,000 left to the Commonwealth Fund, including both principal and income, be completely expended within thirty years after her death.

All the gifts to charitable organizations are for the general purposes of such organizations except those to Presbyterian Hospital, Tuskegee, State Charities Aid, Charity Organization Society, New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, Flower and Lakeside Hospitals, which are for endowment purposes.

"My own and my husband's relatives have, in my judgment, already been sufficiently provided for," says another paragraph.

Mrs. Harkness provided that if her son died before her and left no issue half the residue was to go to the Commonwealth Fund and the other half to the Board of Foreign and Board of Home Missions, respectively, of the Presbyterian Church. In deducting from the bequests sums paid in her lifetime to the beneficiaries named, Mrs. Harkness said:

"In all cases where, since Jan. 1, 1920, I have made or shall hereafter make one or more gifts of money or securities, each of which gifts have been or shall be equal to or exceed $25,000 in amount or value, to a charitable corporation in this article named as legatee, then, in every such case, I direct that the face amount of such gifts of money or the market value of such securities at the time of the gifts respectively shall be deemed to be advancements on account of such legacy and I hereby diminish the amount of such legacy accordingly. This provision shall apply to a gift promised to Yale University in a letter of mine dated April 5, 1920, or any renewal thereof, and if the amount so promised shall be paid by me or by my executors the amount of such payment shall be deemed to be an advance or in substitution of the legacy to Yale University above mentioned.

"Entries on my books of account shall be deemed conclusive evidence of such advancements (including the market value of such securities); and no notice to, or knowledge on the part of the legatee that such gifts as above described are advancements shall in anywise be required.

Not Applicable to Yale Gift.

"The foregoing provisions with respect to advancements on account of legacies shall not apply to payments to or for account of Yale University made in payment for the construction of the series of dormitories referred to in Article 5 of this will."

Article 5, which is the concluding division of the will, ends with the following provision:

"Now, in case the dormitories shall not have been completed and paid for in my lifetime, I authorize and direct my executors to segregate and set apart out of my estate securities and cash amply sufficient in their judgment fully to provide the means for the continuance and completion of the dormitories, in substantial accordance with the plans already approved, and to hold and use the same as a separate and exclusive fund from which to make the payments necessary or proper to insure the completion of the dormitories; and I direct that upon and after such segregation of securities as above provided my executors may and shall proceed with the administration and distribution of my estate without further provision for the dormitories; it being intended that the provision above directed shall be sufficient and exclusive. Upon the completion of the dormitories any sum or securities remaining of those segregated as above provided shall be part of my residuary estate."

Gifts to Other Employes.

Mrs. Harkness explained that her gift to her daughter-in-law, Mary Stillman Harkness, was a "token of affection." The will in its provisions for persons in the employ of Mrs. Harkness included Fanny G. McKelvey for $5,000 and Elizabeth Davidson for $2,000 each, on condition that they were in her employ at her death.

The petition for the probate of the will said that the persons employed by Mrs. Harkness, who are not named in the will but are to share in it are: Helen Crawford Holbrooke, 19 West Seventy-first Street, $500; Katherine G. Heitzman, Ridgewood, N. J., $500; Clarence Birkett, 116 West 139th Street, $1,000; Malcolm Pratt Aldrich, 12 East Ninety-seventh Street, $500, and Sarah McPhilomy, 820 Fifth Avenue, $1,000.

TUSKEGEE ASKS FOR $30,000 FUND IN BIRMINGHAM

BIRMINGHAM, March 30—(Special)—To provide ten permanent scholarships of $2,500 each and five annual scholarships of $100 each for Tuskegee Institute, Birmingham will be asked to contribute $30,000. A campaign to obtain this amount will be launched here this week, according to an announcement Saturday.

The Rev. C. C. Simmons, financial agent for the school, is in Birmingham and has started soliciting funds. A public meeting, at which the Tuskegee quartette will appear, is also being planned by Simmons.

TUSKEGEE ASKS FOR $30,000 FUND IN BIRMINGHAM

Money Will Provide Scholarships For Worthy Negroes

To provide ten permanent scholarships of $2,500 each and five annual scholarships of $100 each for Tuskegee Institute, Birmingham will be asked to contribute $30,000. A campaign to obtain this amount will be launched here this week, according to an announcement Saturday.

The Rev. C. C. Simmons, financial agent for the school, is in Birmingham and has started soliciting funds. A public meeting, at which the Tuskegee quartet will appear, is also being planned by Simmons.

If the desired amount for the scholarships is obtained a number of poor negro boys and girls of Birmingham will be aided in getting the practical training which the Tuskegee institute gives, it is pointed out. The school, it is said, does a large amount of business annually in Birmingham and, in view of this patronage, the request from Birmingham is not considered large.

Tuskegee institute was founded by Booker T. Washington. It is headed at present by Dr. R. R. Morton. More than a thousand negroes, now leading industrious lives, are said to have obtained their training at Tuskegee.

NEW YORK CITY WORLD
APRIL 6, 1925

MRS. JACKSON'S WILL FILED

Husband, Hospitals and Bryn Mawr to Share Estate

Institutions as well as relatives and friends will receive bequests under the will of Mrs. Alice D. Jackson, filed for probate yesterday. She was formerly President of the Consumers' League of New York. Percy Jackson, 50 East 52d Street, her husband, is a co-executor with the United States Trust Company.

Mr. Jackson is to receive a $25,000 legacy and the income of the residuary estate. Upon his death the will directs $25,000 be paid to the Manhattan Eye, Ear and Throat Hospital, No. 210 East 64th Street, and a like amount to the Hartford (Conn.) Hospital.

Two-thirds of the balance is to go to Bryn Mawr and the remaining third to Tuskegee Institute.

LINCOLN NORMAL SCHOOL TO GET HUGE ADDITION

Eighteen Room Annex To Be Constructed In Near Future.

MARION, ALA., June 19.—Special to The Advertiser.—Contractor J. A. Wood has commenced work on a new dormitory at Lincoln Normal school for negro children. The building is to be of brick construction and will consist of eighteen rooms and other service rooms in the basement. The structure will cost $18,000, contributed by northern philanthropists, augmented by Marion white and negro citizens.

Education - 1926

Arkansas

Money for

BIG GIFT FOR SCHOOL

Cincinnati, O., June 24, 1926.—Dr. I. Garland Penn, secretary of the Endowment and Field Activities for Negro Schools and Colleges of the Board of Education, Methodist Episcopal Church, announces that the General Educational Board has authorized an appropriation of $25,000 to Philander Smith College, Little Rock, Ark.

Guardian 6-26-26 Boston Mass

Education - 1926

Connecticut.

Money

BIG GIFTS TO YALE REVEALED BY ANGELL

$3,500,000 for Law School From John W. Sterling Estate Told at Closing Exercises.

16 GET HONORARY DEGREES

365 Advanced and Professional Diplomas Conferred Bring Total Degrees for Year Up to 979.

MELLON RECEIVES AN LL. D.

Secretary Declares Industry Has Made Americans Prosperous, but Denies We Are Materialistic.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 23.—With the conferring of sixteen honorary degrees and 365 professional and advanced degrees in Woolsey Hall this morning and the alumni luncheon this afternoon, the 225th Commencement exercises of Yale University came to a close this afternoon.

New York Times
6-24-26

A total of 979 degrees in course was conferred yesterday and today, 614 graduates of the college and the Sheffield Scientific School receiving their diplomas yesterday.

New York, June 24

President James Rowland Angell presided at the morning's exercises and Professor William Leon Phelps was orator.

To the 2,000 Yale graduates who attended the alumni luncheon Dr. Angell announced the successful inauguration of the university's campaign for $20,000,000. Subscriptions in hand, in advance of any active general drive, amounted to $2,512,695. Besides this, there was a gift of $1,500,000 contingent on the raising of the full amount, thus making the sum pledged to date $4,012,695.

$3,500,000 for the Law School.

The President announced among other gifts to the university, one of $3,500,000 for new buildings for the School of Law from the trustees of the estate of the late John W. Sterling, '84, a New York lawyer. The trustees have provided, in addition, a maintenance fund for the buildings.

Degrees in Course Conferred.

Following is the complete list of degrees in course conferred yesterday and today:

Bachelors of Arts	252
Bachelors of Philosophy	140
Bachelors of Science	222
Bachelors of the Fine Arts	25
Bachelors of Music	8
Bachelors of Laws	74
Bachelors of Divinity	43
Masters of Arts	40
Masters of Laws	5
Masters of Science	17
Masters of Science in Electrical Engineering	4
Masters of Science in Mechanical Engineering	3
Masters of Science in Mining Engineering	2
Civil Engineer	1
Mechanical Engineers	2
Masters of Forestry	1
Certificate in Public Health	1
Doctors of Medicine	19
Doctors of Public Health	2
Doctors of the Science of Law	5
Doctors of Philosophy	63
	979

Honorary Degrees Conferred.

Following is a list of the honorary degrees conferred today with President Angell's characterization of the reasons for the honors:

Master of Arts.

HENRY ROBINSON LUCE, Co-founder of Time—"In recognition of distinguished accomplishments in a novel and worthy field of journalism."

FRANK LEAROYD BOYDEN, Principal of Deerfield Academy—"You have won an honored place in that band of great schoolmasters at whose head stands Arnold of Rugby."

CHARLES HENRY FORBES, head of the Latin Department at Phillips Academy, Andover—"In recognition of long and distinguished service to a great school, where you have translated into living realities the beauties of the ancient classics."

JULIAM WHEELER CURTISS—"Your alma mater sees in you those sterling qualities of personality and character which she most delights to foster."

CLARENCE DAY Jr. of New York, essayist and author, member of the Class of 1899.

Doctor of Divinity.

ROBERT RUSSELL WICKS, pastor of the Second Congregational Church in Holyoke—"Because of unquestioned intellectual and moral leadership in the church, because of the clarity of your thinking, the force and honesty of your speech and by reason of the help and inspiration you have given to hundreds of seekers after truth."

GEORGE CAMPBELL PIDGEON, First Moderator of United Church of Canada—"As leader of a movement which promises to become epoch-making in promoting the unification of Protestant Christianity."

Doctor of Music.

CHARLES MARTIN TORNOV LOEFFLER, violinist and composer—"As an eminent representative of a noble art, a creator and interpreter of beauty in melodic forms."

Doctor of Literature.

EUGENE GLADSTONE O'NEILL, dramatist—"As a creative contributor of new and moving forms to one of the oldest of the arts, as the first American playwright to receive both wide and serious recognition upon the stage of Europe."

Doctor of Science.

ALPHONSE RAYMOND DOCHEZ, member of Rockefeller Institute staff—"The discoverer of many crucial and obstinate secrets of nature which have menaced the life and happiness of man, and especially of one which has often dealt cruelly with childhood."

LEE DE FOREST, radio discoverer and inventor—"For your extraordinary contributions to electrical science and especially for those whereby men speak with one another through the air over mountain, plain and sea."

Doctor of Laws.

LUCIUS FRANKLIN ROBINSON, lawyer—"For your outstanding exemplification of good citizenship, bringing to the Commonwealth the gifts of high intelligence, distinguished professional skill, noble ideals and devoted service."

SAMUEL WILLISTON, Professor of Law at Harvard University—"As a distinguished representative of our dearest enemy, an eminent scholar whose learning is everywhere honored."

WILLIAM WALLACE ATTERBURY, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad—"Selected by your country in time of national crisis for one of the most critical posts in her military service, head of one of the greatest transportation organizations in the world, recognized at home and abroad as a courageous leader in a field of service upon which the very existence of modern civilization so largely depends."

MAX MASON, President of the University of Chicago—"A scientist of outstanding distinction, member of the American Academy and many other learned bodies, head of a noble university whose development is one of the miracles of educational history."

ANDREW WILLIAM MELLON—"Distinguished Secretary of the United States Treasury, last in a long line of eminent men at whose head stands Alexander Hamilton: In a time calling for extraordinary wisdom, courage and restraint, you have guided the financial destinies of your country past whirlpool and rapid down into the strong smooth-running waters of universal public confidence."

Ready to Take Rockefeller Money.

In introducing President Max Mason of the University of Chicago at the luncheon, President Angell, after recalling the successful career of Dr. Mason as a member of the Yale Faculty, said:

"Professor Mason served many years on the Faculty at the University of Wisconsin, where the conscience of the governing board was against the acceptance of 'tainted' money. That board declined to receive certain very much needed gifts which were made to it by one of the Rockefeller boards and I cannot avoid a sense of satisfaction, because today he has become the head of an institution that is almost entirely maintained on 'tainted' money from the same source.

"Such 'tainted' money, I am sure, Yale has received, and Yale is entirely ready to receive."

The four years he spent at Yale, Dr. Mason said, "got under my skin and I shall never forget them."

He alluded to success in merging temperaments as the chief test of university management and successful education. Yale, he said, possesses the love of country to an enormous degree and, under President Angell, he predicted heightened creative scholarship and intellectual standard.

"In opportunity rather than compulsion lies the success of education of today," he continued. "We are realizing that the student of today does not go to college to resist an education."

Angell Lauds Mellon.

In introducing Secretary Mellon, Dr. Angell said:

"A signboard in the parade at the Yale-Harvard baseball game yesterday asked 'Why not give Pennsylvania back to the Indians.'

"Two of the distinguished guests of today are reasons why. Pennsylvania has served the nation nobly in every crisis, and the great ovation which was given to Secretary Mellon this morning testifies to our appreciation of him and the honor and esteem in which we hold him."

Secretary Mellon eulogized the democracy of Yale and, referring to the industrial civilization of America, asserted that it had diffused prosperity among a greater number of people than have ever known it before, that Europe is amazed at American standards of living, although sseptical of the value of our standardized civilization.

He insisted that Yale's influence is against standardizing thinking and that such institutions are proof that America is not materialistic.

President Angell introduced President Emeritus Arthur Twining Hadley as always a leader of Yale and always deeply seated in the affection of Yale men.

Dr. Hadley Recalls Days of '76.

Dr. Hadley, who is a member of the semi-centennial reunion class of 1876, said that it is always dangerous to remind one when he is fifty years out of college because it encourages reminiscence. "When I was in Yale," he said, "the people of New Haven spoke of '76 as the smartest and wickedest class that ever came to Yale. We were not wicked, but we entered Yale several years after a great war had finished, and we were exuberant in expressing our opinion.

"When I hear that college students today are doing wicked things, I go back in memory to the early '70s, for I know that the only difference between the students body of today and that of any other time is that today the boiling point is lower.

"Most of the things that are today called unprecedented have recurred time after time and the very fact that Yale is a national college makes it reflect national thought all the more.

"Our boys today are in some respects better thanthose of fifty years ago, and they are coming to the ideas that Yale stands for. They are beginning o see the great superiority of the inangible over the tangible."

Greetings Are Sent to Taft.

Dr. Angell referred to the absence, through poor health, of Chief Justice Taft, who otherwise would never have missed a Yale commencement. He read a telegram which the alumni voted unanimously should be sent to Mr. Justice Taft at his Summer home in Canada, expressing the esteem and love of the 2,000 Yale alumni at the banquet and the hope that Mr. Taft's health would speedily be restored.

President Angell, on behalf of the alumni and the university officials, paid a glowin gtribute to the services of Dean Frederick Jones, who is retiring, and who, he said, "will always remain in deep and abiding affection in the annals of Yale."

Dr. Angell announced the re-election of Edwin M. Herr, of the Sheffield Scientific School, Class of 1884, as a member of the University Corporation or Trustee Board by a unanimous vote of 2,878. Mr. Herr is President of the Westinghouse Electric Company.

Report On Campaign Given.

In reporting on the $20,000,000 campaign President Angell paid tribute to the energy of George Parmly Day, Chairman of the Executive Committee, and spoke of the assistance of men interested in Yale though not graduates. The Executive Committee has practically completed the organization of its work, he said.

He announced that the general appeal to the alumni and friends of Yale would be made in 1927. During the coming Fall and Winter conferences will take place in each of the forty-eight States, attended by representatives of the university and of the Executive Committee. Ultimately the organization will extend to more than 400 towns and cities, reaching every Yale man in the United States.

The President described the advance of the Law School in recent years and the popular support it had received, as evidenced in the gift of a New York lawyer of $100,000 for endowment for its library in memory of Judah Philip Benjamin. He then outlined the plans for the Law School group of new buildings.

The President recalled the other gifts, besides the $3,500,000 announced today, which have come to Yale under John W. Sterling's will. His trustees have established fourteen professorships with an endowment of $250,000 each. They have given the Sterling Chemistry Laboratory, the Sterling Hall of Medicine and the Sterling Memorial Library, which will be begun this week. They have also given Yale $1,000,000 for fellowships and $1,000,000 for scholarships.

New Endowments Total $475,000.

In addition to the customary gifts to the Yale Alumni Fund and to gifts made during the year for buildings as already announced, the university has received by bift and bequest several new endowment funds totaling about $475,000 since the report made by the President to the alumni at commencement a year ago. A summary of these follows:

For the General Purposes of the University:	
Bequest of William W. Crapo, '52	$100,000
Bequest of Mrs. Margaret Olivia Sage—additional	15,000
Bequest of Frank E. Wing, '86	4,730
Bequest of Miss Eleanor Andrews in memory of her brother, Joseph Hyde Andrews, '59	3,000
Bequest of Mrs. Mary B. Smith	812
For the General Purposes of Yale College:	
Bequest of Nelson W. Bell, '83	14,303
For the Department of Classics:	
Bequest of Mrs. Louise W. B. Kellogg—additional for Martin Kellogg Fund	46,514
Lectureship Funds:	
Gift of George F. Dominick Jr., '94, to the Daniel S. Lamont Lectureship Fund—as an addition	1,000
Library Funds:	
Additional gift for Theodore S. Woolsey Fund	5,000
Additional gift from Mrs. William L. Andrews for Loring W. Andrews Memorial Library Fund	2,000
Initial gift from Mrs. Susan L. Perrin for a fund in memory of her husband, Professor Bernadotte Perrin, '69	300
Law School Funds:	
Initial gift of George H. Townsend, '08, for William K. Townsend Professorship Fund	33,333
Gift of Mrs. Margaret T. Holmes for David Torrence Scholarship Fund	5,000
Gift of Yale Law Journal Endowment Committee for Yale Law Journal Fund	1,500
Divinity School Funds:	
Gift of Miss Caroline Hazard for the Two Brothers Fellowship Fund in memory of Rowland	

Gibson Hazard and Frederick Rowland Hazard	20,000
Gift of Mrs. Emily A. Clarke for William Newton Clarke Fund for Divinity School Library	600
Scholarship Memorial Funds:	
Gifts of Mr. and Mrs. James Fenimore-Cooper, in memory of their son, Captain James Fenimore-Cooper Jr., '12	82,696
Gift of Mr. and Mrs. William M. Griffin, in memory of their son, Jack Merrilat Griffin, '26	70,000
Gifts of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Du Puy, in memory of their sons, Harry Wilford Du Puy, '03, and Charles Meredith Du Puy, '08	35,000
Bequest of Mrs. Lucia W. Henderson for a fund in memory of Edgar H. Stone, '78	20,000
Gift of Mrs. Elizabeth H. Cowles for a fund in memory of her husband, Israel Towne Cowles, '77	8,000
Bequest of Mrs. Ellen A. Daniels for a fund in memory of George A. Adee, '67	5,000

Gifts Made to Alumni Fund.

The report of the Alumni University Fund for the year follows:

Gifts from reunion classes, $146,206.74; gifts from non-reunion classes, $171,197.89; addition to bequests of Frederick Mead, '71, $37,667.88; bequest of DeWitt Roosa, '75, $500; bequest of William R. Sanborn, '78, $100; addition to bequest of Paul W. Abbott, '83, $123.50; interest on principal of fund, $118,932.81. Grand total, $474,728.82.

Gifts and pledges from reunion classes were as follows:

1866, $739; 1871, $1,550; 1876, $22,255.94, representing their fiftieth anniversary gift. This class has contributed $200,000 to the alumni fund since graduation, and, in accordance with their custom, it is allotted to income; 1876 (S.) $5,800, bringing the total gifts of the class to date up to $194,078. An additional amount may be expected from this class this year which will bring the total contributions of the class to $200,000; 1881, $1,800; 1881 (S.), $600; 1886, $10,000; 1886 (S.), $1,000; 1891, $13,000; 1891 (S.), $1,666; 1896, $16,000; 1896 (S.), $4,000; 1901, $25,000; 1901 (S.), 1906, $10,000; 1906 (S.), $4,113; 1911, $15,000; 1911 (S.), $2,500; 1916, $7,500; 1916 (S.), $1,230; 1920, $2,150; 1920 (S.), $730; 1923, $1,276; 1923 (S.), $400.

Officers of Fund Elected.

Reeve Schley, '03, New York City, was elected Chairman and John T. Downey, '97, Sheffield, Vice Chairman for the year 1926-27. George E. Thompson, '95, Sheffield, will continue as Secretary and George Parmly Day, '97, as Treasurer.

The following were elected directors for the three-year term ending June, 1929: H. S. Brooks, '85; J. S. Pendleton, '14, L.; Reeve Schley, '03; C. D. Barnes, '02; Vanderbilt Webb, '13; F. H. Simmons, '98.

An added gift was that of $35,000 by Julian H. Kean of New Jersey for a fund in memory of his brother, John Kean, formerly United States Senator from New Jersey. Both were members of the semi-centennial reunion class of '76.

Money for

DUPONT SPENDS A MILLION FOR DELA. SCHOOLS

WILMINGTON, DEL.—Pierre S. DuPont, millionaire Wilmington powder manufacturer, has spent already for colored schools in this state, over $1,000,000.

This does not include a recent appropriation for a new Howard High school in Wilmington which will add from $300,000 to $500,000 more to this sum.

Afro-American

In a statement made expressly for the AFRO-AMERICAN two weeks ago, Mr. DuPont outlined his aims and plans for colored children in Delaware. Asked how much money he expected to spend, Mary G. Hunter, Mr. DuPont's secretary, told the AFRO-AMERICAN today that $1,081,971 had been spent to date for Negro children to erect 148 rooms accommodating 7,835 children.

3-27-26

Baltimore Md

This money has been handled through the Delaware School Auxiliary Association, incorporated under the laws of the state for distribution of funds given by Mr. DuPont.

The million dollars already given does not include a recent addition to the present trust funds to build a new colored high school in the city of Wilmington.

These gifts have not been contingent upon state or county expenditures except in the case of the latter school. This is to be given to the city of Wilmington on condition that they build two new schools for white children to cost approximately the amount expended for the colored school.

BOSTON [illegible] C. S. MONITOR

[illegible] 1926

MODERN NEGRO SCHOOL IS GIFT OF MR. DUPONT

WILMINGTON, Del. (Special Correspondence)—The Wilmington Board of Education has just announced that it has accepted an offer made through the Delaware School Auxiliary by Pierre S. du Pont to build a new high school for Negro pupils, to take the place of the old Howard School. It will cost between $700,000 and $800,000, and is planned to be the most modernly equipped and sumptuously appointed public school building in this country, the architects have explained to the school board. It will be three stories, and accommodate 1000 pupils, with an auditorium seating more than 800. It will be used not only for school purposes, but also as a social center for the colored people. A separate two-story building beside the main structure will house the vocational departments of the institution. In addition to teaching the usual vocations the young men will be instructed in automobile repair work, so that they may set up shops of their own and hairdressing will be taught the young women students.

Education—1926

Money for

I.C.

JAN 22 1926

Hare Objects to Bill For Negro University

WASHINGTON. — Congressman Butler B. Hare proved today that he is not only a good lawyer but demonstrated that he is an excellent parliamentarian, because when the house of representatives had under consideration the appropriation bill for the department of interior and reached trat section providing $218,000 for Howard University he made the point of order that such an appropriation had never been authorized by law, and after considerable protest by members of the committee, the chairman held that the point of order would be sustained. Howard University is an institution maintained for colored people in the District of Columbia, and this was an appropriation providing for the payment of salaries of the officers, teachers, professors and other employees of the university as well as for supplies and equipment for the buildings.

The chairman of the committee urged that it had been customary to make this appropriation for more than forty years. Mr. Hare replied that he did not care to argue what the custom was or had been but the point he was making was to the effect that it was not in accordance with established law and should, therefore, be eliminated.

HOWARD MEDICAL ENDOWMENT DRIVE CONCLUDED

The Howard University School of Medicine Endowment Conclusion Drive was concluded on June 30 with a total cash fund of $149,000 in hand, and pledges for $116,000 that have as yet been unredeemed.

Dr. E. A. Balloch, dean of the medical school and chairman of the national committee that took over the conclusion of the campaign last February is quite well pleased with the result. At that time the alumni turned in $87,000, and the balance has been collected within the past four months.

In an interview with the Tribune, Dr. Balloch said: "Too much praise cannot be given to the profession for the splendid work they accomplished against tremendous odds. The general slump in earnings in recent years, the Sweet case costs and a number of other factors handicapped their efforts. However, they did extremely well. Dr. W. H. Washington of Newark, N.J., collected 90 per cent of the pledges in his territory making him the leader.

"Kelly Miller, Jr., who made several trips with excellent results deserves praise. So does Drs. E. D. Williston, E. C. Terry, W. C. McNeill, A. Walton, Antoine Green, George Herriot, M. O. Dumas, and Sumner C. Wormley of this city; and Dr. James F. Allen of Pittsburgh, Dr. James W. Ames of Dertoit, Dr. Wm. H. A. Barrett of Cincinnati, Dr. Charles Garvin of Cleveland, Dr. Peter Murray of New York, Dr. Albert O. Reid of Baltimore, Dr. H. Reginald Smith of Chicago."

The General Education Board, whose offer of $250,000 contingent upon the school raising a like sum inspired the drive, will duplicate the amount collected by the school. This tender has been extended over after the failure of the first effort, and the medical school will content itself with obtaining the amount earned from the board rather than ask for another extension.

The conclusion committee will be maintained as a permanent organization and campaigning for the medical school will in all likelihood be resumed in the fall.

DUNBAR HIGH DENIED $75,000 FOR PROPOSED NEW WALKER STADIUM

The Dunbar High School has been denied an additional sum of $75,000 for the purchase of land upon which to erect the proposed Walker stadium. The Director of the Budget eliminated this amount in the estimates submitted to the Congress for the fiscal year ending June 30 1926.

There is an appropriation of $160,000 available for the construction of this athletic field and stadium, but the school authorities are unable to purchase the land at the price fixed by Congress, which limits them to pay not over 25 per cent more than assessed value of any property bought. The property owners refuse to sell at such a price and the school authorities and the District Commissioners requested the additional sum of $75,000 to be used in this connection.

The estimates in the Budget contain a total of $3,006,750 for buildings and grounds. Of this amount of the sum of $275,000 is for the completion of the Garnet-Patterson Junior High School, and the sum of $150,000 is for the construction of an 8-room addition to the Margaret Washington Vocational School. The sum of $1,000,000 is for continuing the construction of the new McKinley Technical High School for whites. When this building is completed, the present McKinley Technical High School will be transferred to divisions 10 to 13 of the public schools, according to the plans of the Board of Education.

The estimates also contain the sum of $157,250 to be reappropriated for the purchase of school building and playground sites. Two of the five sites proposed to be purchased will be for schools in divisions 10 to 13. One of these sites in the vicinity of Ninth and Euclid Streets, Northwest, will be for a new health school for divisions 10 to 13.

The total amount estimated for the public schools, excluding buildings and grounds, is $9,337,951. One of the estimates submitted is for the sum of $40,000 for the purchase and installation of fireproof curtains in the auditorium of the Dunbar High School. The sum of $60,000 for the same purpose is provided for the Central High School.

Professor Neval H. Thomas of the N.A.A.C.P. has made a vigorous protest to Chairman Madden of the House Appropriations Committee because of alleged discrimination in allotting school funds.

Education - 1926

Elks Educational Fund

Money for.

A. M. E. BISHOPS INDORSE ELKS SCHOLARSHIP

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

A committee composed of the Grand Exhibited Ruler, J. Finley Wilson, Grand Trustee, R. E. Pharrow and Commissioner of Education, Judge W. C. Hueston appeared before the Bishops Council of the African Methodist Episcopal Church in session February 18, 1926 and spoke of the efforts of the Improved, Benevolent, Protective Order of the Elks of the World to assist in educating the American Negro Youth. The particular effort of the Elks at this time is to raise funds out of which to grant scholarships and to continue a survey of educational conditions throughout the Country.

After the presentation of the above matter to the Bishops Council, the Bishops Council was to impressed with the efforts of the Elks that they unanimously passed the following resolution:

WHEREAS, the Improved, Benevolent and Protective Order of the Elks of the World, at the last session of the Grand Lodge held in Richmond, Virginia in August, 1926, by enactment laws creating the Department of Education in said Order. Said department having for its generall object the general education of Negro Youths, and in particular the granting of scholarships in various Schools of the Race to deserving and needy students irrespective of whether or not they are members of, or conncted by kindred ties to said Order or Elks.

AND WHEREAS, the aforesaid Order has levied an annual assessment on all members of said Order to carry on said work;

AND WHEREAS, the said fund for the year 1925-1926 will amount to about $15,000 to be distributed as above described;

AND WHEREAS, the aforesaid Order has set apart the week beginning with April11, 1926 as a week to be known as ELKS EDUCATIONAL WEEK for the purpose of increasing the general interest of theEducation the aforesaid Fund, if possible, for the purpose herein referred to;
of the Negro Youth, and to augmtnt

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Bishops' Council of the African Methodist Episcopal Church in session in the City of New Orleans on the 18th day of February, 1926, endorse the movement on the part of the Improved, Benevolent, and Protective Order of the Elks of the World to create interest in the Education of the Negro Youth, and to commend to all Americans the observation and participation in the ELKS EDUCATIONAL WEEK hereinabove referred to.

Done this 18th day of February, 1926.

Florida.

Education - 1926

Money for.

Florida Man Gives $1,000 To Baptist College, St. Augustine

St. Augustnie, Fla.—The Florida Normal and Collegiate Institute had its thirty-third annual commencement, Thursday, May 27. Seventeen young people were handed certificates of graduation.

newspaper Page 6-12-26

The graduates are Burnett Cornelius Bosfield, Ellen Juanita Clark, Audrey Helen Daniels, Bernice Anne Felder, Joseph Maxwell Griffin, Annie Juanita Hightower, Beulah Ernestnie Jackson, Purnace Alfreda Kelly, Grace Jane Jackson, Annie Mae Meade, Ernie Delaverne Rogers, Albert Samuel Small, Helen Maxine Stevens, Alfonso Rowland Turner, Gertrude Margaret Vaught, Jessie Mae Wright, Lott Thomas Sutherland.

New York, N.Y.

The comence address was delivered by Rev. C. W. T. Barnes, pastor of Union Baptist Church, Deland, Fla.

President Nathan W. Colliar, after a striking charge to the clas of 26, delivered the diplomas.

Prize Awards

Prizes were awarded as follows:

For scholarship and deportment, the Collie Gold Medal, donated by Mrs. A. W. Collie of West Palm Beach, to Miss Jessie Mae Wright of Bartow, Fla., and presented by Rev G. D. Griffin; for highest average in mathematics, Gold medal, donated by E. J. Cransherry of Miami, awarded to Adrian Pertee of Deland, and presented by Rev. C. J. Smith of Bartow for excellence in domestic science, $5 Gold piece, donated by Mrs. P. Farrior of St. Augustine, awarded to Miss Gertrude Vaught of Ocala, and presented by Mrs. A. L. Anderson; for efficiency in domestic science, $5 gold piece, donated by Rev. John D. Jackson of Jacksonville, awarded to Miss Anne Felder of Ocala, and presented by Rev. J. Gardner Ross; for dressmaking, gold medal, donated by Mrs. L. J. Reed of St. Augustine, awarded to Miss Emma Chunn of Daytona, and presented by Mrs. L. Reed of St. Augustine.

Liberal Contributions

I. L. Jones, whose parents were slaves in North Carolina, and who is regarded as Florida's wealthiest colored man, it being of record that he last year refused an offer of $1,000,000 for some of his real estate near Miami, was so impressed with the work being done at the institute that he gave $1,000 as a beginning to his annual donations to the school. Sylvanus Hart, one of Jacksonville's substantial citizens, sent his personal check for $100. Attorney D. W. Perkins of Jacksonville and Ms, Anna Grey of Washington, D. C., each gave $25. The Odd Fellows donated the school $500. Miscellaneous gifts amounted to 3800.

The new $40,000 hospital was dedicated Wednesday, May 26, Mayor J N. Fogarty of St. Augustine made dedicatory address.

President Nathan W. Collier enters soo upon a campaign to raise a $1,000,000 endowment fund.

Education- 1926

Money for.

Garland Fund.

Prominent Men And Organizations Received 'Gifts' Totalling $62,405 Of Dissipated Garland Millions

Courier
10-9-26
Pittsburgh, Pa.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Courier)

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NEW YORK, Oct. 7—Dissipation of a fortune estimated at $1,674,000, of which prominent race men and race organizations, posing as public benefactors, received more than $60,000, was brought to light with a wealth of startling information last week, following a thorough investigation of the American Fund for Public Service, Inc., 70 Fifth avenue, known as the Garland Fund.

PRINCIPALS

Chas. Garland

James W. Johnson

Interest in the Garland Fund, given four years ago by Charles Garland, an eccentric millionaire of Massachusetts, was increased when it was remembered that James Weldon Johnson, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 69 Fifth avenue (across the street from the Garland Fund headquarters), was a member of the Board of Directors of the fund charged with appropriating and spending the money. Mr. Johnson was recently elected president of the board.

Information given out at the headquarters of the fund shows that only five organizations have received money from this source, these being the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, The Crisis, generally accredited mouth-piece of the N. A. A. C. P., The Messenger Magazine, the "brain-child" of A. Philip Randolph, organizer of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters; the National Urban League and the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters.

N. A. A. C. P. Gets $34,918.30

A compilation of figures carried in the report reveals the sensational information that of the $60,402.30 received by race organizations, $34,918.30 of this amount found its way into the coffers of the N. A. A. C. P., while Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, one of the organization's chief executives received the sum of $5,000 "for study of Negro Education in South Carolina."

The Messenger Magazine received $3,850; the Brooklyn Urban League $2,500; the Trade Union Committee, $1,934; the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters $11,200, and the National Urban League, $1,000.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois and the N. A. A. C. P. can naturally be grouped, while Randolph's Messenger Magazine and his Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters can be bracketed together in a second group.

Further delving into the detailed statement of the money given to the N. A. A. C. P. reveals additional startling disclosures.

$26,552.80 For Sweet Fund

The report shows that a total of $26,552.80 was advanced to the N. A. A. C. P., to be used in the defense of Dr. and Mrs. Ossian Sweet of Detroit in the famous "Sweet Case" of '25. Numerous instances have been cited heretofore to show that the N. A. A. C. P., and other organizations of this kind, could advance as a public "savant" just as far as the Negro press of the country allowed it, and no further. For years, the annual report of the Association has been an outstanding joke, but "glib-tongued orators" with the New York habit of "fleecing" have thus far been able to go along with little opposition from the numerous local organizations. It has been said in many quarters that the N. A. A. C. P. was little more than a name, and that the organization was a good-paying business venture for a few men.

Suffice it is to say that Dame Rumor has James Weldon Johnson receiving $100 a week and all expenses; Walter White, $90 a week; Robert Bagnall, $80, and William Pickens (forever on the tail end), $75.

Floyd J. Calvin, brilliant columnist for The Pittsburgh Courier, writing under the heading, "The Digest," writes in part as follows, in our issue of Jan. 30, 1926:

"THE SWEET SCANDAL"

The "Sweet" fund bids fair to become the biggest scandal of the New Year. A warning was dropped in this corner on January 2, suggesting that the Sweet case might be worked too assiduously. Dean Pickens was sent out to bag this writer at once, but evidently he did not succeed well enough, for in the February Crisis, Dr. W. E. B. DuBois (HIMSELF) goes on the war path in our direction.

Since our mild suggestion has caused such general excitement, it might be well to look into the whole case more thoroughly. And while we are thrashing out the Sweet case as such, we might as well do the job right and give an analytical review of the whole N. A. A. C. P. program. We want to lay the facts bare, and let the Negro Public decide whether it is contributing to the preservation of its liberties and principles, or to the upkeep of a few Fifth avenue barons who might otherwise find such fat salaries somewhat difficult to draw.

We think our record shows we supported the Sweet Fund up to the $50,000 mark. The N. A. A. C. P. releases quoted two of our efforts in its behalf on October 30 and December 11, 1925, respectively. So it cannot be said that we opposed assisting Dr. and Mrs. Ossian H. Sweet and their co-defendants themselves in the courts at Detroit. We are in favor of contributing to such defense on the grounds that: First, the defendants were financially unable to defend themselves; second, the principle involved was one which might establish a precedent for dealing with members of the race elsewhere—dangerous if lost, but happy if won.

We thought $50,000 quite a bit of money to raise for such a defense, especially when it was announced that the eminent Clarence Darrow had been retained for only $5,000. But, nevertheless, we did not raise our voice in dissent, for fear a great principle might be lost through petty bickering. (It was our duty, however, as a public writer, to object or question any amount asked, had we felt it wise to do so at any particular time).

According to the N. A. A. C. P. report, the first trial cost (the National Office) $21,000. To subtract this from $50,000 would leave a balance of $29,000. But, immediately the $50,000 goal was reached, the goal was advanced to $65,000. The reason given for advancing the goal was, to quote Secretary Johnson's own words, sent out through his own press releases: "The decision to carry on the campaign was reached when it was learned that a second trial in the Sweet case would be necessary, thus practically doubling the original cost of the case.

In our statement on January 2, we questioned the veracity of the statement that the cost of the second Sweet trial would be DOUBLE the first. We pointed out that it would put the cost at, to quote the minimum figures, $42,000. We said then: "That is preposterous," and we still say so.

But on the top of this, Secretary Johnson stated, in advancing the goal, after bringing in three other cases: "Let us go on with the increased energy until there is money enough not alone to fight these three major cases involving the Negro's citizenship rights, but also to serve notice on the country that the Negro is at all times prepared to defend his rights in the courts of the land." We observed, after quoting this statement on January 2, that:: "That sounds all right to the uninitiated, but to people who know better it sounds like the 'tin cup.' The Negro showed by his rapidity in contributing to Sweet's defense that he was prepared to defend himself in the courts of the land. Then it is not necessary to bank money in the N. A. A. C. P. treasury to show it." We shall say more on this particular point a little later.

Even after the $65,000 goal was reached, Dr. and Mrs. Ossian H. Sweet were taken on a "swing around the circle," after the fashion of a P. T. Barnum circus, and piles of money were raked in. Although the new goal had been set at $65,000, "on account of the double cost of the trial," the last we heard of the Sweet fund it was $71,000 and still going strong. It was STILL the SWEET fund, for Dr. and Mrs. Ossian H. Sweet were being used to bring in the money. Here is the proof, published widely in the Negro press, including the front page of The Pittsburgh Courier:

Courier 10-9-26

NEW YORK, Sept. 28—Dr. Ossian H. Sweet, who spoke at the Annual Mass Meeting of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, has returned to Detroit to await his second trial after completing a tour of five cities with Robert W. Bagnall, director of branches. The tour was most successful. In Philadelphia 2,500 persons turned out and gave $846 to the Defense Fund. In Baltimore an audience of 300 heard about the case, giving $145. In Pittsburgh 1,200 braved a blizzard to be present at the Sweet meeting, and gave $873. In Cleveland 2,000 people crowded the meeting place and others were turned away. The people of Cleveland contributed $1,157; George Hooper leading off with a check for $100. Everywhere the people were most enthusiastic in their interest.

If this release is in error, the N. A. A. C. P. will please correct it.

The above is the history of the Sweet case. Anybody with common sense can see that Dr. and Mrs. Ossian H. Sweet and their unfortunate experience at Detroit have been used to collect about $75,000 to be spent as THEY (the N. A. A. C. P.) see fit. Who knows HOW much money was collected? Who knows HOW much money was spent? WHO knows HOW much money is LEFT, and WHERE it will go? ONLY the N. A. A. C. P. There is no way for anybody else to find out. The money was GIVEN to the N. A. A. C. P., not to Dr. and Mrs. Sweet—although many deluded yokels thought they were giving the money

to the people who needed it in Detroit.

Now, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is supposed to be a public organization. Yet, when another public man, whose duty it is to do so if he feels like it, makes a suggestion or asks questions about a pile of money this organization has received in GIFTS from the PUBLIC, its officers fly into a rage and begin calling lies so fast you can't get at the truth of matters for the noise the eminent Harvard and Yale gentlemen are making. If one were inclined to be the least bit suspicious, he would say immediately, SOMETHING IS WRONG. When Dr. DuBois, who is supposed to be the brains of the Negro race and "wide in Wisdom," begins pointing out grammatical errors instead of calmly discussing facts about so grave a matter as $75,000 solicited from the PUBLIC, one is inclined to raise his eyebrows even at HIM. When the best he can do is say:: "It's a little, low lie" to the facts outlined above, we wonder what he means. Of course, nobody expects any more from William Pickens. The joke is on Yale.

Now, we come to the discussion of principles. The Hon. James Weldon Johnson says, the Negro should give the N. A. A. C. P. money enough to defend his citizenship rights in the courts of the land. Dr. Du Bois, in another part of the February Crisis, says: "We ought to raise at least a million dollars a year." (Evidently the "Sweet" fund has gone to their heads). Now we ask, in all sincerity and respect, Why should the Negro public bank money in the N. A. A. C. P. treasury for ANYTHING?

The N. A. A. C. P. was organized a number of years ago to protect the Negro's civil rights. It was organized to do something FOR the Negro, not to HELP the Negro do something FOR HIMSELF. Witness everything done in which the N. A. A. C. P. has a hand, the ASSOCIATION does it — not the Negro THROUGH the Association. Why, my dear sir, in this same February Crisis, which we have already quoted above, Dr. DuBois boasts: "O no! The N. A. A. C. P. is not spending its time on claims; IT IS DEFENDING ELEVEN VICTIMS OF THE MOB." Referring to Dr. O. H. Sweet and the ten other Negroes in trouble at Detroit. Now mind you— IT IS DEFENDING—in spite of the fact that the PUBLIC gave the money. So why, my dear sir, should the public bank money in the N. A. A. C. P. treasury? If they are so bent on doing something FOR the Negro, let them go ahead and do it. They have our thanks in advance for all the cases they can win—since the public HAS NO PART IN THE WINNING.

Again, this same organization which we have under consideration, although depending on the PUBLIC for support, aside from not giving the public any credit for helping win victories, does not allow the public any voice in the administration of its affairs. It is a closed corporation. Its officers are perpetuated in office. Mr. Johnson has been the boss for so many years, and will be the boss for the next so many years, so far as the public knows. (Now we have no fights against Mr. Johnson as a man. He is able. We are discussing the workings of the organization.) The Government of the United States is supported by the people—and the people elect the President and other chief officers. A business corporation is supported by the stockholders—and the stockholders elect the officers. But not so with the N. A. A. C. P. It is supported by the public, and will "Advance" the Negro public in spite of itself, but the only thing the Negro public can have to do with the N. A. A. C. P. is contribute its money and accept the "Advancement."

Finally, the N. A. A. C. P. is supreme arbiter in what cases it shall accept, and which is shall reject. No matter what your particular case may be, and no matter how limited your funds, if the officers on Fifth avenue cannot get your "slant" you may do the best you can otherwise. nd once you accept their aid you e in THEIR hands, to be manipued as THEY please. Witness Dr. l Mrs. Sweet being paraded over country after $65,000 was raised. ncidentally, it might be added t Mrs. Sweet is at present just overing from a mild attack of erculosis, having recently rened to Detroit from Tuscon, izona, where she buried her baby. e wonder if the N. A. A. C. P.s ifth Avenue Barons" contribd to a fund to help her fight inst Death.)

A Regular "Slush Fund"

ndications point to the fact that N. A. A. C. P. and its officials answering the roll-call to a ney-made "slush fund" party, ld under the auspices of The neral Public. What has been done th the money raised (by the pubhas not been reported (to the blic). How much money has been ised and has not been reported, d with additional emphasis plac on the amount given the organition by the Garland Fund, the ofcers should "come clean."

DuBois' $5,000 "Gift"

And Dr. DuBois, who is now in urope, was handed $5,000 for the tudy of Negro Education in South arolina last year. With Mr. Johnon, at that time a member of the oard of Directors, and with unoubted influence, it doesn't seem far cry from Mr. Johnson to Dr. DuBois, when we recall that both re "leading lights" in the N. A. A. C. P.

Others "Under Fire"

The other organizations also come in for some condemnation The organizations have been alluded to as public leeches, sucking the life-blood of the Negro race" by one prominent individual.

The N. A. A. C. P., fed and nourished by the public, should give to the public a full accounting even of the Garland Fund.

Figures! Figures!! Figures!!!

N. A. A. C. P.: Oct. 11 and Dec. 22, 1922.	
Anti-Lynching Bill Educational Campaign.....	$ 3,365.50
(Conditioned Upon Association's Raising Like Amounts.)	
MESSENGER MAGAZINE: Feb. 14, 1923.	
To Increase Circulation, Appropriation of $500 and monthly Appropriation for six months not to exceed $250 to equal Amounts raised in new subscriptions.....	2,000.00
BOSTON N. A. A. C. P.: March 21, 1923.	
For legal defense of three Negroes, conditioned upon local subscribers contributing balance.....	500.00
N. A. A. C. P.: June 19.	
To cover increased rental and moving expenses (from 70 Fifth avenue to 69 Fifth avenue).....	1,500.00
LOANS—JULY 31, 1923 REPORT	
MESSENGER PUB. CO.	
For ten days without interest.....	150.00
MESSENGER PUB. CO.: Feb. 2.	
For 30 days without interest.....	350.00
MESSENGER PUB. CO.: June 6.	
For 15 days without interest.....	250.00
BROOKLYN URBAN LEAGUE: Oct. 11, 1922	
60 days at 6% secured by endorsement of officers, for paying off overdue salaries.....	500.00
N. A. A. C. P.: March 21.	
For 90 days for general expenses until the returns from membership come in.....	3,000.00
($500 of this amount was repaid; balance cancelled)	
LOANS—JUNE 30, 1924 REPORT	
MESSENGER PUB. CO.: Aug. 28, 1923.....	600.00
($100 of this only was repaid)	
BROOKLYN URBAN LEAGUE: Oct. 24, 1923 and Dec. 26, 1923 to Feb. 24, 1924.	
Without interest and for general expenses and accrued salaries	1,000.00
GIFTS—1924-1925 REPORT	
TRADE UNION COMMITTEE.	
For organizing Negro workers, for expenses of a general conference, and for general budget (May 6) $500, for general budget for six months (June 24).....	1,934.00
NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE: Jan. 1.	
For study of the relation of Negroes to trade unions.....	1,000.00
DR. W. E. B. DUBOIS: March 25.	
For study of Negro education in South Carolina.....	5,000.00
LOANS—1924-25 REPORT	
MESSENGER PUB. CO.: Sept. 10.	
For general expenses, 30 days.....	500.00
($250 repaid)	
BROOKLYN URBAN LEAGUE: Apr. 22.	
For general expenses, 6 months.....	1,000.00
REPORT OF 1926 (unpublished yet)	
BROTHERHOOD OF SLEEPING CAR PORTERS.	
For organization expenses	11,200.00
N. A. A. C. P.	
All money on the SWEET FUND.....	26,552.80
Totals	$60,402.30

SUMMARY

DR. W. E. B. DUBOIS.....	$ 5,000.00
N. A. A. C. P.....	34,918.30
MESSENGER PUBLISHING CO.....	3,850.00
BROOKLYN URBAN LEAGUE.....	2,500.00
TRADE UNION COMMITTEE.....	1,934.00
NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE.....	1,000.00
BROTHERHOOD OF SLEEPING CAR PORTERS..	11,200.00
Totals	$60,402.30

Education – 1926

Money for

General.

MANY BEQUESTS LEFT TO NEGRO CHARITIES

(Associated Negro Press)

Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 17.—Several colored institutions were among the 28 remembered in the will of Miss Sarah Dowlin, wealthy white spinster, who died recently and bequeathed $25,400 to charity. Among those schools and other endeavors to benefit from her will are:

Penn School for Negroes, St. Helena Island, $5,000; Beth's Academy for Negroes, Trenton, N. J., $1,000; Negro Missions and Training School and Dixie Hospital, Hampton, Va., $500; Piney Woods Country School for Negroes, Braxton, Miss., $500; The Negro School, Richmond, Ala., $500; Laurenbery Negro School, N. C., $500; National Association for Play grounds, $500, (White and Colored); Hampton and Lackausee Negro School, $2,000; Housing Committee for Homes for Philadelphia, $500 (White and Colored); Whittier Center Helping Association, $1,000; Armstrong Association, $500.

Money for.

APR 4 1926

MORRIS BROWN AFTER $1,000,000

Negro University Launches Big Drive

By Rev. W. O. P. Sherman, Jr.

Morris Brown University, Atlanta, Ga., founded by the African Methodist Episcopal church a little more than forty years ago, has gradually developed into an institution recognized for its emphasis upon industrial and Christion education. The Morris Brown University System consists of Morris Brown College, Turner Theological Seminary, located at Atlanta; Payne College, Cuthbert; Central Park School, Savannah.

Enrollment in all of these schools is approximately 1,200, representing fifteen states, Isles of the Sea, North and South America. Morris Brown University gives irrefutable evidence of what the Negro in the South can do for himself when encouraged by the white race. Morris Brown has the unqualified indorsement of leaders of both races because of its ideals. Dr. W. C. Sage of the General Education Board of New York City says: "Morris Brown University has a wonderful future and will very likely develop into one of the leading educational centers for Negro education in the South."

In keeping with the new educational and material awakening in Georgia and because of the imperative needs of the institution, the executive board of Morris Brown University has launched a Million Dollar Expansion Fund, $500,000 of this amount is to be raised by the A. M. E. Church in Georgia, and the public at large, North and South, is asked to raise $500,000. Atlanta alone will be asked to raise of this amount $100,000. Dr. W. F. Boddie, cashier Citizens Trust Company, has accepted the chairmanship of the campaign committee. Associated with him are a number of prominent ministers and laymen and a large number of friends of the institution. Some of the promoters of this campaign are Dr. W. H. Harris, Athens; Mr. J. H. Watson, Albany; Dr. E. W. Weaver, Rome; S. A. Jones, secretary-treasurer of the Endowmen K. of P. Savannah; David T. Howard, R. E. Pharrow, Cornelius King J. Alexander, Atlanta; R. H. Hartley, Columbus; J. H. McGraw, Waycross; Hill Cunningham, Thomaston. The campaign will be opene on the fourth Sunday in thi month at Big Bethel church with great educational mass meetin; Many prominent and leading whit citizens will be invited to addres the meeting. A chorus of 200 voice consisting of students of Morri Brown University and choirs of th city under the direction of Bi Bethel choir will render music fo the occasion.

The Morris Brown Endowment Plan

Bishop Flipper, President Lewis, and Dr. W. F. Boddie, chairman and leader of the Endowment Drive for Morris Brown University, announce the following plan, known as the Morris Brown University Endowment Campaign.

This plan has for its purpose, an organization which will reach every one of the 75,000 members of the African Methodist Episcopal Church in the State and their friends.

First: Bishop Flipper is the head of, and will have general supervision over the drive in the State.

Second: Dr. W. F. Boddie, Vice-President and Cashier of the Citizens Trust Company, will be in direct charge of the drive, receiving all reports, and directing the activities of every unit of the Church in the State and receiving such reports from time to time, that may be required of the Presiding Elders and Pastors, who will have immediate charge of organizing the Churches, and their Districts, upon such detail plans, as may be furnished them by the General Chairman.

Third: Each Presiding Elder will be required to furnish the General Chairman with a list of the active membership, name by name, of every Church in his District, and each Pastor will be required to furnish the Presiding Elders with a correct list of each active member of his Church giving their Post Office addresses.

These reports in turn, will be filed with the Presiding Elders who will in turn, file them with Dr. W. F. Boddie, the General Chairman. The Pastors shall, when called upon, by the General Chairman, furnish him with a roll of their membership, and the amount of money subscribed by each. The list furnished the Presiding Elders by the Pastors shall be a duplicate of the list furnished the General Chairman.

Fourth: It will be the duty of the Presiding Elders to see that every member of the church makes a subscription, or require the Pastors to submit their reason, or inability to do so.

Fifth: The Bishop and Presiding Elders shall constitute an Advisory Board, to meet with, and assist the General Chairman, in the discharge of his duty.

Sixth: In each city, there shall be a city organization, and a quota of the million dollars assigned to each city, to be raised by the churches in the city.

The General Chairman shall appoint a committee of laymen, with which the Pastors of each Church shall work and the committee of laymen, shall constitute one layman in each Church, who shall be charged with the responsibility, by the Pastor of lining up every member of each Church, and have them sign a pledge card, for at least $10.00 to be paid at the rate of $2.00 per year for five years. Just as soon as the Church in each City shall underwrite the subscription of each member, a campaign shall be put on among the citizens, including the white people The campaign outside of the Church, and to the public, shall be organized and directed by the General Chairman. The Chairman reserving the right to name the personnel of the committee.

Seventh: To illustrate, Atlanta's quota will be $100,000, of the million dollar drive. Each Church in Atlanta, will be required to underwrite at least $10.00 for each member, and as soon as the Church, in its organized capacity underwrites its quota, it will be directed by the Chairman to put on the campaign, to raise another $100,000 from the public-at-large, the subscriptions to be turned over to the local chairman, and the local chairman to turn them over to the General Chairman. In each case wherever cash is a part of the subscription, the check shall be made payable to the General Chairman, and the General Chairman shall deliver it to the proper authorities for distribution among the general purposes, for which the money is to be raised.

Eighth: The budget of expenses of the Drive shall be figured out and apportioned among the agencies that are to put over the Drive—so much for advertisement, clerk hire, office expenses and incidentals. This budget should be made up by the Bishop, President and General Chairman, and such other persons, as the general Chairman may select. All other drives, or plans of raising money are merged into the Morris Brown plan, headed and directed by the General Chairman, and all monies ,written pledges, under any plan of the Bishop, or Church, and all money, or pledges made in the present drive shall be paid to the General Chairman, who shall in turn, turn it over to the proper authorities for apportionment, or distribution among the purposes for which the money is being raised.

The movement is to be largely a layman's movement, advised and assisted by the Bishop, Presiding Elders and Pastors. These three agencies are together, and there will be no difficulty, no dissention, and no lack of harmony among them in putting the program across. The goal for which all are seeking is one million dollars, to be

pledged, and paid into the Treasury of the University within the next five years. An average of $10.00 per member for 75,000 members means seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars. But many of the members will subscribe many times $10.00 which will very likely make an average of $15.00 per member, an easy guarantee of the possibility of raising a million dollars, the goal.

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Every Pastor in the State ought to make a pledge of $100.00 at least, and then see to it that each member of his Church, old, or young make a pledge of $10.00 and direct them to God, to ask Him to give them the strength and the willingness to make the sacrifice for Christian education. Personally, we know Dr. Boddie, and have great faith in his push, pluck and integrity. He will put the proposition across if the Church will support him. While it is largely a layman's movement, we know that it cannot get across without the enthusiastic and prayerful cooperation of the Presiding Elders and Pastors. The Bishop and President Lewis, are thoroughly sold on the proposition, and are hand and heart in the work, with the General Chairman.

The Independent suggests a week of prayer, in every Church in the State, for no other purpose than to have the members come out, pray and sign pledges for $10.00 at least, and pay at least $2.00 on each pledge, or one fifth of whatever pledge you make, for the prayers of the righteous availeth much. The Church can do wonders, if it will approach the throne in sincerity. Nothing is impossible with God, and He will give his people anything that they may ask Him for in spirit and in truth. Let us pray and pledge.

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We are asking every citizen of Americus white and colored to contribute liberally to this fund. By so doing you render a lasting benefit to Americus and Sumter County in supporting a school that has done so much in training the negro youth. The call is earnest and the need is urgent.

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The most notable achievements have been made in recent years under Bishop J. S. Flipper, a native son of Georgia, who has brought the institution to its present standing. John H. Lewis, the president, also a Georgian by birth, has rendered efficient service and is endeavoring to bring this institution up to a higher point of usefulness.

In order to do this the executive board has outlined a plan to raise $1,000,000 during the next five years. This amount is to be applied as follows: $200,000 for maintenance, $300,000 for endowment and $500,000 for equipment in buildings.

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It is a worthy appeal, and will be liberally responded to by those who are able to give of both races.

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Education 1926

Georgia.

Money for.

Ten Thousand Dollars For Atlanta University Campaigin

Two Hundred Graduates and Undergradates Begin Canvass for Funds

The Savannah A. U. Club began a drive for its $10,000 quota of the $1000,000.00 Endowment Fund being raised for Atlanta University last Sunday. There are over two hundred graduates and undergraduates of the university in Savannah and these forces are organized for the biggest canvass for that institution ever waged in the State of Georgia.

The following committees have been appointed: On large subscriptions, R. W. Gadsden, chairman; on campaign tions from graduates and under graduates, P. A. Denegall, chairman; on publicity, J. G. Lemon, chairman; on entertainment, Mrs. Beatrice Stiles, chairman; on fraternal clubs, etc, R. W. Gadsedn, chairman; on campagin address, P. A. Denegall, chairman; on mailing lists, patrons and friends, E. S. Richardson, chairman. Other committees will be appointed at the next meeting of the campaign committee, at Carnegie Library, Sunday afternoon at 4 p. m. April 18. The general committee will be made at a later date. The committees already appointed are being filled in with names of the gradnates, under graduates, patrons and frineds of the university. Names of committeemen will be published next week.

At the first meeting of the Savannah A. U. Club twelve graudates and undergradutes of the university subscribed $100.00 each, to be raised in twenty months, beginning May 1st 1926. Up to date $2,000 in large subscriptions has been subscribed, and only a few of the undergraduates and gradutaes have been reached. Several friends of the university and many patrons have promised large subscriptions.

The campaign will get under way in a big manner this week and campaign literature will be going forward to graduates, undergraduaets, patrons and friends from Atlanta Headquarters by next week, acquainting everyone with the worthy purpose of the campaign.

Atlanta has already reported $18,000.00 of its quota of $50,000.00 while intensive campaigns are being waged in Athens, Augusta, Macon, Columbus, Brunswick and other centers.

The campaign extends over a period of twenty months and subscribers have that long period in which to complete payment on their pledges.

There will be many entertainments given within the near future for the benefit of the Savannah fund, and the public is asked to give its liberal support to the success of these.

Atlanta University has always stood for the highest development and widest opportunity and fullest manhood stature of the youth of our race, and it is felt that every Negro man, woman and child will be interested in his campaign for funds, when it is seen that these very ideals and fundamentals of race ascendency are in jeopardy.

J. G. Lemon is general chairman of the campaign. All persons interested in the literature explaining the purpose of the campaign will write or call the chairman at his office 458 West Broad street, Phone 4734.

MORRIS BROWN BEGINS DRIVE FOR $1,000,000

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Leading Atlanta churchmen, including Dr. J. Sprole Lyons, pastor of the First Presbyterian church; Dr. W. A. Sheldon, prominent in Southern Methodista, and others pledged cooperation and predicted the city's quota of $100,000 would be raised speedily. Other features were an address by Thomas K. Glenn, prominent Atlanta financier; and W. Woods White, well-known philanthropist.

Bishop J. S. Flipper acted as master of ceremonies and music was furnished by a large choir and several numbers were rendered by students of the college. Bishop Flipper explained the drive was for $200,000 for current expenses; $300,000 for endowment and $500,000 for new buildings.

Late Sunday night leaders in the drive reported $20,000 in voluntary subscriptions.

New Buildings Planned.

Principal buildings to be erected are science building, $100,000; dormitory, $100,000; chapel, $100,000; library, $50,000; central heating plant, $25,000; equipment, $25,000; Payne college, $25,000, and Central Park Normal and Industrial institute, $25,000.

Others who delivered short addresses were Dr. W. B. L. Clark; C. L. Harper, Dr. J. M. Nabrit, B. J. Davis and Jesse O. Thomas, chairman of the committee on organization.

"I would rather any boy, regardless of race, learn the alphabet in Heaven than read Greek in hell," declared Dr. Lyons. "Education without religious training is worthless to the individual. I know the type of institution you support and it is worthy of indorsement of white citizens of Atlanta.

"Before preaching to my congregation I told them about your plans and the radio fans heard the message. I wanted them to familiarize themselves with this great work and I know they will respond liberally."

School's Service Praised.

Mr. White spoke on "The Service of Morris Brown University in the Training of Leaders for the Race." "This is a big job for the colored people," he declared, "but I know you have the right leaders and will be successful. Development of leaders of the colored race in the last few years has been remarkable and it would be a great disappointment if you should fail. Success would lift your race many degrees and I believe you can raise $1,000,000 quicker than you could get $500,000. Educated leadership is imperative."

Other speakers brought out that one-third of the population of Atlanta is composed of negroes and added the drive was the "dawn of a new era." Dr. Nabrit, well known negro minister, said the campaign was a "concrete example of the determination of negroes of the south to support high educational institutions so youth can be trained to become better citizens and worthy leaders."

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The college was founded 45 years ago and in the last 20 years the enrollment has increased from about 400 to 1,200. The school has no endowment and its present facilities are inadequate, it is said by John H. Lewis, president.

Dr. W. F. Brodie, cashier of the Citizens Trust company, is chairman of the general local committee and aside from the ministers, others identified in the movement include David T. Howard, J. L. Wheeler, S. W. Walker, John Alexander, Cornelius King, Dr. A. B. Cooper, Dr. S. M. Lewis, Marcus Edwards, H. R. Ferrell, B. J. Davis, W. A. Quillian, Dr. J. W. E. Linder and Alice E. Tarley.

A.U.Campaign Subscriptions Total $2,500

Total Quota of $10,000 Will be Subscribed in 60 Days

Spurred on by the wave of enthusiasm which has stirred the graduates undergraduates ,friends and patrons of Atlanta University throughout the country, the Savannah people are rising nobly to the call of this great institution for help in its dire financial crisis.

Throughout the nation, in New York, Detroit, Chicago, St. Louis, and as far west as San Francisco, but particularly in the prominent centers of Georgia and the south where the magnificent contribution of Atlanta University to the education and salvation of the south is so well-known, the momentum of the great $100,000 is rapidly gaining force. Public meetings, participated in by representative citizens of all classes and denominations, are rallying to the cause of an institution which has stood unflinchingly to the force for the higher ideals in education and citizenship opportunity for Negro youth. With one acclaim, all have declared "That A. U. shall not die." Traveling courageously forward under the banner: "I'll find a way or make one," the leaders of the big relief campaign brook no failure, and are determined that the colored people themselves shall show to the world that they will back their fight for equal opportunity ineducation and in citizenship with their money.

Savannah's quota is commencing to be realized. Most of the undergraduates and graduates of the University have pledged large contributions to be paid in twenty month, many of these doing so at great sacrifice to themselves and their dependents; and yet they realize that this crisis of their "Alma Mater" demands the severest sacrifices which it is possible to give. The high ideals and fundamental and enduring principles for which the university has stood for more than a century are deserving of the best that all can give.

The A. U. people in Savannah and the friends of the uncompromising principles of justice and opportunity for which the university stands are literally "on fire with enthusiasm" for the success of the Savannah campaign. Besides the individual contributions, several club-groups of the patrons, friends and former students and graduates expect to raise large sums from entertainments and other movements. They believe, and know, that the challenge is applicable to all people whether they have ever attended Atlanta University or not, and several of the large donors are men and women who have never entered her doors.

The General Committee, which will be published next week, embraces some of Savannah's most substantial citizens. The Campaigners who will carry "the message" to the societies, clubs, lodges and churches of the city met at the residence of Mrs. Mamie Pringle, one of A. U.'s outstanding women, last Thursday evening, to make plans.

The S. O. S. Committees of which Mrs. Beatrice Stiles is at the head, is planning a series of social fetes which will net good sums for the movement. This committee open with the Cabaret-Concert at Masonic Temple, Monday May 3rd.

Mr. P. A. Denegall is President of the A. U. Club; Miss M. R. Shivery is Secretary and Mrs. Veronica Arnold is Treasurer. J. G. Lemon is Campaign Manager.

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Drive To Raise Million For Morris Brown Starts At Mass Meeting Today

ATLANTA, GA. Constitution
APR 25 1926

Movement Supported by Many White Friends of Institution Who Realize Good It Is Doing.

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Bishop J. S. Flipper will be master of ceremonies. The movement is supported by many prominent white people in Atlanta who know of the good work being done by Morris Brown university.

The following is the program of today's ceremonies, to which the public is invited:

Processional, "God of Our Fathers;" music, "All Hail the Power;" prayer, Dr. J. L. Butler; music, "His Eye Is on the Sparrow;" scripture, Dr. W. B. L. Clark; melody, "By and By;" remarks, master of ceremonies, Bishop J. S. Flipper; address, Professor C. L. Harper, "The $1,000,000 Campaign and Why the Alumni Will Support It;" quartet, Morehouse college; address, Dr. J. Sprole Lyons, "What Will It Profit to Invest in the Training of the Negro Youth?"; address, Dr. J. M. Nabrit, "In What Sense Is Morris Brown University Unique and Deserving of Interdenominational Support?"; melody, "Oh Rocks, Don't Fall on Me;" address, W. Woods White, "The Service of Morris Brown University in the Training of Leaders for the Race;" address, M. M. Davies, "Christian Education and Inter-Racial Cooperation;" violin solo, Lawrence Mann, Morehouse college; address, Dr. W. A. Sheldon, "The Opportunity of the Church;" quartet, Morris Brown university; address, T. K. Glenn, "Why Should Atlanta Help Put Over the Financial Drive?"; remarks, Dr. W. F. Boddie, chairman campaign committee; melody, "I'm So Glad Trouble Don't Last Always;" appeal, B. J. Davis; collection; announcement, Jesse O. Thomas, chairman committee on organization; benediction, Dr. B. V. Thornton.

Founded 45 Years Ago.

Morris Brown university, a local institution for colored youth, was founded some 45 years ago by the African Methodist Episcopal church of Georgia.

The Morris Brown university system consists of Morris Brown college, Turner Theological seminary located in Atlanta; Payne college, Cuthbert, Ga.; Central Park Normal & Industrial institute, Savannah, Ga., so that today it is the largest institution in the world owned and operated entirely by negroes.

The aim of Morris Brown university is to train young men and women industrially, intellectually and morally, to emphasize that character and service are the chief ends of all education.

It is this kind of emphasis and this type of instruction that Morris Brown university is endeavoring to give. It believes that the greatest need of the race is sober, sensible, constructive leaders who realize that the strength, the power and the permanent progress of the race [illegible] sist in things external, but rather in genuine character and efficient service.

In these 45 years more than a thousand young men and women have been graduated from the various departments and are now scattered in every section of the south and even in foreign fields. Many of them are leaders of their people. The most notable achievements in recent years have been under the leadership of Bishop J. S. Flipper, a native son of Georgia in whose mind the university system and the program of expansion were conceived.

John H. Lewis, president of the university, was also reared and educated in this state. He worked his way through Morris Brown university and Yale university serving as a janitor. Under his administration of six years, the academic character of the institution has been greatly improved.

The needs of Morris Brown university and its service to the community will be emphasized at today's meeting when the campaign will be launched.

In launching this million dollar campaign, the local committee has secured the help of Dr. J. Sprole Lyons, W. Woods White, T. K. Glenn, president Atlanta & Lowry National bank; Dr. W. A. Sheldon, Emory university; M. M. Davies, B. J. Davis, editor Atlanta Independent; Dr. J. M. Nabrit, Professor C. L. Harper and Dr. W. F. Boddie, who will be present and speak on the program. A chorus of 300 voices consisting of students of Morris Brown university, Morehouse college, Bethel choirs will render the music. One feature of the program will be singing of negro melodies.

Plan of Payments.

The plan which has the approval of the ministers and laymen of the entire state, is that payment of contributions extend over a period of five years. This amount will insure for maintenance $200,000; for endowment $300,000; buildings $500,000. The buildings to be erected are girls' dormitory, estimated $100,000; science building $100,000; chapel $100,000; industrial building $50,000; library $50,000; Payne college $25,000; outstanding obligations $50,000.

The campaign will ask the A. M. E. church to subscribe $500,000 of this amount and the general public north and south, $500,000. There are at least 75,000 members of the A. M. E. church in Georgia and on the basis of 50,000 members pledging and paying at least $10 over a period of five years, this amount can be raised. The general education board and other philanthropists, including white and colored friends, will be asked to underwrite the remainder.

The plan having been approved, the laymen will cooperate with the bishop of the district, the president of the university and the ministers throughout the state in selling it to the members and friends.

The president proposes to help advertise the work of Morris Brown university by building an illustrated lecture on the progress, accomplishments and needs of Morris Brown. He further plans to have a trained quartet travel north and south in the interest of this campaign.

Atlanta will be asked to raise $100,000 of the one million dollars. The local press, consisting of The Constitution, The Journal and The Georgian and The Independent, have agreed to give their support in selling this plan to the public.

Already a group of representative laymen within and without the A. M. E. church have consented to head committees and assist in a city-wide canvass following up a mass meeting on the fourth Sunday.

Dr. W. F. Boddie, cashier Citizens Trust company, is chairman of the general local committee. Of the subcommittees, President J. H. Lewis is chairman of committee on program; J. K. Darden chairman of the committee on finance; Dr. John Harmon, chairman of the committee on publicity; Jesse O. Thomas, field agent urban league, chairman of committee on organization.

The city has been divided up into various wards and organizations effected. Other leaders who are prominent in promoting this campaign aside from the ministers are David T. Howard, J. L. Wheeler, director N. C. Mutual & Provident association; S. W. Walker, director of Pilgrim Health Insurance company; John Alexander, Cornelius King, Dr. A. B. Cooper, Dr. S. M. Lewis, Marcus Edwards, H. R. Ferrell, B. J. Davis, W. A. Quillian, Dr. J. W. E. Linder, Alice D. Carey and others.

ROSENWALD GIVES ATLANTA SOCIAL WORK SCHOOL $1,000

(Preston News Service)

Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 29.—Prof. E. Franklin Frazier, Director of the Atlanta School of Social Work, has just announced the cash gift of $1,000 by Julius Rosenwald, the multi-millionaire philanthropist, of Chicago, to the school. In addition to this new gift Mr. Frazier states that the Russell Sage Foundation and many nationally known private philathropists are regular doors to the school.

This is the only professional school of social work in the South and is achieving rapid recognition because of its high standard and scholastic requirements. Every graduate of the school in its seven years of existance has found an excellent position, and the executives have calls for workers which they are uable to fill because of the comparatively small enrollmen.

Education – 1926

Money for.

Georgia

NOV 7 1926

Negro School Seeks $10,000

AMERICUS, Ga., Nov. 6.—Authorities at Americus Institute, a negro school, have inaugurated a drive to secure $10,000 for that institution in public subscriptions

The school is owned and operated by the Southwest Georgia Baptist association.

SEP 26 1926

ST. MARYS TO ERECT SCHOOL FOR NEGROES

St. Marys, Ga., September 25.—(Special.)—The erection of a school for negroes will begin here in the near future. This building will cost in the neighborhood of $5,000 and will be modern in all respects. It is hoped the new building will be ready by the new year.

Education - 1926

Kentucky.

Money for.

MAKES ELOQUENT PLEA TO LEGISLATURE FOR $300,000 FOR NEGRO EDUCATION

CAPTIVATES LAWMAKERS; APPROPRIATION COMING

FEB 3 1926

A DESERVING EFFORT.

Largely through the efforts of C. L. Timberlake, negro educator at one time head of the Madisonville negro schools, a bill was introduced in the state senate Tuesday asking appropriation for establishment of a Negro Industrial School in Western Kentucky. Funds asked are not large—very reasonable, in fact—and the state is asked to assume supervision just as it supervises state normal schools.

This is one expense of state institutions The Messenger heartily favors. Unlike the blind proposals contained in the twenty-five million dollar rider for "educational purposes" which was tacked on to the lamented seventy-five million dollar road bond bill, the Timberlake plan calls for useful training, specific instruction in the trades.

Teach the white boy and the negro boy some useful trade and he will never be a charge upon any community, barring physical disability. Men who have mastered some trade are independent. They have something in reserve, an anchor to windward regardless of whether they follow that trade through life. Teach the boys, both white and colored, some productive line of endeavor and there will be less and less of crime waves.

SIMMONS' $300,000 SPEECH.

The following peroration—a complete story of the American Negro—to the matchless speech of Roscoe Simmons before the Kentucky Legislature Tuesday, locked his argument against all answer. It is a $300,000 speech.

"Sixty years ago a new race was born beneath our flag. Its appearance was accompanied by the music of war. Death of hundreds of thousands of brave men announced the birth of this new race. Slavery died that it might live.

"The birth of this race was a challenge to Christianity and to the deathless principles upon which the fathers had established in this land the only free nation in all the story of the earth.

"The question arose, Can a people which accepted slavery without a struggle—which had long known bondage—be lifted to the plane of freedom? An answer was given to the question. It is, Yes, any people, any race can be lifted to freedom, for the hand of man cannot erect a standard above the plan of God.

"Now we are working to demonstrate that that answer is correct. We are working to prove not only that this new race can be lifted to freedom, of liberty and our children will see its branches bear up the strong and shelan walk with man in liberty, but also that the matchless men—your fathers ter the weak from the rain and the storms of life."

—who created this nation, created it within reach of the lowest, though they planned it to shelter the highest of all human achievement. We labor to vindicate the sublime wisdom of Washington and Jefferson and Franklin, and bloom may come to the bud of hope planted by Lincoln in the heart of new race but a moment before that brightest peculiar star in the crown of Kentucky had faded from view of man.

"With ready hand, with hearts eager in loving gratitude for its benefactors—the great men who brought this nation into life and established it above all nations, above all governments, with ears waiting the command of peace, with pride in its record of unbroken loyalty and in its nativity the first born of these United States, that new race now knocks with extended hand upon the door of authority in the Commonwealth and begs a chance to become worthy of its country, its state, worthy of its government and its flag, and of your fathers who said, 'We shall set out the tree of liberty and our children will see its branches bear up the strong and shel-

Education 1926

Money for.

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FEB 5 - 1926

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1-30-26

That was an able plea made in Frankfort Tuesday by Roscoe Conkling Simmons, one of the most worthy and eloquent representatives of a race well-furnished with good, resourceful speakers.

The notable feature of that address, as was recognized by all members of the Legislature who heard him, was that the argument, the appeal that something be done for the colored people of Kentucky, was packed full of truth and replete with feeling creditable to both sides alike.

There was pride as well as honesty in these words:

"I have been asked why we Negroes don't withdraw. For one, I'm never going to withdraw. I know that I am doing well. All that I have, and what my people have, we owe to you. The Negro is the white man's friend—and, by the way, he is his only friend. Americans are likely to find this out in the course of the next ten years.....But suppose the Negro should withdraw from the United States, who would take his place? The foreigners? They don't even wash their own clothes.....You know, and I know, that my people will continue to do the things that they have always done, and that they can do better than anybody else."

That is basic of the situation. And, since it has, it imposes a duty and carries with it an obligation.

Both duty and obligation have been shirked hitherto. Many circumstances have contributed to this end, the failure of the bond issue being one of the chief, but not the only one.

That, however, is ancient history. What confronts the State right now is an emergency. The condition at the institution was not overstated by the speaker, the needs he outlined are such as call for treatment right away. And we would hold it a wise exercise of their discretion if those who control the appropriations were to bear the situation in mind, not as an act of generosity but of justice.

There can be no dispute as to the friendly relations which subsist between the two races. There will be no denial that, when danger threatens, the Negro and the white man stand side by side. True, no less, that in foreign lands the American is none too welcome except as he comes to spread prosperity, except, in a word, for his dollars.

We dare hope the plea will not have been made in vain.

COLORED CITIZENS WIN A POINT HOUSE BILL INCLUDES THEM ON ON EDUCATIONAL BONDS

QUESTION IS? HAS IT BEEN OVERDONE?

Friday morning the news came that a bond issue including money for Negro education had passed the lower House of the Legislature.

The news is good news but a perusal of the amendments lead to the thought the demands may be too great and will give the Senate an excuse to kill the bill. A $5,000,000 bond issue for the University of Kentucky had been proposed.

The University of Kentucky does not admit Colored students. Nothing was said in this measure or any other about **Negro schools.**

Therefore Colored citizens began to wire their representatives at Frankfort that unless something was done Negro education in the State that efforts would be made to get every Colored voter to vote against all the bond issues. The Louisville N. A. A. C. P. the Interracial Commission and various other citizens as individuals sent wires to this effect.

Senator Lewis Ryans and Representative C. W. Ryans especially were appealed to, to get the measure amended because the Messrs. Ryans are elected from a Negro district, solely by Negro votes.

The telegrams bore fruit. The $5,000,000 bond issue for the University of Kentucky was amended and now reads $3,000,000 for the University of Kentucky and $2,000,000 for seven other institutions.

The Colored are $400,000 for a Colored Normal School in Jefferson county and $100,000 for the State Normal at Frankfort.

This bill was fought for by Representatives C.W. Ryan and Oscar Leibson, both Louisville Republicans. This bill may not pass the Senate but it proves the value of protests against unfairness.

INTER-RACIAL COMMISSION ASKS THAT $5,000,000 BOND ISSUE Include $500,000 For Negro Education.

The following telegram tells its own tale.

Gov. W. J. Fields, Senators Louis Ryan, W. A. Perry, Whitehead Moss, Hiram Brock, Representatives Louis Ryan, Jr., W. B. Belknap, D. C. Jones, J. L. Manning.

TELEGRAM.

Interracial Commission of Kentucky composed of white and colored citizens of both parties, urge you to secure amendment to proposed $5,000,000 bond issue for University of Kentucky to include $500,000 for Negro education.

Signed: P. C. DIX.
MRS. ATWOOD MARTIN,
COL. P. H. CALLAHAN,
PROF. A. E. MEYZEEK,
A. L. GARVIN,
GEORGE COLVIN,
DEAN R. K. MASSIE,
MRS. R. K. MASSIE,
DR. J. A. C. LATTIMORE,
BISHOP GEO. C. CLEMENT.

Education - 1926

Massachusetts.

Money for

Harvard Received Gifts Last Year Of $6,925,457

Cambridge, Mass., June 25.—(AP)—Gifts and legacies aggregating $6,925,457 were received by Harvard university during the past year, President A. Lawrence Lowell told the Harvard Alumni association after the annual commencement exercises, in which Harvard conferred 1,625 degrees, exceeding all previous records of the 290 years of its existence.

President Lowell explained that the total in gifts did not include receipts in the $10,000,000 campaign, payment of subscriptions to the Harvard (alumni) endowment fund and certain other income and legacies.

The largest single legacy received was $2,242,000 from the estate of Artemas Ward, which came to the university unrestricted. Second in size was the bequest of $700,000 from the estate of Joseph R. Delamar for the medical school.

Eleven honorary degrees were bestowed by Lowell on a group including Sir Arthur Currie, president of McGill university; Andrew W. Mellon, secretary of the treasury, and Dr. John Hanson Thomas Main, president of Grinnell college, Iowa.

The highest scholastic distinction in Harvard college, that of winning the A. B. or S. B. degree "summa cum laude" (with highest honors), was shared by seven men.

Education 1926
Money for.

Mississippi.

UTICA NORMAL IN $100,000 CAMPAIGN

New Yorker Gives $$20,000 if Fund Is Raised by End of Year

Utica, Miss., March 5.—Principal William H. Holtzclaw has announced that the trustees have launched an effort to raise an endowment og $100,000. He also announces conditional subscription by a New York friend of $20,000. He is now in New York giving his time to the raising of the fund. In order to secure the [illegible] the fund must be completed by Dec. 31, 1926.

Chicago Defender 3-6-26

The Utica Normal and Industrial institute was founded [illegible] by Mr. Holtzclaw and his wife, both just graduated from Tuskegee institute. They went to the village of Utica in the southwestern part of the state of Mississippi and began the work without funds, in a [illegible] where out of 39,000 people 13,[illegible] could not read or write. The Race population predominated. In some counties they outnumbered the white [illegible] to 1.

Chicago Illinois

At [illegible] there was [illegible] one teacher and a few pupils; no property, not even a house to begin the work, so they had to teach in the open air, but nothing, not even [illegible] deterred them. The result is that now the school is well established on its 1,600 acres of land, has 32 teachers and officers, over six hundred students, not counting the summer school, and with its buildings and grounds its property is worth $250,000.

The raising of an endowment fund is essential because of the $100,000 necessary to carry on the work annually. The students cannot pay more than $40,000 in labor and cash. The raising of the balance keeps the principal on the road too great a portion of his time. The institution is so well known that it is felt that friends will readily respond to this need.

Duke Gives $20,000 To Utica Institute

The Utica Normal and Industrial Institute, a training school for Negro youth at Utica, iss. Prof. Holtzclaw, principle has given $20,000 by Benjamin N. Duke of New York and North Carolina, acording to an announcement from Mr. Duke's New York office.

Age 9-11-26

The gift is conditioned on the school raising $80,000 to complete a $100,000 endowment by December 31, 1926, Henry E. Cobb of 368 West End avenue, who made the announcement, said that contributions should be sent to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., 22 William street.

New York, N.Y.

OCT 8 - 1926

NEGRO SCHOOL GETS GIFT FROM SMITH-ROSENWALD FUNDS

Work Was Fine and Pleased Representatives Who Donated Cash.

Announcement of a large gift to the negro schools of Columbus was made this morning by Superintendent H. H. Ellis, when he gave out the detail's of a transaction just completed between himself and the directors of the Rosenwald and Smith Funds by which several thousand dollars have been given to the Mitchell Memorial school on the South Side.

Mr. S. L. Smith, of Nashville, Tenn., director of the Rosenwald Fund for Negro Education in the South, and Mr. Bura Hilbun, representative in Mississippi for both the Rosenwald Fund and the Slater Fund, were both here this week, in consultation with Dr. Ellis, and each expressed himself as highly pleased with the work that is being done in the city schools for negroes, and gave their approval to the plans being worked.

They were especially complimentary in their approval of the vocational and teacher training work being done.

The sum of $1500 was recently given from the Rosenwald Fund to be applied on the cost of the new building, and at their visit here they gave an additional $1000 for the equipment of the department of home economics. It is the intention to thoroughly equip that department.

After investigating the work of training teachers that is being done, the sum of $500 to be applied on the teacher's fund next year was given, and the promise of a donation of $200 for each additional room that may be built was also made.

As a rule, no aid is given city schools by these funds, but a notable exception is made in the case of Columbus because of the high grade of work done and the wide scope of influence which the school has. Dr. Ellis and his assistants are to be congratulated on this fine showing.

Education – 1926

Money for

Missouri.

POST-DISPATCH
ST. LOUIS, MO.

OCT 22 1926

$497,513 RELEASED ON STATE APPROPRIATIONS

Governor Orders Sum Applied to Items Held Up Earlier in Administration.

By the Jefferson City Correspondent of the Post-Dispatch.

JEFFERSON CITY, Oct. 22.—Gov. Baker today released $497,513 in appropriations to about 30 State Departments and institutions, representing portions of their appropriations that were held up by the Governor at the beginning of the 1925-26 biennial period, because money was not then available.

The released appropriations include building, salary and deficiency items of the State educational institutions and salary and maintenance items of a number of the departments. The leseases were made by the Governor on figures from the State Auditor and Treasurer's departments that money would be available to pay them.

State officials declared that heavy increases this year in the State income and inheritance tax collections virtually had averted the $2,500,000 deficit that was estimated in November, 1925, by State Treasurer Stephens for the end of this year, the close of the first biennial period of the Baker administration.

Behind by $1,500,000.

However, while the State will be able to meet virtually all of its current bills by the end of this year, the Treasurer's books show that the State at the close of the biennial period will be about $1,500,000 behind its financial condition at the beginning of the period.

At the Treasurer's office it was estimated that with the balance now in the general revenue fund, plus collections for the remainder of the year, approximately $2,000,000 would be available to meet 1926 obligations. The monthly bills average about $650,000 and must be paid for October, November and December, virtually wiping out the $2,000,000. In addition, there will be about $600,000 or more in deficiencies, in instances where appropriations already are exhausted.

A part of the money to be used for payment of the obligations will be derived from tax collections that should be available for 1927 operations.

The State not only will not be able to meet all of the deficiencies with 1926 revenue, but will have lost the paper balance of $1,421,000 that was left in the general revenue fund at the close of the Hyde administration in January, 1925. That balance to a large degree was a paper one, because of unpaid obligations left by the Hyde administration. Balances in the general revenue fund at the close of biennial periods have decreased steadily and virtually will be wiped out at the end of this year. When Gov. Gardner closed his administration he left an actual net balance of $2,651,311 in the general revenue fund for the Hyde administration. Hyde left a balance of $1,421,000 and the outstanding obligations totaled about $1,250,000.

Among the appropriations released by the Governor today was a $24,461 item for deficiencies in salaries at the State Teachers' College at Springfield in 1923 and 1924, and a similar item of $27,737 in salary deficiencies at the State Teachers' College at Maryville for 1923-24. These items have remained unpaid since the close of the Hyde administration.

$114,066 For Missouri U.

For the University of Missouri, Baker released $61,566 for completion of a new building for the law college; $10,000 for scientific laboratories, $40,000 for agricultural extension work and $2500 for soil and crop experiments.

The State teachers' colleges, in addition to the deficiency items, received the following releases: Springfield, $17,000 for salaries and $2000 for fuel and water; Kirksville, $15,000 for salaries, $1786 for library replacement and $1400 for general repairs; Maryville, $15,000 for salaries; Cape Girardeau, $7000 for salaries; Warrensburg, $2500 for supplies.

The Missouri School of Mines was allowed $20,000 for salaries and $10,000 for department maintenance, from appropriations that had been held up.

Releases for Lincoln University for Negroes at Jefferson City included $5000 for upkeep, $4000 for general supplies, and $1000 for equipment.

The penal institutions are scheduled for $10,000 for boilers, $15,000 for a women's building, and $9500 for repairs, equipment and other items at the penitentiary; $5000 for repairs at the Girls' Industrial Home at Chillicothe; $15,000 for salaries and repairs at the Boys' Reformatory, Boonville.

Education-1926

New York.

Money for

NEW YORK ACADEMY OF BUSINESS TO RAISE $50,000 ENDOWMENT

Pioneer Business School Looks Toward Future--Plans To Erect New Building

Robert W. Justice, founder and principal of the New York Academy of Business, 147 Lenox avenue, recently announced a program of expansion for his school which would place it high in the ranks of institutions of this type in New York without regard to race. Already the New York Academy is generally considered as the largest school among Negroes in the country for the exclusive training of young men and women for secretarial and stenographic work.

Case

Established sixteen years ago this school has done much to fit Negroes for Civil Service in New York and New Jersey and to furnish stenographers and secretaries for business people and educational institutions in the South. As a part of its curriculum there is maintained at the school a free employment bureau where jobs are secured for stenographers, bookkeepers and other clerical workers. Special attention is paid to Municipal and State Civil Service positions and coaching work is done by Mr. Justice to enable his students to pass examinations for desirable Civil Service positions.

12-18-26 New York, N.Y.

Mr. Justice states that the proceeds from the $50,000 drive which his school is conducting will be used to erect a larger building to accommodate the increased attendance in the past few years and establish an endowment fund so that more teachers and equipment may be secured.

The principal is a native of North Carolina and a graduate of Johnson C. Smith University (formerly Biddle). During the early days he struggled at a big financial loss to himself to establish this work. In recent years he has been offered positions as head of the Business Departments of several big educational institutions and with other business concerns. He has steadfastly refused to give up his dream of one day heading a big commercial school in New York and works day and night toward that end. Nevertheless he somehow managed to find to study new and improved methods of doing clerical work and is now taking special work in the Business Department of New York University.

He believes that all Harlem will benefit directly or indirectly by the improved economic condition of graduates from the New York Academy and is asking that the general public make contributions toward this work. The school is open both in the day and evening and public inspection is invited.

Education—1926
Money for.

North Carolina.

Charlotte Hawkins Brown Raises Quarter Million Dollars In One Year

Mrs. Brown, Founder and Principal of Palmer Memorial Institute, Sedalia, N. C., Noted Race Leader and Lecturer, Has Closed Campaign For Permanent Endowment of School With $250,000 In Pledges and Cash Gifts

By EDWARD G. LODER

Sedalia, N. C.—Although beset with seemingly innumerable difficulties and handicaps which would have appeared insuperable from the viewpoint of most educators, Mrs. Charlotte Hawkins Brown has persevered in her determination to establish and conduct at Sedalia, ten miles east of Greensboro, a worthy institution of learning for boys and girls of the colored race. Within a period of two decades Alice Freeman Palmer Memorial Institute, of which Mrs. Brown was founder and of which she has served as principal continuously since its inception, has become one of the most useful schools for Negroes in the country.

As a result of its illustrious service Palmer Memorial Institute has won the enthusiastic commendation of a long list of friends from the North and South alike, including such figures as Dr. Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard University; Julius Rosenwald of Chicago, Mr. and Mrs. Galen L. Stone of New York City and E. P. Wharton, Greensboro capitalist.

Founded In 1901

On October 10, 1901, Mrs. Brown (then Miss Charlotte Hawkins), having just recently finished her education in Cambridge, Mass., left that city, subsequently arriving at the little village of McLeansville, N. C. Traveling four miles by way of horse and cart she arrived at her destination which is now the site of Palmer Memorial Institute. On arriving at the present site of the school she found a desolate community and one little building, badly in need of repairs, which was used as a church. Consequently the institution was started in a humble way as there were practically no funds at the time. Here Miss Hawkins lent herself steadily to her task and after struggling unwaveringly, she obtained support from a number of people in the North.

Mrs. Alice Freeman Palmer, of Cambridge, Mass., was one of the chief early friends of the institute. As the work progressed and knowledge of the splendid results being attained became more general, a number of staunch friends of those striving to provide greater educational opportunities for members of the colored race made contributions to its support.

The Work of One Woman

During the twenty-five years of existence the school has grown wonderfully and is reaching, at a rapid rate, a point of perfection. Its only support has been brought about by the sole efforts of its principal, Mrs. Brown. But, as we all have come to realize, many of the northern friends, who ever since the war have contributed lavishly toward Negro education, have now taken a different stand and the thousands of dollars that at one time came so fluenty has now shown a decided decrease. The causes for this are various but one of the main reasons can be attributed to the submerging of the smaller institutions of learning for Negroes thorughout the Southland; thus making so many worthy contributors feel that their money and efforts had been thrown to the winds.

It is just this question that Mrs. Brown has been asked almost endlessly during the last few years of her efforts to raise the necessary funds for the school. What is to become of this school, Mrs. Brown, when you are gone? The only answer has been a mere hope backed up by a fervent prayer to God.

But that hope has come to pass and the prayers have been answered, and Palmer Institute is now being being placed on a permanent basis and from now on, Palmer will not only stand out as a school in Sedalia for the training of Negro youth but as a school of America whose chief purpose is to mould the lives and characters of its students and make of them true American citizens.

A. M. A. Takes Over School

The American Missionary Association of New York City has consented to take over the school and now Palmer is the youngest daughter of ("Aunt Mary Ann") A. M. A. and will receive the same guiding influence as Talladega College in Alabama—Straight College in New Oreans and Bricks Junior College in North Carolina.

Fred L. Brownlee, secretary of the American Missionary Association, after going over the plant thoroughly made the agreement with the principal and trustees over a year ago, with a provision that at the time the transaction be made that a fund of $300,000 be raised for the erection of buildings and to help establish a permament endowment fund for the school.

This marked the beginning of the big campaign which has just been completed through the tireless efforts o fthe principal, with the assistance of Mr. Loder, the business manager for the school, and Miss Lee and Mr. Ridley, the stenographer and bookkeeper. These two young people are to be especially recommended for their untiring labor and after-hours work in assisting Mrs. Brown and Mr. Loder in this great effort.

$75,000 From Galen L. Stone

The campaign began January 1, 1925, with the goal set for $150,000, one half of the required amount, as this amount was required before the A. M. A. would take the school over, the remaining $150,000 to be raised within the next five years.

Mrs. Brown laid her proposition earnestly before Mr. Galen L. Stone of Boston, a trustee of the school, and annual contributor of $5,000, who after careful consideration of the proposition, sent her the following telegram:

Boston, Mass., January, 1925
Charlotte Hawkins Brown,
Palmer Memorial Institute,
Sedalia, N. C.

After careful reconsiderations of your problems Mrs. Stone and I are willing to subscribe seventy-five thousand dollars toward the one hundred, fifty thousand dollar fund, subject to the following condition: that payment shall not be binding until the whole one hundred, fifty thousand is subscribed.

GALEN L. STONE

Mr. Stone is a retired Wall Street broker and was formally a member of the Hayden-Stone Company of New York City. Mr. Stone was also a very close friend of Mrs. Alice Freeman Palmer for whom The Palmer Memorial Institute is named.

Greensboro Folks Give $25,000

With the generous gift of Mr. and Mrs. Stone, the amount was cut in half, but the effort continued with the same force, and thousands of people were approached by personal appeal and through the mails. A twenty-five thousand dollar campaign was started in Greensboro among the white and colored friends of the school, to which from $5 to $1,000 was subscribed. Quite a few of the white friends pledged $500, and several as much as $1,000. Such generous gifts from our southern white friends show clearly the good feeling that the white people of the community and general locality have toward the school and the work that it is doing.

The colored friends of the school, both North and South, rallied nicely to the cause and this in a large measure added to the success of the campaign; for in many instances people were induced to give due to the fact that the Negroes themselves were doing all they could to help foster a worthy cause for their own people. Among the large donators were Roland Hayes, Dr. C. C. Stewart, Lawyer George Mitchell, W. W. Roark and Dr. A. M. Rivera. Many others contributed in amounts from $5 to $50.

In this manner the campaign was carried on throughout the New England States and portions o fthe other sections of the country, both North and South. B. N. Duke of New York City contributed $7,500, and many other friends of the North contributed as high as $5,000.

Stone Gives $16,000 More

Our many friends contributed so splendidly that on January 1, 1926, the date set for the close of the campaign, Mr. Stone was so overjoyed at the success of the effort that he consented to relieve the school of all outstanding debt, amounting to $16,000, making his gift a tota of $91,000 and leaving the school free of all incumbrance for 1926.

This amount given by Mr. Stone, plus the amount raised by Mrs. Brown with the assistance of the trustees plus the amounts pledged annualy for the next five years, places the figure at present at $250,000.

Nearly 2,000,000 Negro children of school age never see the inside of a school house. This striking fact alone makes it easy to understand why the Negroes are highest in illiteracy of any racial group in the country; this at a time when restricted immigration has checked the labor supply, when trained mechanics are at such a premium that their leaders can virtually make any terms with their employers, and when the demand for high-grade domestic help, for another thing, far exceeds the supply.

With more education, and with education of a sort suited to his needs, the Negro could meet many of the industrial and domestic needs of the time.

Where The School Is Located

Sedalia is a quiet rural village, consisting of forty or more families, mostly colored people. It is ten miles east of Greensboro, N. C., and 4½ miles from McLeansville, the railroad station. The school is on the National Highway from Washington to Atlanta. A post office was established for the school.

The school has grown from the status of one teacher, one building and 55 students, in 1901—to fifteen teachers, five buildings (main building, dormitory for girls, dormitory for boys, dining hall and kitchen, modern barn) and 225 students in 1924. The enrollment was 250, until two serious fires destroyed two of our dormitories. With these two buildings replaced the school could take care of 300 students, of whom 200 would be boarders, without increasing the overhead expense.

The school's property is valued at $200,000. In addition to the buildings enumerated above, there is a holding of 305 acres, valued at from $50 to $100 an acre.

The main building, dedicated to Alice Freeman Palmer, is a splendid structure, with all modern improvements.

The Course of Instruction

The course of instruction given is of a double nature. The school gives the regular course of academic instruction specified by the state from the primary grades on up thorugh high school. It also offers a course in music, which includes instrumental, vocal and choral singing.

In addition to the academic work, there is a special industrial training in a daily period of an hour and a half. Furthermore, all the work around the school is performed by

the students. The industrial courses are in three groups: a. Agriculture; b. Home Economics; c. Manual Training.

What Other People Are Saying

"Mrs. Brown is a power for good not only in the Palmer Memorial Institute, but in Greensboro and community. She has been sent for on several occasions for conferences, and, in fact, she has exhiibted greater ability and discretion along this line than anyone I know of. If her influence could be extended throughout the whole country the race problem would be solved. Yours sincerely, E. P. WHARTON, Greensboro Capitalist."

"More than any other woman of my acquaintance, Mrs. Brown has the calmly enthusiastic religious courage which distinguished Mrs. Palmer Mrs. Brown has, too, Mrs. Palmer's clear judgment and tact. In steering the school through these difficult years, every one of her decisions has been sagacious. Prof. George Herbert Palmer, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass."

"It is fitting that we should support Mrs. Charlotte Hawkins Brown and the admirable work she is doing in the Palmer Memorial Institute; because Mrs. Brown was educated in Cambridge, and her school is named for Alice Freeman Palmer, whose strong educational influence was exerted from Cambridge for many years We have known Mrs. Brown, the founder and promoter for many years and have greatly admired her intelligence, courage and consecration. She has acquired the confidence and respect of her white neighbors at Sedalia to a very remarkable degree, and it is on that account, among others rendering the best kind of service to her race. The Palmer Memorial Institute has demonstrated its serviceableness ,and deserves the support of all friends of effective education for the Southern Negroes. Sincerely yours, Charles W. Eliot, President-Emeritus, Harvard University."

"I have very pleasant memories of my visit at your school. You have done a fine work, have almost "made bricks without straw". The whole appearance and spirit of your students and teachers as well as the physical appearance of your buildings and grounds impressed me very pleasantly, and I wish for you the greatest support from the generous public North and South. You deserve it, for what you are doing not merely for the colored race as such but for what you are doing for our entire country in helping the men of different races to a clearer and more sympathetic understanding. Very truly yours, Robert R. Moton, Principal Tukegee Institute."

Palmer Institue As It Is Today

The Institute is situated on North Carolina State Highway, number 10, about ten miles out from Greensboro. This is one of the most beautiful highways in the state connecting Durham and Greensboro, and the beautiful "Alice Freeman Palmer" building with its magnificent stone columns, along with the lovely $15,000 home of the principal, adds much to the scenery on this great highway.

The location is rather unique and means much toward making conditions at Palmer more enjoyable both ofr teachers and students. Very often artists and other people of note are called to Greensboro and find it convenient to make their way out to Palmer. Already we have had with us, Joseph Douglass, violinist; Richard B. Harrison, reciter; Miss Ruth Ellis, dramatic reader; and several others, including magicians, lecturers, etc.

Student Recreations

For the amusement of the students there are frequent socials, and twice a month there are moving pictures shown in the chapel. Some of the pictures shown already are "Peter Pan", "The Alaskan", and "The Border Legion." The students pay at the beginning of the year, a fee that admits them to all lectures and concerts, with the exception of the moving pictures, to which the small admission of five cents is taken at the door. There are also a number of student clubs and organizations that mean much toward the moral and spiritual development of its members. There are also music and debating clubs for the purpose of developing and utilizing in every way the available talent.

Aside from the student affairs, the teachers are organized into a club which meets every Thursday evening where all the members get together in a social way. Each teacher takes his or her turn in entertaining and the evening is largely spent in playing various games, after which a dainty repast is served by the host.

In conclusion, the faculty and students of Palmer wish to extend to all friends, both North and South, heartfelt appreciation for their loyal support in helping her to get thus far on her way. Palmer further wishes to ask your prayerful interest as she soars onward and upward toward heights of perfection.

"Fair Palmer, the pride of each rural home,
Thus planted on soil all their own,
Where the briar and the cactus once flourishing grew,
Stands thy tower of wood and of stone."

New Bern, N. C., New Bernian
APR 13 1926

B. N. DUKE PRESENTS NEGROES WITH $500

Colored Durham Baptist Church Benefits by Benevolence of Millionaire

DURHAM, April 12.—(AP)—Announcement of a gift of $500 by B. N. Duke, of Durham, and New York, to the Wall Street Baptist church was made today. The church serves a community of negroes living north of Duke University.

During the past three weeks Mr. Duke has shown his love for Durham and Durham people in the contribution of a total of $36,500 to half a dozen local institutions.

Duke Gives $50,000 to N. C. College

Durham, N. C., June 11.—A gift of $50,000 from Benjamin N. Duke of Durham and New York to the North Carolina college was announced here June 3 by Dr. J. E. Shepard, president of the college.

Forty-eight graduates received diplomas presented by Prof. R. L. Flowers, chairman of the board of trustees, this being the first class to graduate since the state took over the former national training school.

Dr. George E. Barnes, Presbyterian pastor of Philadelphia, delivered the commencement address. Lieut. Gov. J. Elmer Long presented the prizes and scholarships.

LIVINGSTONE GETS $50,000.00 IN DONATIONS

Salisbury, N. C., June 4.—At the commencement at Livingstone college last week during the inauguration of President W. J. Trent, $50,000 was raised on the $250,000 fund for equipment. The gift was made in honor of the first president, the late Dr. J. C. Price, and came in subscription. Contributions of $1,000 came from white citizens of Salisbury. Among the largest gifts from the Race were subscriptions from Dr. W. H. Higgins of Providence, R. I., and the late Bishop George L. Blackwell for $1,000 each. Both of these men are graduates from the college. The eight bishops present gave $500 each. Dr. W. H. Goler, president emeritus, gave $500 also. Our group of Salisbury gave $2,000 and their campaign is still in progress.

Raleigh, N. C., News & Observer
JUN 4 1926

DUKE GIVES $50,000 TO COLLEGE FOR NEGROES

Durham, June 3.—A gift of $50,000 from Benjamin N. Duke, of Durham and New York, to the North Carolina College for Negroes, was announced here today, by Dr. J. E. Shepard, president of the college.

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Dr. George E. Barnes, Presbyterian pastor of Philadelphia, delivered the commencement address. Lieut. Governor J. Elmer Long, presenting the prizes and scholarships.

Raleigh, N. C., News & Observer
MAY 30 1926

Attendance at Livingstone Largest In History of Institution

Salisbury, May 29.—The two outstanding features of the commencement at Livingstone College, Salisbury, which took place during the past week, were the inauguration of Pres. W. J. Trent, and the raising of $50,000 on the $250,000 fund for equipment and enlargement in honor of the first president, the late Dr. J. C. Price. The attendance was the largest in the history of the alumni present, and in the amount of money raised, was the best held in many a year. The trustees and faculty were very happy to get in contributions $1,000 from white citizens of Salisbury. Among the largest gifts among colored people themselves were two subscriptions from Dr. W. H. Higgins, of Providence, R. I., and the late Bishop G. L. Blackwell, for $1,000 each. Both of these men are graduates from the college. The eight bishops present gave $500 each. Dr. W. H. Goler, president emeritus, gave $500 also. The colored people of Salisbury gave $2,000, and their campaign is still in progress.

The chairman of the campaign stated that the campaign would go over the goal set before the time limit has expired. All checks should be made payable to the treasurer of Livingstone College. While the largest amounts have come from other cities outside of North Carolina, yet 202 of the '13 students registered here this term came from this State. The 111 come from 21 states and two foreign countries.

LIVINGSTONE GETS $25,000 FROM DUKE

Mr. C. E. Marshall of Charlotte, N.C., president of the Southern Utilities Company, representing B. N. Duke, multi-millionaire of New York, made the public announcement Thursday, June 17th., that, under terms of a trust indenture recently executed by Mr. Duke, Livingstone College, Salisbury, N.C., chief institution of learning of the A.M.E. Zion denomination, is to receive the sum of $25,000.

This news is hailed with great delight by members of the denomination and friends of Negro education. The announcement greatly accelerates the drive that the church denomination is now conducting for $250,000 for the college.

Newton N. C.
News Enterprise
JUN 8 - 1926

DUKE GIVES NEGRO INSTITUTION $50,000

DURHAM, June 7.—The gift of $50,000 to the North Carolina College for negroes by Benjamin N. Duke, millionaire tobacconist of New York, was announced at the first annual commencement exercises of the institution since it was taken over by the state. The gift has been on deposit in a local bank for the past several days, but was not announced until Thursday. Announcement of the gift was greeted by prolonged applause from the large crowd which thronged the auditorium for the commencement exercises.

Dr .George E. Barnes ,of Philadelphia, delivered the annual commencement address at the exercises, following which diplomas were presented to 48 men and women who had completed the required course at the college. Several other talks were also made at the exercises.

Education - 1926

North Carolina.

Money

SCHOOL APPROPRIATIONS.

According to the annual report of Comptroller General Wright, the common schools in Georgia will receive $5,003,200 in state appropriations in 1926, and the higher institutions combined will receive $1,349,064 during the same period.

Appropriations to the institutions of higher learning follow: University of Georgia, $169,314; Georgia School of Technology, $187,500; State College of Agriculture, $275,250; Bowdon State Normal and Industrial college, $20,000; Georgia Normal School (formerly First District A. and M. school), $40,000; Southern A. and M. college (formerly Second District A. and M. school), $40,000; district agricultural schools, $155,000; North Georgia Agricultural college, Dahlonega, $40,000; State Medical college, Augusta, $69,500; State Normal school, Athens, $110,000; State College for Women, Milledgeville, $147,500; State Woman's college, Valdosta, $60,000; Georgia Industrial and Normal School for Colored Youths, Savannah, and Georgia Industrial and Normal School for Colored Youths, Albany, $20,000; School of Agricultural and Mechanical Arts, Forsyth (for colored youths), $5,000.

The state as a unit is doing more for her common schools, on a basis of school population, than most states in the union. This is due to the system we employ which places the responsibility of common school maintenance upon the state. Most states place this responsibility upon the counties and municipalities and utilize a state appropriation only for purposes of equalization—that is, the bringing of all schools to a standard as to length of terms, teacher qualifications, curriculums, etc. Therefore, while Georgia as a commonwealth appropriates more to common schools than many other states, the sum total spent on common school education is not so great as in the majority of these same states. North Carolina appropriates from the state treasury, to illustrate, less than one-fourth the Georgia appropriation, but North Carolina, a smaller state, spends on her common school system a sum total of perhaps double what Georgia spends. North Carolina's state appropriation is for equalizing purposes, and in consequence North Carolina has not a crazy-quilt common school system with nine-month terms in one county and five-month terms in another, as in Georgia. Florida has practically the North Carolina system.

While the sum total for Georgia common schools is none too much—indeed too little, and improperly distributed—is it not heart-rending to find Georgia spending less than a million and a half dollars all told on her many higher institutions, which is less than any of her neighboring states spend upon their respective state universities alone? The list of appropriations to these institutions for this year, as here tabulated from the comptroller's report, is enough to make every Georgian, who has the future welfare of the boys and girls and of the state that must depend upon their ability to develop and carry-on, bow his or her head in shame.

The story in the figures tabulated from this report is enough to stimulate every citizen of this state to the importance of revising our educational system. And this in turn must come from the legislature. We need a legislature of broad-minded, far-visioned men of experience and vision, divorced from the petty political system that has been the outstanding menace of this state.

Constitution

7-11-26

Atlanta, Ga.

APR 9 1926

PAGEANT GIVEN BY NEGRO CHILDREN IS BIG SUCCESS

"Who Is My Neighbor?" a pageant depicting the progress of the negro, in which the children of the colored schools took part, was presented before a large and very appreciative audience of both white and black citizens Wednesday evening at the Colonial theatre.

The pageant was made up of five scenes, illustrating the negro's state of savagery in Africa; slavery spirituals; present progress of the negro in labor, industry and education; the patriotism of the negro; and the work being done by health centers and women's clubs. The scenes were cleverly planned and executed, the participants throwing themselves into their parts with real zest.

An especially enjoyable feature of the program were the spirituals sung by a large chorus of boys and girls between the acts. The chorus was directed by John A. Ector.

The schools taking part in the performance were: The Teacher Training and Industrial School, the Athens High and Industrial School, the Baptist Institute, and the Newtown School.

The proceeds of the evening will be used to help rebuild the main building of the Teacher Training and Industrial School which was completely destroyed by fire several months ago. The principal of the school, Prof. Judia J. Harris, has pluckily continued to have all classes held, in spite of the severe handicap of distressingly small class-room space.

A northern board has offered to assist the school with the sum of $5,000, on condition that the school is able to raise the same amount. So far, by means of giving entertainments, etc., the school has accumulated about $3,000. It is sincerely hoped that the remaining amount will be raised soon.

Beaufort, S.C.

AUG 1 91926

SCHOOL PLAN ADOPTED FOR COLORED PUPILS

The trustees of the Beaufort public schools held a meeting Monday night for the purpose of considering the matter of providing a building for the colored school children of the town. A tentative plan for a building was adopted, provided the necessary funds can be secured and a suitable site had.

The estimated cost of the proposed building is $30,000 and it is to be built of brick. It will have ten class rooms, an auditorium large enough to seat 400 people and will have all necessary heating and plumbing conveniences. The board is trying to get $2100 from the Rosenwald Fund and will do if an acceptable site can be secured. Under the Rosenwald stipulations the site must contain at least two acres. The board also hopes to get something from the General Education Board and it will ask the colored people themselves to raise $2500. for the building. The school will be used as a county high school in addition to serving the colored people of the Beaufort school district.

North Carolina.

Education - 1926

Money for

Lumberton, N. C., Robesonian

JUN 7 1925

Durham, June 5.—(AP)—The gift of $50,000 to the North Carolina College for Negroes by Benjamin N. Duke, millionaire tobacconist of New York, was announced at the first annual commencement exercises of the institution since it was taken over by the state, held this morning.

Negro College To Rebuild Buildings Razed At Duke

By A. A. WILKINSON

DURHAM, N. C., June 24.—Four old, but substantial buildings on the Duke University campus, known to thousands of alumni and students, are tobe torn down this summer to make room for new and larger ones. The old buildings, however, are to see many more years of usefulness on another campus, for they have been given to Kittrel college (negro) near Henderson, N. C., and will be re-erected there.

Dismantling work will start immediately with Alspaugh, or, "Old North," dormitory the first to go. This ancient structure, the first brick dormitory on the Trinity campus, is on the site of a handsome new science building.

The library building and Craven memorial hall also are destined to be razed. Great care will be taken in dismantling these buildings, for they are to be re-erected in replica at Kittrel. Alspaugh and Crowell buildings will be used for their materials, but will take a new form at the colored institution.

Craven will be the last to be torn down as it is not in the path of present building progress on the Duke campus. It is being used by summer school students, and possibly will be used early in the fall until the new chapel and assembly hall is completed.

In removing these buildings, worth more than $100,000, Duke University's first radical change in appearance is effected. Alumni returning for their next reunions will see a new quadrangle nearly half a mile long in the place of the old quad. The old buildings are landmarks dear to the heart of the old grad, but gratification is expressed that the alma mater is enabled to carry on a new work in a larger and better equipped plant.

Work is rapidly progressing on the new unit of eleven buildings on the campus. Several dormitories are virtually completed and will be ready for occupancy at the opening of the university this fall.

Plans for the greater university unit of 40 buildings on the new 5,000-acre campus are also well under way, and it is thought possible that foundations will be begun early in the fall. Plans for the medical and biological schools' buildings are not completed, but other structures are fully planned inside and out.

Kittrell To Raise $100,000 Fund

DURHAM, N. C.—To supplement the recent gift of B. N. Duke, tobacco magnate of Durham, N. C., and the more recent gifts of Prof. W. G. Pearson, J. M. Avery, John R. Hawkins, and other prominent Negroes, the trustees of Kittrell College, at Kittrell, N. C., have authorized a campaign to raise an additional endowment on $100,000.

Prof. W. G. Pearson, of Durham, N. C., has been designated to direct the campaign in these months.

The authorities of the school plan to raise the scholastic standards to those of a Class "A" College and the increase in ist endowment is an essential step in that direction. In addition, six new buildings are now being erected.

JUN 1 1926

Trust Fund Set Aside for Negroes

FAYETTEVILLE, June 11.—(By Associated Press)—Fayetteville negroes will receive a $5,000 legacy through the terms of a trust fund set up by W. W. Fuller, of Briar Cliff Manor, N. Y., general counsel of the American Tobacco company, it was announced here today.

This sum represents the value of property willed to Fuller by the late James McAlister, negro baggage man of Fayetteville. The property was willed to the attorney as a token of esteem by the negro, who was raised in the same section as Fuller.

This Clipping From

JUN 1 1926

DUKE GIVES NEGRO INSTITUTION $50,000

Durham, June 5.—The gift of $50,000 to the North Carolina College for Negroes by Benjamin N. Duke, millionaire tobacconist of New York, was announced at the first annual commencement exercises of the insitution since it was taken over by the state, held this morning. The gift has been on deposit in a local bank for the past several days, but was not announced until today. Announcement of the gift was greeted by prolonged applause from the large crowd which thronged the auditorium for the commencement exercises.

Dr. George E. Barnes, of Philadelphia, delivered the annual commencement address at the exercises, following which diplomas were presented to 48 men and women who had completed the required course at the college. Several other talks were also made at the exercises.

Henderson, N. C. Dispatch

JUL 3 1926

ASK BIG FUND FOR KITTRELL COLLEGE

$100,000 for Endowment To Be Sought in the Next Three Months

WORK IS PROGRESSING

New Buildings Are Going Up and Are Expected To Be Ready for Occupancy by the Opening in Fall

A campaign is to be started at once by the officers of Kittrell College for the raising of $100,000 among the negro people for an endowment of this institution. Progress is being made now in the new construction work provided for by the recent benefaction of B. N. Duke, of New York and Durham, who gave the college $700,000. It is proposed to make it the most heavily endowed negro institution in the Southeast, and a long step in that direction has already been made.

Following is an account of the plans for the coming campaign as appearing in the Morning Herald of Durham:

To supplement the recent gift of B. N. Duke, of New York and Durham, and the more recent gifts of Prof. W. G. Pearson, J. M. Avery, John R. Hawkins, and other prominent negroes, the trustees of Kittrell college, at Kittrell, have authorized a campaign to raise an additional endowment of $100,000, it was announced here yesterday.

Prof. W. G. Pearson, of Durham, has been designated to direct the campaign and in announcing its inauguration at campaign headquarters, stated that he expected to raise the fund in three months.

The authorities of the school plan to raise the scholastic standards to those of a Class "A" college, and the increase in its endowment is an essential step in that direction. In addition, six new buildings are now being erected, and the institution is otherwise improving the plant and its equipment to meet the requirements of the standards with which it aims to conform, ad to serve the increased student body which is expected next year from North Carolina and adjacent states.

With $100,000 additional endowment, the school will be one of the most liberally endowed colleges for negroes in the southeastern United States and will draw upon and serve North Carolina, Tennessee, South Carolina, Virginia, Maryland, Georgia and Alabama from which states large contingents of students are expected; while at same time, students in smaller numbers from every other state are expectd to enroll.

In the campaign just announced the appeal will be directed to negroes who are, in recent years, contributing more liberally to their own educational institutions than in the past. The alumni of the school will be enlisted for active service and participation in the campaign.

With six new buildings in the process of erection, and other permanent improvements going forward under the direction o fPresident G. A. Edwards, the campus at Kittrell is a scene of busy preparation for the coming year.

Henderson, N. C., Gold Leaf

JUL 1 1926

KITTRELL COLLEGE IS HELPED BY DUKE

University's Old Buildings To Be Removed to Negro Institution

Kittrell College, negro institution at Kittrell, in this county, is to be a beneficiary of the enlargement of Duke University at Durham, according to latest announcement from Durham. Four old substantial buildings on the Duke University campus, known to thousands of alumni and students, are to be torn down this summer to make room for new and larger structures. The old buildings are to see many more years of usefulness on another campus, however, for they have been given to Kittrell College and will be re-erected there.

Dismantling work will start immediately with Alspaugh, or 'Old North" dormitory the first to go. This ancient structure, the first brick dormitory on the Trinity campus, is on the site of a handsome new residence building.

The libary building and Craven memorial hall also are destined to be razed. Great care will be taken in dismantling those buildings, for they are to be re-erected in replica at Kittrell. Alspaugh and Crowell buildings will be used for their materils, but will take a new form at the negro institution.

Last fall Kittrell College received a gift of $700,000 from B. N. Duke, big benefactor of Duke University, and brother of the late James B. Duke, who provided the $40,000,000 endowment. The donation of the equipment and material from the buildings at Duke University will be that much addition to the resources of Kittrell College in preparation for its program of expansion.

Wilson, N. C., Times

JUN 12 1926

THE NEGROES OF FAYETTEVILLE

To Receive a Trust Fund From the Amount Left for Them by a Negro Named McAlister Who Left the Money to W. W. Fuller.

Fayetteville, June 11.—Fayetteville negroes will receive a $5,000 trust fund set up by W. W. Fuler General Council of the American Tobacco Co. This sum represents the value of property willed to him by McAlister a negro baggage man of Fayetteville. McAlister was a servant in the Fuler family before the war and he grew up with Mr. Fuler. He willed the property to the attorney as indication of his esteem and in appreciation of Mr. Fuler's life time aid. Mr. Fuler, a former resident of Fayetteville and Raleigh did not wish to use the money personally and hence set up the trust fund. Under the terms laid down by Mr. Fuler the trustees will pay the interest each December. It will be with in their discretion, but must be for the negroes of Fayetteville.

Greensboro, N. C., News

JUN 25 192

TRUSTEES GIVE NEGRO INSTITUTE AT SEDALIA TO MISSIONARY BODY

American Missionary Association Takes Over School.

THINK IT IS WISE PLAN

Building and Endowment Fund Of $150,000 Raised and Support for Next Five Years.

DEBTS ARE PAID IN FULL

Principal of School Successful in Campaign for Funds in Order To Turn School Over In Excellent Condition.

The American Missionary association, Inc., of New York, yesterday by deeds filed here for record, took over the property and affairs of the Palmer Memorial institute, school for negroes at Sedalia, on the Greensboro-Gibsonville road. This was done at the request of the board of trustees of the school, of which E. P. Wharton, of this city, is chairman.

The association is an organization that conducts as its principal work schools for negroes in the south, now having about thirty such. Before the trustees requested that the missionary association take over the property and conduct the school, they ascertained that the association is favorably regarded in the south where it conducts schools; that it co-operates with southern people where the schools are located and that the graduates of the school are regarded as good citizens.

No Sudden Upsets.

One of the first things that the association did after negotiations were concluded between it and the Palmer institute was to continue the present board of trustees, with Mr. Wharton as chairman. In addition Charlotte Hawkins Brown, principal of the school, was re-elected to that position. In short, the association is not upsetting things, not making sudden changes, but feeling its way. The board of trustees, which has watched over the school and its affairs faithfully and unselfishly, feels the utmost confidence in the American Missionary association.

Deeds transferring the property were filed for record here yesterday, but the actual negotiations have been under way for some time. They were based upon the successful completion of an endowment and building campaign. In connection with that it was stated yesterday by Mr. Wharton that $150,000 has been raised for building and endowment; $130,000 for support for five years and $16,500 for payment of debts. He praised the principal for this work, saying she was responsible for the success of the financial campaign. Indeed, she went above it, raising over $3,000 additional.

Sought Wise Organization.

The trustees of the school wished to see the school placed in the hands of a perpetual agency, one that would carry on and create growth, looking for some wise, experienced concern with an unblemished reputation. The trustees made advances to the American Missionary association and were told that the association could not take over the school for at least five years. However, there was further communication and negotiation, with the result that the trustees were told that if they could raise a $150,000 building and endowment fund; raise $130,000 for five years' support of the schools at $26,000 a year, and pay the debts of the school the American Missionary association would take it over.

Galen S. Stone, of Boston and New York, who has financially befriended the school upon several other occasions, gave $75,000 to the building and endowment fund upon condition that $75,000 more be raised. Charlotte Hawkins Brown, the principal, then started a campaign to secure the other $75,000. That was 18 months ago. She was successful in her campaign and also raised the $130,000 for five years' support. Then Mr. Stone said that he would pay the debts.

Good Angel Writes Check.

"How much is the amount of indebtedness?" he asked. He was told it was $16,500 and he wrote a check for the amount.

The American Missionary society then prepared to take the institute over and decided to retain the board of trustees intact and re-elected the principal. In addition to the chairman, Mr. Wharton, members of the board here include Charles H. Ireland, Mrs. George McIver and J. W. Cone, and Dr. A. M. Rivera, negro physician. Galen S. Stone is an honorary member of the board. There are other members of the board in New York.

Mr. Wharton stated yesterday that he and other members of the board are confident that the transfer of title to the property and to the conduct of the school is wise; that the school is in good hands; that the association has proved its wisdom and satisfied the people where such schools are conducted. Mr. Wharton Saturday signed the contracts for construction of a dormitory, dining hall and kitchen at the institute, details concerning which had been formerly given publication.

The four tracts were deeded to the association by Palmer Memorial institute, Inc., officers of which were E. P. Wharton, president, and Charlotte Hawkins Brown, treasurer, for $10 and other valuable considerations. The tracts consist of 22.75 acres, one acre, 14 acres and 74.33 acres, a total of 112.08 acres. The Missionary association also received title to another tract adjoining that of the lands and buildings of the Memorial institute, securing a 200 by 200 lot fronting on highway No. 10 from Ola Glover for $10 and other considerations.

Dispatch, N. C.

A GREAT DAY FOR THE NEGRO COLLEGE

The first commencement of North Carolina College for Negroes formerly the National Religious Training school, just ended, was one of gratification among the supporters and friends of the institution, and especially for Dr. James E. Shepherd, its president. In addition to commencement exercises of great interest, featured by addresses by some of the leading men of the country, and including several prominent North Carolinians, the announcement was made of a gift by B. N. Duke of $50,000 to the college. That was the thing that filled the cup of joy to the brim for the Negro leaders of education and the white people who have aided those Negroes in their struggle to secure this college.

It was a happy event for President Shepherd. He has labored for years to build up the right sort of school for training young Negroes in the right way. Many obstacles he encountered, and a man of less devotion to a cause would have given up the fight long ago. But, Dr. Shepherd was not a quitter. He built up the training school until it attracted nation-wide attention. Some of the country's greatest leaders in education and religion have been interested in the school. Dr Shepherd has been able to convince these great men of the service his school is rendering, and they have come to see. Every one of them was most favorably impressed. Through the efforts of Dr. Shepherd, men have come to Durham who otherwise probably would never have visited this state. They have seen, and have been pleased. They have carried back to New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Brooklyn, Chicago, and other places in the east andwest the news of the week that is going on in the south and especially in North Carolina. They have by those visits gained a new insight into, and a better understanding of the south, all of which has been beneficial to the south, and has improved the relationship between the north and the south.

Some several years ago Dr. Shepherd conceived the idea of having a state college for Negroes here. He set to work, and with the ability of a diplomat and politician, and so full was he of the spirit of his cause that he was able to convince and win the approval of the state department of education and the members of the legislature, resulting in the establishment of the college which last Thursday concluded its first commencement exercises.

Mr. Duke has shown a spirit of philanthropy probably unequalled in the court. Many schools and churches in this state have benefited by his generosity. He has instead of erecting one great monument, built up a score or more of monuments that will live down through the generation to his honor and in service of humanity. But, of the many acts of benevolence by Mr. Duke, none was more deserving, and none more appreciated than the gift to the North Carolina College for Negroes in Durham, which was announced last Thursday morning.

The school and its officers and supporters and friends are to be warmly congratulated upon the fine success they have attained and the satisfactory first commencement which the school has just had. If that is a sign of its future, and we believe it is, then the college is destined to play a most important part in the affairs of the Negro in this state

Education - 1926

Money for.

Ohio.

COLUMBUS DISPATCH

JULY [illegible] 1926

EDUCATION FOR NEGROES.

The commencement at Wilberforce university, this year, was notable because of the dedication of Shorter hall, a building costing more than $300,000 and containing an auditorium seating 2800 persons and equipped with a $35,000 organ. According to the Columbus Recorder, 15,000 persons were on the campus, most of whom had come from near and far in automobiles, the number of which was estimated at 2500. The number of students is approximately 2000, some in the regular college work, some in industrial courses, and still others being prepared for ministerial work, for there is a theological department. The university is under the control of the African Methodist Episcopal church, appropriations being made by the state legislature for a part of the work.

The existence of this Ohio institution for the higher education of colored youth is an evidence of the great change that has been wrought in the last 75 years. Ohio was never disgraced by slavery, but prior to and during the Civil war, it was the battleground of opinions on the subject of the right of other states to harbor slavery. While denunciation of slavery began back in colonial days, the movement that finally drove it out of existence had origin in an anti-slavery society organized in 1815 by Benjamin Lundy at Mt. Pleasant, Jefferson county, and was continued in publications there by Lundy, and at Cincinnati and elsewhere.

Ohio has a good record in the anti-slavery question, and it is fitting that an institution like Wilberforce should have developed in the state

Pennsylvania.

Education—1926

Money for

Leaves Many Bequests To Charities

Courier 11-20-26 Pittsburg Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 18.—(By A. N. P.)—Several colored institutions were among the 28 remembered in the will of Miss Sarah Newlin, wealthy white spinster, who died recently and bequeathed $25,400 to charity. Among those schools and other endeavors to benefit from her will are:

Penn School for Negroes, St. Helena Island, $5,000.

Beth's Academy for Negroes, Trenton, N. J., $1,000.

Negro Missions and Training School and Dixie Hospital, Hampton, Va., $500.

Piney Woods Country School for Negroes, Braxton, Miss., $500.

The Negro School, Ruchmond, Ala., $500.

Laurenbery Negro School, N. C., $500.

National Association for Playgrounds, $500. (White and colored.)

Philadelphia Playground Association, $300. (White and colored).

Hampton and Lackausee Negro School, $2,000.

Housing Committee for Homes for Philadelphia, $500. (White and colored).

Whittier Center Helping Association, $1,000.

Armstrong Association, $500.

South Carolina.

Education 1926

Money for.

SAVANNAH, GA., Press
JAN 15 1926

SOUTH CAROLINA SOLONS ASKED FOR BUDGET INCREASES

MORE MONEY BE SPENT FOR EDUCATION—IMPROVEMENTS WANTED

TOTAL $10,052,572.90 SOUGHT BY GOVERNOR

COLUMBIA, S. C., Jan. 15—(By The Associated Press).—Appropriations totaling $10,052,572.90 to provide for the operating expense of the state government during 192 were recommended to the Soutl Carolina legislature in the repor of the budget commission, trans mitted today by Governor McLeod

Increase

The sum is an increase of $646,910.24 over the 1925 appropriatio for the same purposes which wa $9,405,662.66, but is $1,545,473.50 les than the total of amounts request ed by the heads of the various de partments.

HOW DIVIDED

In his message accompanying th report, Governor McLeod called at tention to the fact that 53.5 pe cent. of the total appropriatio recommended was for education 14.12 per cent. for charity and cor rectional institutions and agencies 7.84 per cent. for Confederate pen sions; 3.78 per cent. for agricultura work, and 30.76 per cent. for al other purposes.

The total proposed for educatio is $5,377,117.50, which would b pro-rated as follows: For publi schools, $3,483,733.98; for state col leges, $1,660,950.20, and for specia educational institutions and agen cies, $232,433.32.

Principal increases over las year's appropriations are for th following institutions and depart ments, the figure being the amoun the recommendation exceeds th 1925 appropriation: University o South Carolina, $137,915; South Car olina State Hospital $122,877.32 Clemson College collegiate activi ties, $111,843.43; State Highway De partment, $76,334.75; State Depart ment of Education, $50,395.27; State Negro College, $50,505; Winthrop College, $49,797.37.

Smaller increases are recommend ed for the Citadel, the Medical Col lege and various other institutions

In making up the budget, the commission relied upon the follow ing sources of estimated income Corporation taxes and fees, $5,771,592; departmental fees, etc., $633,000; institutional income, $296,913; property levy at 5½ mills, $2,365,453.01; re-enactment of soft drinks tax or increase of property levy, $985,615.89; total, $10,052,572.90.

Summay.

Summarized on the basis of general purposes, the appropriations are scheduled to be divided as follows, Governor McLeod pointed out:

Education, $5,377,117.50; charitable and correctional institutions and agencies, $1,419,647.09; Confederate pensions and aid, $788,445; agricultural work, $380,537.25; public health, $241,118.84; interest on bonded debt, $247,371.80; county financial administration, $157,266.58; expenses of election, $44,325; administration of highway act, $272,340; National Guard, $63,647.50; legislature, $114,522.64; judiciary, $189,678.20; public printing, $45,000; law enforcement, $48,566.50; state contingent fund, $75,000; executive departments and all other purposes, $587,989 60.

For the university, the report recommends $445,330 for maintenance as compared with the 1925 appropriation of $356,715, and $65,000 for permanent improvements as compared with $15,900 appropriated in 1925.

Improvements.

For Clemson, the recommendation for permanent improvements is $76,436.42 as compared with nothing last year, and $123,657.36 for collegiate instruction, against $88,250.35.

Other items of permanent improvements recommended include: The Citadel, $1,000; Winthrop College, $57,032.09 as compared with $17,156.51 in 1925; State Negro College, $37,500; John de la Howe School, $3,000; School for the Deaf and Blind, $12,000; State Hospital, $75,000; State Training School, $30,000; reformatory for negro boys, $1,350.

The appropriation recommended for the state department of education's fund for special aid to schools is $191,132 as compared with $155,000 last year, and for vocational education, $145,343.23 against a 1925 appropriation of $129,146.62. The appropriation approved for the six months' term is the same as last year, and the same as requested by the department, $3,046,000.

The biggest item in the increased appropriation recommended for the highway department is the operation of the motor vehicle division for which $127,700 is recommended as compared with $76,681.25 for last year. The recommendation for the administration division is $80,540, as compared with $63,324 for 1925, and for the engineering division, $64,100, as compared with $56,000.

$5,000 RAISED AT CLAFLIN FINALS

Orangeburg, S. C., June 5th—In one day at the close of Claflin's fifty-seventh Commencement, five thousand dollars in cash was raised to aid in the "Greater Claflin Campaign." Dr. I. Garland Penn, Secretary of Endowment and Field Activities for the Negro Department of the Board of Education of the Methodist Episcopal Church, asserted that "this cash sum in one day was the record for the eighteen schools under his supervision." He further emphasized that "he was convinced that the support of our leading Negro Colleges and Universities must come from Alumni of the schools.

The largest College graduating class in the history of the school received their Bachelor's Degrees on Wednesday. There were twelve College graduates, eleven College Preparatory students to receive High School certificates, thirty-six Normal graduates, two graduates from the Commercial Department, and twelve graduates from the Domestic Arts Department.

Spartanburg, S. C., Journal

1926

Norfolk Journal and Guide 6-19-26

NEGRO EDUCATION GOT $94,115.75 OUTSIDE OF STATE

Better School Conditions for Colored Children Encouraged in South Carolina.

IS ECONOMIC ASSET

COLUMBIA, Dec. 6 (AP).—Negro education in South Carolina was promoted to the extent of $94,115.75 from sources outside of the state, according to the annual report of J. B. Felton, state supervisor of negro schools, which has just been made public here. This money came from special funds, including the general education board, the Rosenwald fund, the John F. Slater fund and the Jeanes fund.

Mr. Felton, who is paid by the general education board as is his assistant, W. A. Schiffley, said in his report:

"The white people of the state are encouraging better school conditions for colored children. It is not an unusual sight to see two school buildings erected in the same district of exactly the same type and structure, one for the white children and the other for the colored children. Thinking people realize that it is an economic asset to have good school buildings and good school advantages for all of the children of the community."

Education-1926

South Carolina

Money for.

Sun
Sumter S. C.

DEC 7 1926

REPORT ON NEGRO SCHOOLS OF STATE

Supervisor Felton Submits Annual Survey of Work

Columbia, Dec. 7.—(AP)—Negro education in South Carolina was promoted to the extent of $94,115.75 from soures outside of the state, according to the annual report of J. B. Felton, state supervisor of negro schools, which has just been made public here. This money came from special funds, including the General Education Board, the Rosenwald fund, the John F. Slater fund and the Jeannes fund.

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Excerpts from the report follow:

"We have endeavored to obtain a new building in every locality where we could secure the cooperation of the local school authorities and colored patrons. During the year 1925-26, the building program was not so large as the previous year. This was not on account of lack of interest of the people but on account of the short crops in the northern part of the state where school house building has been most noticeable heretofore.

"The Julius Rosenwald fund of Chicago has been very generous in its contributions and of the thirteen states in which this fund contributes to the erection of new buildings, South Carolina came second during this school year. At least one of these modern buildings is located in every county of the state except three. We hope that these will become interested sufficiently to erect one during the session 1926-27.

"County Training Schools: The outstanding group of schools in this state are those aided by the John F. Slater fund. During the year, eight new schools were added. These are located in the following counties: Chesterfield, Colleton, Edgfield, Fairfield, Marlboro, Oconee, Orangeburg and Saluda. As the years come and go any one visiting these schools is able to notice a marked improvement in the character of the work undertaken.

"Summer schools: The teachers attending summer schools were not quite so large in number as in previous years but the higher standard of work was noticeable. The General Education Board of New York contributed a large part of the money to make these schools possible. Without this donation, many of these schools could not have existed.

"Jeannes teachers: The work of this group of laborers can hardly be estimated. In most cases these teachers are active and energetic and are endeavoring to secure a better type of teachers and better physical plants for the children under their charge. We are endeavoring to secure some industrial training in the rural schools of the counties where these workers are employed. * * *"

Education - 1926 Tennessee

Money for.

TENNESSEANS MAKE PLANS FOR NEGRO WELFARE

Interracial Leaders Review Year's Work and Set New Goals

NASHVILLE, TENN., Jan. 27.—Fifty or more new schools for Negroes, the improvement of their facilities for improved the provision of parks, playgrounds, rest rooms, and other public utilities, and in averting threatened mob violence, conferences with city officials in the interest of more humane treatment and the extension of legal aid in a number of cases were among the results of interracial cooperation in Tennessee in 1926 as reported to the annual meeting of the State Committee in session here.

Among the educational achievements were a legislative appropriation of $100,000 secured for the State A. & M. College, assistance in enactment of a uniform eight-months school law for all schools meeting certain conditions, irrespective of color, seventeen county conferences on educational needs, the lengthening of school terms, the raising of salaries, and the erection of scores of new school buildings.

Reports were heard relative also to certain unfavorable conditions and plans were formulated for their improvement. Among the objectives decided upon by the Committee were the following: Adequate high school facilities for colored children, increase of teachers' salaries in certain counties, a state institution for the care of dependent and defective colored children, full legal protection and justice in the courts, and fuller provisions for comfortable railroad travel. The meeting was attended by sixty representative men and women.

FISK SENIORS ENDOW SCHOOL WITH $25,000

That there is a new spirit at Fisk University, and that the students are manifesting a loyalty unprecedented in the history of the school or in the history of Negro schools is evidenced this week when a large percentage of the Senior Class took out policies, $500.00 endowment, with the Supreme Life and Casualty Co., of Columbus, Ohio, making them payable and irrevocable to the University. This is equivalent to an outright endowment, since after a period of three years, the school may begin to realize on the policy. At the death of the policy holder or after a period of twenty years the entire face value of the policy will be paid to the University. The total amount of insurance written on the Senior Class amounted to approximately $25,000.00.

So far as is known, this is the first time in the history of the Race that such a forward move has been made for any of our schools by the graduating class. It is understood that the University officials and the public at large are loud in the praise and commendation of the Senior Class for this remarkable act of unselfishness.

Credit is due Mr. E. L. Powell, State Director of West Virginia for the Supreme Life and Casualty Co., who is an alumnus of Fisk, for initiating and carrying this project through, it was declared. Mr. Powell was assisted by Mr. A. B. Brown. The Supreme Life's Director of Tennessee. The President of the Company, Mr. T. K. Gibson, was also present to lend his moral support in this worthy undertaking.

HALF MILLION IN BUILDING

NEW EQUIPMENT AND DORMITORIES PLANNED

One-half million dollars in value will be added to the buildings and equipments of the A. & I. State College This announcement was made by President W. J. Hale, at the commencement exercises held in the college chapel, at ten o'clock, Thursday morning, of last week. President Hale declared that the money for the erection of these buildings, which was appropriated by the last Legislature, is now available and that work on the buildings would be started in a very short time. The specifications for four splendid structures are already in, and bids for the erection of the buildings are now being received. These buildings are to be of the latest model and the improvements are to cover every present-day need.

It is said that there will be hot and cold running water for each room in the buildings. The construction of the entire four buildings will be fire proof. With these improvements and with these additions in the form of new buildings, A. & I. State College will rank as the leading State School in the union among colored people, and will be in a class to itself, compared with other schools, irrespective of race.

When the new appropriations shall have been expended the grounds, landscape and campus around the A. & I. State College will represent an investment by the State of Tennessee in reserve for Negro youths of millions of dollars.

President Hale is being congratulated by the outstanding educators of the whole country. He was the object of a great many admirers at the session of the Convention of Land Grant School held recently, due to the fact that his record as a constructive educator during the past, for years has stood one hundred per cent. It is expected that some of these buildings will be ready for occupancy during this present fall, but it will take more than a year to complete the building program that has already been inaugurated, and that will soon get under way in the next few weeks.

ROGER WILLIAMS UNIVERSITY SEEKING NATIONAL SUPPORT

$150,000 Needed to Place Baptist Institution on stable Basis. Everybody Urged to Contribute as A Christian Duty.

Among the many events worthy of mention on the coming 4th of July, our national Independence Day will be the launching of the big Summer drive for $150,000 for Roger Williams University of Nashville, Tennessee. The Drive is to be carried on under the leadership of Dr. John Newton, Washington, General Director, Prof. Henry Nathaniel Bacon, Corresponding Secretary and Dr. J. Singleton, Treasurer, with Dr. Lee Henry Harlan, President of the University, The Trustees, Alumni and a select group of citizens serving as an Advisory Committee. Forces on all sides view the outcome with unrestrained optimism because of the friends the school has made during the last few years, especially under the presennt administration.

Established since 1866, Roger Williams University has had a career marked by the misfortune and hardships always encountered by pioneers, for the institution is indeed a pioneer in Negro Christian education. It numbers among its hundreds of students and Alumni, people from over thirty states and these sections are being appealed to for aid that the University may maintain that high degree of efficiency for which it is famous. The public in this Drive is asked to invest in character building of the type so indispensible to the settlement of our present social and racial problems. Moreover the uses to which this fund is to be put guarantees the success of Roger's extensive program for character training and keeping the school abreast of recognized scholastic standards—enlarge laboratory equipment, improved libraries, payment of outstanding debts, needed repairs on buildings and grounds and a reserve for the payments of teachers' salaries.

Many figures nationally prominent in public life, sponsor the movement as Trustees, Alumni or well-wishers of the Institution. Notable in this list are the following. Dr. E. W. D. Isaac, Secretary of the B. Y. P. U. Board, Robert S. Abbott, Editor of Chicago Defender, Dr. E. W. B. Curry Normal Industrial Institute, Urbana, Ohio, Rev. T. J. Goodall, noted Philadelphia minister, Anthony Overton, President of the Douglas National Bank, Chicago, Judge William Harrison, Ass't Attorney General of Ill., Dr. J. F. Westbrooks of Indianapolis, Jesse Binga, President of the Binga State Bank of Chicago, Rev. E. M. Lawrence of Nashville, and a host of others.

Painstaking efforts have been put forth to guide the Drive thru to a victorious close by entrusting the work of a well organized group of workers, who optimistically expect the public to respond liberally to their appeals an and after Independence Day.

$300,000 NEGRO NORMAL.

State Board of Education Will Take Up Matter Thursday.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., June 30.—A special meeting of the colored state board of education has been called for Thursday by P. L. Harned, secretary of the board. Among the matters to be considered is the $300,000 programme for the negro normal here. The matter of a library at the Middle Tennessee Teachers' College at Murfreesboro, and applications for county superintendents' certificates also scheduled for consideration.

Big Building Program Will Cause State College To Lead

NASHVILLE, TENN.

Nashville, Tenn., July 5.—The surveyors are at work and ground will be broken just as soon machinery can be installed at the plant of the Agricultural and Industrial State College, for the erection of a woman's dormitory to cost $125,000; a college administration hall, $100,000; a library, $75,000; teachers' cottages, $25,000, along with the purchase of additional grounds and equipment amounting to $125,000. Such is the building program that was launched by the state board of education, and Honorable P. L. Harned, state commissioner of education, when a meeting was held here on last Friday.

Largest Every Made For Negroes.

The appropriation of nearly a half million dollars for buildings and equipment for a Negro institution is the largest that has ever been made at one time for a state institution in the south and the additional buildings and equipment that will be made a part of the mammoth and modern plant that it is the pride of Tennesseans, will make it the best equipped and most complete educational institution for Negroes in the south.

President Hale Active.

Negro citizens throughout Tennessee, an deven the officials themselves, point to the untiring efforts and earnest activity in behalf of the measure that made the appropriation possible on the part of President W. J. Hale, the efficient head of the institution since it was founded. President Hale co-operated with the officials of state and the members of the board in every detail and the program was adopted because of the earnest interest on the part of all to provide better educational advantages for the Negroes of the state.

Car Line to School.

As the building program proceeds, the institution will be made easier of access due to the plans of the Nashville Street Car company, which show that work has already been started on the extension of the Jefferson Street car line to the school.

NOV 4 1926

NEGROES GIVE $4,000 FOR FISK

Negro Women Pledge Aid to University Funds Drive.

During the last 10 days, negro citizens of Nashville have contributed $4,000 to Fish University, and are pledging themselves to undertake all sorts of entertainments, types of work, and campaigns to aid the university.

Thirty-six negro women from negro women's clubs met at luncheon given by the president Fisk, Dr. T. E. Jones, and Mr. Jones, Wednesday. After volunteering to help raise funds for the university, called a meeting of the club members for Sunday at 3 p. m., at which time plans will be perfected for the further raising of money.

Their slogan is "Let us save Fisk." Many brief speeches were made in which these women representative members of their clubs and their race, spok of the value of Fisk to the negro race.

An additional gift was reported at this meeting, one of $1,000 which was given by James Dallis Burrus, one of the university's oldest alumni. He is a druggist at 816 Cedar street.

Students at Fisk from their meager resources have paid in cash amounting to $468.50 towards the deficit of the university.

Many of the women who have agreed to work and contribute are women whose husbands have already contributed liberally to the university.

Education – 1926

Tennessee

Money for

NEW YORK TIMES

DEC 6 1926

FISK ALUMNI GIVE $25,000 TO UNIVERSITY

Meet Paul Cravath's $35,000 Offer for Aid of the Institution.

Special to The New York Times.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 5.—Members of the alumni of Fisk University this afternoon raised $35,000 in less than half an hour, after Paul D. Cravath of New York offered a donation to the university of $25,000 if the alumni would raise a similar amount. Mr. Cravath is President of the Fisk University Board of Trustees.

A special car from New York bringing friends of the institution and educators to attend the inauguration of Thomas Elsa Jones as the fifth President of the university arrived in Nashville Sunday. The exercises, however, started at noon on Saturday, attended by representatives of practically every college, white and colored, in the United States, as well as hundreds of the alumni of Fisk, one of the oldest and largest negro colleges in America.

The alumni meeting this Sunday afternoon followed church services during the morning and a sermon by the Rev. W. N. Deberry of Springfield, Mass. After the alumni meeting the visitors called on President and Mrs. Jones at their home on the campus.

L. Hollingsworth Wood of New York, member of the Fisk Board of Trustees, presided at services following a jubilee concert tonight. Presidents of colleges for negroes extended their greetings to Fisk and its new President. Speakers on the evening program were J. E. Gregg, President of Hampton Institute; J. M. Gandy, President of Virginia Normal and Industral Institute; John W. Davis, President of West Virginia Collegiate Institute, and S. G. Atkins, President of Winston-Salem Teachers College.

FISK ALUMNI SWELL FUND WITH PLEDGE

Matches Donation of Founder's Son

Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 17.—Surrounded by some of the nation's foremost educators and philanthropists, Dr. Thomas Elsa Jones, already at the helm of Fisk university, was formally inaugurated Tuesday, Dec. 7, as the fifth president of one of the oldest and most distinguished of the schools for the Negro.

Dr. J. R. Angell, president of Yale university, delivered the principal address. Among the other national figures prominent in the impressive exercises were Julius Rosenwald of Chicago, millionaire philanthropist, and Chancellor James H. Kirkland of Vanderbilt university.

Special cars from points as distant as New York brought friends and supporters to Fisk [illegible] ceremonials at a time when Fisk stands direly in need of every bit of outside support that she can muster.

The financial problems which are looming large on the Fisk horizon came in for discussion during the three-day exercises. Sunday afternoon alumni visitors pledged $35,000 to their alma mater. Paul D. Cravath of New York, president of the trustee board, and son of the founder, matched their contribution with a gift of $25,000. The $35,000 alumni donation was pledged within a half hour after it was announced that Mr. Cravath would give $25,000 if the Fisk men raised as much more.

All Races Present

Representatives of various races and creeds shared in the inaugural exercises, which started at noon Saturday. At the church service Sunday morning, Rev. W. N. DeBerry of Springfield, Mass., delivered the sermon. An alumni meeting followed, and the pledges were made. Then the grads called upon President and Mrs. Jones on the campus.

After a jubilee concert in the evening, there were special services at which L. Hollingsworth Wood of New York, a member of the trustee board, presided. Dr. J. E. Gregg, president of Hampton institute; J. M. Gandy, president of Virginia Normal and Industrial institute, and S. G. Atkins, president of the Winston-Salem Teachers college, spoke. Presidents of numerous other colleges scattered throughout the South extended greetings to Fisk and the new president. Mr. Rosenwald predicted a brighter outlook for the Race, and pleasanter relations between the races in America.

"No Color Line"

At the Tuesday morning exercises, Chancellor Kirkland of Vanderbilt gave Fisk assurance of the good will and support of that powerful institution. In an address at the inauguration, the chancellor said: "The educational institutions of Nashville bring to you on this day assurances of good will, both for you and for the institution that you represent.

"We at Vanderbilt try to prepare leaders, and this must also be preeminently the task of a university like Fisk. The Negro race in America has suffered from unwise leadership, white and black, and needs an increasing number of men and women who can give sound advice and illustrate all the virtues of civic leadership.

"Educational work and educational ideals are universal in application and spirit. Education knows no such thing as a line of race or color. It is not a particular privilege of one race over against other races, and it is not associated necessarily with any particular color of skin or eyes."

"It is said that the work of such institutions as Fisk is a work for a backward race. So far as this is true it makes it even more sacred and more necessary, but perhaps it is not exclusively true. Long experience has suggested to me the observation that every freshman class is a backward race and that a large percentage of all college students have an infinite capacity for resisting the procedures of culture. We all begin from a plane of humiliating ignorance."

Education-1926 Virginia.

Money for

Hampton Gets A $25,000 Gift

Hampton Institute, Va.—Under the will of Mrs. Arabella D. Huntington, widow of Collis P. Huntington, railroad builder, Hampton Institute, was left a $25,000 gift.

Mr. Huntington's estate was valued at $35,000,000 of which her son will get $30,000,000. She left $1,250,00 worth of jewels. One string of Oriental pearls alone was worth $500,000.

GARVEYITES BUY A COLLEGE

CLAREMONT, VA.—Smallwood—Corey Industrial Institute, consisting of 66 acres in Surry County, fronting a mile on the James River, with nine buildings, one a four-story brick class room building, which cost $100,000 has been purchased by Marcus Garvey's followers and will be opened as a college. Property is assessed at $250,000 and is mortgaged for $53,000.

ST. PAUL LAUNCHES A FORWARD PROGRAM TO RAISE HALF MILLION FOR BUILDINGS AND EQUIPMENT

Campus Embraces 40 Acres On Which There Are Spacious Drill Grounds, Teachers' Park, Tennis Courts, Beautiful Lawns, Warm Comfortable Buildings.

OFFERS SPLENDID ADVANTAGES FOR AMBITIOUS YOUTH TO GET EDUCATION

manager of athletics proved storehouses of St. Paul lore.

Purpose Behind School's Establishment

St. Paul's was originally founded to help the economical and educational conditions of the colored people of Virginia. And what an opportunity there was! St. Paul is centered in a massed population of Negroes. Several years ago the state was redistricted in such a manner as to group the majority of its darker citizens into two congressional districts, the second and fourth. We are told that the "originators of this piece of political surgery nicknamed the delimited part the 'Black Belt,' a name which has ever since stuck to it. As a political equation, the Black Belt has long since ceased to be of importance, but as a social and economic factor it remains a problem of the first order. Over 400,000 of the 670,000 Negro population of the state resides south of the James and east of the Blue Ridge mountains. Perhaps 300,000 or more of this number reside in the second and fourth districts, the so-called Black Belt. The counties within a radius of fifty miles of the school, Mecklenburg, Luneburg, Dinwiddie, Southampton, Nottoway, Greensville, and its own county, Brunswick, together with Halifax, contain considerably over half of the Negro population of the Black Belt. The school is in the center of this density of Negro population in the state. At the very doors of the school, so to speak, there are 100,000 Negroes. No part of the state is more in need of uplifting agencies; such as good schools, churches, better social environment, better homes, better farms, and increased wage earning capacities thru efficiency of labor and better production methods. The other side of this problem is that no part of the state is so lacking in these essentials to progress, healthy growth and development. This condition emphasizes the importance and necessity of the work * * * carried on by the school."

Trades Once Apprentice Work

Principal Russell had in mind the giving of a useful trade along with Academic and Christian training. In the early days of St. Paul's career, trades were along purely apprentice lines. Supplying the work for its men, the school took contracts in the town of Lawrenceville, and also thruout its own and adjacent counties. We shall speak later of the school's aim, which is "that of a highly developed industrial school, with junior college rating."

All of the buildings of the school and seventy-five per cent of those erected in the town of Lawrenceville stand as mute testimony of the quality of work done by St. Paul students or graduates. "While St. Paul's has buildings valued at $30,000 to $40,000 apiece, and in all, sixty odd buildings," says Mr. Turner, "the largest single gift for this purpose came from Colonel John D. Letcher, of Lexington, Virginia, a gift of fifteen thousand dollars for the Loulie Taylor Letcher Memorial Hospital, which has just been completed. The real value of the buildings of the school is upwards of $300,000."

Fifty Community Surgical Cases Treated

In the thirty-seventh annual financial statement of the institution, Principal Russell emphasized the importance of this humanitarian gift. "The hospital," he wrote, "will supply an acute need, for, during the year, we have had our infirmary taxed to its utmost capacity with surgical cases brought in from the surrounding country. Several of these were emergency cases in which lives were saved by being brought here. Everyone of these operations was for appendicitis. The total number of surgical cases was in excess of fifty."

Have Ambitious Plans

The school began in 1924, a Forward Building Program to raise one half million dollars for buildings and equipment. Part of this program has already been realized, and the five year building operations are expected to begin in the fall. As soon as this program is completed, it is the plan of the management of the school, in connection with the budget of the church, to launch a campaign for one million dollars endowment. This plan has already received favorable consideration.

$75,000 worth of timber has been sold off the 1600 acres of land owned by St. Paul, due to the foresight of its founder. The school has reserved a sufficient amount to take care of its future building program. Likewise, St. Paul, for nine years, furnished ice and electric lights to the town of Lawrenceville, and ice to the Norfolk and Danville branch of the Southern Railway, under contract. Eleven hundred acres of St. Paul's property were originally a slave plantation, on which today there are several old straw and gray mud houses built by the slaves.

The campus proper embraces about forty acres on which there are spacious drill grounds, teacher's park, tennis courts for both young men and young women; beautiful lawns, warm comfortable buildings, and a large dining room with modern conveniences.

Expenses $100,000 Per Year

Twenty-five or thirty years ago, the cost of running St. Paul's School was in the neighborhood of $30,000 a year. With better trained workers, better equipment and buildings, increased campus, and so forth, the school is now spending from $85,000 to $100,000 a year. The plan of St. Paul's School calls for 1,000 students, six hundred of which are to be boarding students. The institution will have in the teacher training and junior college department this year, seventy-five students, and in all fully five hundred boarders, in addition to many day students.

St. Paul Strong On Trades

Aside from the strong religious atmosphere that characterizes St. Paul, is an unshakable belief in the wisdom of technical or industrial education.

"It is unfortunate," believes Mr. A. H. Turner, St. Paul's business manager, "that the problem of industrial education should be thrown upon Negro schools entirely. It rightfully belongs to industry, itself; and industry should pay for it. But this is one of the things that makes the problem. For instance, if the trades unions of America would take in the Negro apprentices and afterwards give them employment, it would be worth more to the Negro race than all the money spent for higher education in the South. The schools could then better devote themselves to higher industrial technique; but the unions are not doing this and are not likely to do it.

Education—1926

A. and M. Colleges

Arkansas.

LITTLE ROCK ARK DEMOCRAT
JUNE 30 1926

LARGE SUM AVAILABLE FOR NEGRO INSTITUTION

New York Board Makes Conditional Offer of $150,000 To State Normal.

Fayetteville, June 30.—(Special.)—President John C. Futrall of the University of Arkansas has received notice from the general education board of New York City that the board has set aside the sum of $150,000 to be donated toward a building program for the State Agricultural, Mechanical and Normal school, a negro institution at Pine Bluff, conditioned on the school's securing an additional $300,000 from other sources.

President Futrall is of the opinion that the additional $300,000 can be readily obtained by selling the present plant of the school and issuing state notes to be paid for out of the school's millage tax, with perhaps a comparatively small direct appropriation from the state treasury.

The new plant will be erected on a tract of 160 acres at the city limits of Pine Bluff, which was purchased for the school last year. When completed it will be one of the best equipped schools for negroes in the country.

Education—1926

Florida.

A. and M. Colleges.

JUN 18 1925

ST. PETERSBURG, FLA.

Orlando Fla
Star

NOV 27 1925

SEP 16 1926

Contract Is Awarded For School Building

TALLAHASSEE, June 18.—(INS)—The state board of control awarded contracts for the erection of a dormitory at the Florida A and M college for Negroes and for the erection of a tobacco curing barn at Quincy.

The O. P. Woodcock company of Jacksonville was awarded contracts for the erection of the dormitory and the G. H. Boring company of Quincy was given the contract for the barn construction. The former is to cost $74,100 and the latter $4,836.06.

Bids for the construction of a laboratory at the citrus experiment station at Lake Alfred exceeded the appropriation for this proposed building and all were rejected. The architect was advised to revise the plans so that the lower bids could be entertained when the board meets again in Jacksonville on July 12.

SEP 4 1

Bids for the construction of a $200,000 chemistry building at the University of Florida; a $10,000 home economics practice bldg. at the Florida State College for Women; a $12,000 laboratory at the citrus station at Lake Alfred, and for the laying of trunk line sewage at the Florida A. & M. College for Negroes, will be received by the State Board of Control at its next monthly meeting, to be held at Gainesville, September 13, it was announced here. Bids have already been received three times for the chemistry building, but were rejected because they were considered excessive. Seventeen thousand dollars was appropriated for the sewage system at the A. & M. College for Negroes, but the bids to be received this month will be only for laying the trunk line sewers, it was explained.

Practice School Will Be Erected in Near Future

TALLAHASSEE, Sept. 19.—(AP)—Bids for the construction of a practice school building, authorized for the Florida State College for Women, will be received by the State Board of Control at the next monthly meeting, to be held at Tallahassee, October 11, it was announced by J. T. Diamond, secretary.

The practice school building appropriation is $68,000, set aside at the 1925 session of the legislature.

The board, at the last session, held at Gainesville, awarded contracts for a chemistry building at the University of Florida, and a laboratory at the Lake Alfred citrus station, but deferred action on the main line sewage for the Florida Agricultural and Mechanical College for Negroes.

SEP 5 1925

STATE CONTROL BOARD TO RECEIVE BID FOR NEW COLLEGE HOUSES

TALLAHASSEE, Sept. 5.—(A.P.)—Bids for the construction of a $200,000 chemistry building at the University of Florida; a $10,000 home economics practice buildings, at the Florida State College for Women; a $12,000 laboratory at the citrus station at Lake Alfred, and for the laying of trunk line sewage at the Florida A. and M. college for negroes, will be received by the state board of control at its next monthly meeting, to be held at Jacksonville, Sept. 13, it was announced here.

Bids have already been received three times for the chemistry building, but were rejected because they were considerd excessive. Seventeen thousand dollars was appropriated for the sewage system at the A. and M. college for negroes, but the bids to be received this month will be only for laying the trunk line sewers, it was explained.

AGRICULTURAL BUILDING WORK TO BEGIN SOON

D. F. Douglass Company Has Contract for University Structure

TALLAHASSEE, Nov. 27.—(AP)—Work will be begun shortly on the proposed horticultural building of the University of Florida, following awarding of the contract to the D. F. Douglass Company, of New Smyrna, at the latest meeting of the state board of control, held at Jacksonville, according to J. T. Diamond, secretary.

The contract price was $118,200. Twenty-two contractors, of five different states, submitted bids. Alabama, Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia and Florida were represented.

The appropriation for the building is $125,000.

Contracts are to be let on three other projects at a future meeting of the board, Mr. Diamond said. They include an academic building, at the Florida State College for Women; a dormitory at the Florida School for the Deaf and the Blind, of St. Augustine, and an administration building at the Agricultural and Mechanical College for negroes, at Tallahassee.

The legislature appropriated $75,000 for the academic building; $65,000 for the dormitory at the St. Augustine institution, and $100,000 for the administration building at the negro college.

An additional $50,000 for the last named structure, however, has been appropriated by the general education board, of New York, making $150,000 available for that work.

No bids have been asked for the next meeting of the board, to be held at Gainesville, Dec. 13, the secretary stated.

TO CONTRACT FOR PRACTICE BLDG.

(By The Associated Press)

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The practice school building appropriation is $68,000, set aside at the 1925 session of the legislature.

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J. L. Crouse, of Greensboro, N. C., with a bid of $188,191.44, was given the chemistry building contract and C. F. Jester of Lake Alfred, that for the laboratory. The latter bid was $12,357. Nine other bids were received for the chemistry building contract.

The chemistry building appropriation was $200,000.

The board also decided to defer action on a contract for the erection of a home economics practice house at the Florida colege for women for which an appropriation of $10,000 was made by the legislature.

Education-1926

A. and M. Colleges.

Georgia.

No Name of Paper

NOV 6 1926

DR. J. S. STEWART SEES WORK HERE

ON EDUCATIONAL LINES

Is Impressed With Georgia State College Field

Dr. Joseph S. Stewart, professor of secondary education, University of Georgia, supervisor of high school work for the accrediting of these institutions in the state, and prominently connected with the Southern and National high school organized work, was in Savannah yesterday and Thursday, inspecting the work of the Savannah High school and the other accredited high schools here, Benedictine and Pape, and also the work of the branch of the university work for colored youth, the Industrial College at Thunderbolt.

He found, he said, the high schools here in fine condition and commends warmly the co-operation manifest between the superintendent, principal, and teachers. He spoke of the recently opened junior college at Augusta and intimated that Savannah will be wise to plan for the future of this high school with a junior college in the calculations. For example, he indicated, that if there is a plan for a great new high school building, much needed in Savannah, the possibility of the adding of the junior college department might well be contemplated and anticipated in the plans.

He said that two-thirds of the students in the Industrial College for negroes are from Chatham and Savannah. That school he declared, in its high school departments, will likely be placed early next year on the accredited list—when the library and laboratory equipment are obtained and placed, these being requisite to such accredited classification.

"Savannah ought to make that institution the great school for colored youth in the state, the great agricultural college, the headquarters of the activity of vocational training, especially for agricultural training, the center of extension work among the negro farmers of the state. You have land and ideal site and federal aid, and should have more appropriations from the state for this work. It is the biggest opportunity Georgia has for the right sort of training of its negro youth in the lines that will count soonest and best for the progress of the state, both races."

He spoke of the new tack taken by the university system in its work of reduction of child illiteracy. There are no figures, which reveal just where the work stands, he indicated. No credit is given for what has been done in reducing illiteracy. There is more to be done, however, he declared; and the eradication of the relatively low adult illiteracy is hardly possible now, but he continued, "we are taking the evil at its source; we are attempting to wipe out illiteracy among the school students of ten to eighteen years of age, through persistent and thorough efforts of the attendance officers—and that can be done by making strong sentiment for universal school attendance. We can wipe out our child illiteracy and presently we shall have no adult illiteracy."

Dr. Stewart visited the home of relatives, Mr. and Mrs. Victor Jenkins, last night, and leaves this morning for Statesboro, where, at the Georgia Normal College there is to be a first district meeting of high school teachers today.

Education—1926

A. and M. Colleges.

General.

Heads of Land Grant Colleges Close Sessions

STANDARDS BEING IMPROVED

The conference of presidents of Negro land grant colleges, held under the sponsorship of the Department of the Interior, in the auditorium of the department building in Washington with sessions at the University of Maryland Agriculutral College at College Park, Md., closed on Wednesday evening after a most interesting four days of work.

The purpose of the meeting was to study agricultural educational methods, industrial education, trade training, methods of internal administration and to elevate standards: Dr. John Tigert, U. S. Commissioner of Education, presided, and Dr. W. C. John, specialist in higher education for the department, was executive secretary of this the sixth such annual meeting. Prof. John N. Gandy, president of Virginia Normal and Industrial Institute was general secretary of the sessions.

The following presidents of land grant schools were in attendance: Malone of Pine Bluff, Ark.; R. S. Wilkerson of Orangeburg, S.C., Rowan of Alkorn, Miss.; J. S. Clarke of Baton Rouge, La.; Keat of Princess Anne, Md.; R. S. Crossley of Dover, Del.; John N. Gandy of Petersburg, Va.; Parker of Normal, Ala.; J. R. Lee of Tallahassee, Fla.; Bledsoe of Prairie View, Texas; John W. Davis of Institute, W. Va., and A. B. Mitchell, business manager of the institute normal.

Mrs. Robert Parker of Normal, Ala., enjoyed the distinction of being the only woman present from out of the city.

A number of important matters were accorded consideration, among them perhaps the most important being the effort to obtain greater assistance from the provisions of the Purnell act providing federal aid to education. Secretary of Interior Work addressed the Tuesday session.

A better reconciling of industrial and literary education was also a subject that was much discussed, though the matter was left in the hands of the committee in charge of the subject for further study until the next session.

The last day at Maryland University was devoted to the elements that enter into the correct judging of cattle and other farm products. Interviews with visiting instructors reveal that they are rapidly realizing the need of closer co-operation between the schools and the county, state and community fairs, if the educational features of both are to be more adequately placed at the disposal of the race group.

Many of the presidents were accompanied by instructors or other staff members of the faculties, so that while there are but twenty colleges members of the organization, more than fifty profited by the sessions and contacts with specializing government officials.

Washington Tribune

HEADS OF 17 COLLEGES AT U.S. CAPITAL

Sixth Conference Of Education In Negro Land-Grant Colleges. Received By U. S. Bureau.

5-14-26 Washington, D.C.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 19.—(Special). The sixth conference of education in Negro land-grant colleges was begun in Washington May 10 under the auspices of the Bureau of Education of the Department of Education. Delegates from seventeen State agricultural and mechanical colleges and officials of the government were present at the opening session in the auditorium of the Department of Interior. Dr. James J. Tigert, United States Commissioner of Education presided. The conference came to a close Wednesday.

Dr. W. C. John, assistant specialist in Higher Education of the Bureau of Education said the keynote of the conference was "Make your work real—make it function for society." The primary purpose of the meeting he stated was to "study methods of agricultural education through special demonstrations, to find the basis of a sound program of education in trades and industries, to improve methods of internal administration and to encourage higher education standards."

Dr. E. E. Just, professor of zoology at Harvard university spoke on the relation of science to technical education.

The delegates visited the University of Maryland under the direction of Dr. H. J. Patterson, Director of the Maryland Agricultural Experiment Station, to witness agricultural experiments.

In his address, Dr. Tigert explained that the Federal Government had for many years been subsidizing the Negro Land Grant Colleges. "We are not interested," he said, "in setting up any system of paternalistic bureaucratic administration, which undertakes to interfere with these institutions. But we are trying to lend you light and help in solving the problems before you."

Delegates at Conference

Among the delegates in attendance at the conference were the following:

T. R. Parker, President State Agricultural and Mechanical Institute, Normal Alabama; R. E. Malone, President Agricultural, Mechanical and Normal School, Pine Bluff, Arkansas; R. S. Grossley, President State College of Colored Students, Dover, Delaware; R. E. Lee, President, Florida Agricultural and Mechanical College for Negroes, Tallahasse, Florida; C. G. Wiley, President Georgia State Industrial College, Savannah Georgia; G. P. Russell, President Kentucky Normal and Industrial Institute for Colored People, Frankfort, Kentucky; Dr. J. S. Clark, President Southern University and Agricultural and Mechanical College, Scotlandville, Louisiana.

Dr. Thomas H. Kiah, President, Anne Academy, Princess Anne, Md.; Dr. L. J. Rowan, President Alcorn Agricultural and Mechanical College, Alcorn, Miss.; Dr. N. B. Young President Lincoln University, Jefferson City, Mo.; F. D. Bluford, President, North Carolina, Negro Agricultural and Technical College Greensboro, N. C.; Dr. I. W. Young, President Colored Agricultural and Normal University, Langston, Okla.; Dr. R. S. Wilkinson, President, State Agricultural and Mechanical University, Orangeburg, S. C.; W. J. Hale, President, Agricultural and Industrial State School for Negroes, Prairie View, Texas; Dr. John M. Gandy, President, Virginia Normal and Industrial Institute, Ehricks, Va.; and John W. Davis, President, West Virginia Collegiate Institute, Institute, W. Va.

5-21-26 Washington, D.C.

U.S. Daily

WASHINGTON, D. C.

MAY 8, 1926

Conference Called On Negro Education By Commissioner

Mr. Tigert Will Preside at Meeting to Discuss Land Grant College Problem.

Secretary of the Interior Will Address Gathering

Federal Board for Vocational Education to Be Represented Among the Delegates.

A conference on education in land grant colleges for negroes will be held in Washington May 10 and 12, the Department of the Interior has announced. The meeting, which is the sixth called by John J. Tigert, Commissioner of Education, will be attended by representatives of the Bureau of Education and the Federal Board for Vocational Education, including officials of land-grant colleges throughout the South and other leading white and negro educators.

Secretary Work, of the Department of the Interior will welcome the delegates at the opening session, at which Commissioner of Education Tigert will preside. Among the speakers on the program are Senator Woodbridge N. Ferris, of Michigan; President J. M. Gandy, Virginia Normal and Industrial Institute; H. O. Sargeant, Federal Agent of Agricultural Education of the Federal Board for Vocational Education and M. M. Proffitt, specialist in industrial education of the Bureau of Education.

Primary purposes of the conference are to study methods of agricultural education through special demonstrations, to find the basis of a sound program of education in trades and industries, to improve methods of internal administration and to encourage higher educational standards. The presidents and officials of seventeen State agricultural and mechanical colleges for negroes will be present at the sessions, which will be held at the Interior Department auditorium, Howard University, and the experiment station of the University of Maryland.

Delegates to the Conference.

Delegates attending the conference include: T. R. Parker, president, State

Agricultural and Mechanical Institute, Normal, Alabama; R. E. Malone, president, Agricultural, Mechanical and Normal School, Pine Bluff, Arkansas; R. S. Grossley, president, State College of Colored Students, Dover, Delaware; R. E. Lee, president, Florida Agricultural and Mechanical Colleges for Negroes, Tallahassee, Florida; C. G. Wiley, president, Georgia State Industrial College, Savannah, Georgia; G. P. Russell, president, Kentucky Normal and Industrial Industrial Institute for Colored People, Frankfort, Kentucky; Dr. J. S. Clark, president, Southern University and Agricultural and Mechanical College, Scotlandville, Louisiana; Dr. Thomas H. Kiah, president, Pincess Anne Academy, Princess Anne, Maryland; Dr. L. J. Rowan, president, Alcorn Agricultural and Mechanical College, Alcorn, Mississippi; Dr. N. B. Young, president, Lincoln University, Jefferson City, Missouri; P. D. Blnford, president, North Carolina Negro Agricultural and Technical College, Greensboro, N. C.; Dr. I. W. Young, president, colored Agricultural and Normal University, Langston, Oklahoma; Dr. R. S. Wilkinson, president, State Agricultural and Mechanical University, Orangeburg, S. C.; W. J. Hale, president, Agricultural and Industrial State School for Negroes, Paririe View, Texas; Dr. John M. Gandy, president, Virginia Normal and Industrial Institute, Ehricks, Virginia; and John W. Davis, president, West Virginia Collegiate Institute, West Virginia.

Education - 1926

North Carolina.

A. and M. Colleges.

N. C. COLLEGE NAMES OFFICERS

A. and T. Strengthens Faculty from the Big Universities

Greensboro, N. C. June 4.—At the regular annual meeting of the executive committee of the trustee board of the Agricultural and Technical college Dr. F. B. Bluford was re-elected president of the institution. The members of the board, Dr. M. C. S. Noble of the University of North Carolina, Hon. A. M. Scales and C. M. Vanstory of Greensboro, expressed approval of the affairs of the college and congratulated President Bluford on his administration.

Saturday, May 29, was named for installation exercises with such distinguished speakers participating as Hon. A. M. Scales and Dr. M. C. S. Noble of the trustee board, Mayor E. B. Jefferson of Greensboro, Dr. A. T. Allen, superintendent of public instruction of North Carloina, and Dr. J. G. Atkins, president of Teachers' college, Winston-Salem.

Practically all of the old members of the faculty were re-elected, but the college will lose the services of several teachers who have resigned or asked for leaves of absence. Rev. W. S. Ravenel, A. M. of Colgate has resigned to enter exclusively into the duties of a minister of the gospel. Profs. W. A. Occomy, Hunt-Phayme and D. B. Taylor plan to pursue work leading to advanced degrees.

Prof. T. E. McKinney, who has been serving during the past year as acting dean of the academic department, was elected dean. Mr. McKinney is president of the Association of Deans and Registrars.

George L. Washington, made director of the mechanical department, is a graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and is the first of the Race to pass the examination entitling him to become a licensed engineer in the state of North Carolina.

MAY 1926

President of Negro College Calls for Sensible Education

President Bluford, of A. and T., Installed as President, Says Work Is Honorable, Agricultural and Industrial Training Good—White Leaders Have Helpful Aims.

Dr. F. D. Bluford was installed as president of the negro Agricultural and Technical college here Saturday, with addresses made by trustees of the institution, Mayor E. B. Jeffress and a visiting educator. The exercises were held in the college auditorium.

The president pledged his utmost endeavors to keep up the work done by his precedessors, to expand it, to turn out good citizens, trained in agriculture and industry. He made a sensible talk, without fuss or flourish, and emphasized the importance of turning out graduates able to make their way at honorable work and to contribute something to society. He seemed impressed with the sense of his obligation to his race, the state and society, and said that he undertook the task with a feeling of humility. His head does not seemed turned by his elevation to the presidency of the college.

Assured As To Future.

It seemed an auspicious occasion. The white people who spoke assured the president and the audience that North Carolina knows its obligations to educate all the children and youth of the state, irrespective of color. They made the assurance plain, time and again, one speaker after another. The student body showed its respect for and desire to co-operate with the new president. The faculty through a representative expressed its friendship and desire to co-operate for the good of the college. There was evident a spirit of harmony, of optimism and mutual understanding.

Beginning at 11 o'clock with a processional, the meeting was opened with a prayer by President Frank Trigg, of Bennett college. The college quartet sang "Remember Thy Creator," and Dr. M. C. S. Noble, of the University of North Carolina, chairman of board of trustees of A. and T. college, introduced Mayor Jeffress.

Mayor Jeffress declared that the greatest returns from any money invested come from that invested in education, and that it is fundamental; that the great progress in the south since the Civil war has been mainly due to good understanding between the races, the two having worked together in harmony, and now that the ability to pay has increased and the population increased, obligation to educate has also increased. He predicted that the great development of North Carolina has just begun, because now practically everybody is for great educational work. He said he believed that the negro voters in the recent school elections here were stronger in proportion to their numbers for the proposals for advancement of education than were the white voters. The negroes want education and are willing to trust the white people to administer it, he added. He said as the common schools advance, the colleges will have to advance their standards. He thought education will solve many of the problems of the times.

Call To Push Forward.

A. and T. college did well under Dr. James Dudley, the late president, Mr. Jeffress said, paying a tribute to Mr. Dudley, and he said that the new president takes charge when the call is to push forward. The college and Greensboro have always got along well together and the influence of the college in Greensboro has been good.

A. M. Scales, a member of the board of trustees, had as his subject "A Retrospect." He would rather be prophet than historian, he said, but the subject had been assigned him. By looking into the past there may be obtained good lessons for the curse in the south was not war nor future. He said that the greatest reconstruction, but the pessimist, who has ever tried to bar the way, but that Aycock and the educational wave dynamited the pessimist out of the way. The state must educate all her children, he said.

This institution (the college) was the most ambitious undertaking of the state for negro education when it was founded, he said. He has been a trustee for 26 years and said he feels proud of the college, the citizens coming from it—he has never seen one of its students or graduates in police court or any other criminal court. He spoke highly of Dr. Dudley, saying Dr. Dudley loved his people, loved the college, loved the whole state. He asked the student body to love all the state and assured them that North Carolina "is committed to that glorious doctrine that every child in the state shall be educated."

The student body sang a spiritual, "I Ain't Goner Study War No More." It was a fine piece of music as the students sang it.

Dr. S. G. Atkins, president of Teachers' college, Winston-Salem, brought greetings from state educational forces, in a well written paper. He asked for practical, constructive, productive work in education, praised agriculture as a vocation for negroes, to be pursued along sensible, scientific lines; industry and agriculture form the bedrock of civilization, he said. He said that the spirit of North Carolina has been and is for justice and fair play. He felicitated the college and the new president.

Sees Bright Outlook.

The state superintendent of education, A. T. Allen, spoke on the prospects for further expansion of education, which he considers bright; told how the schools and colleges are mutually independent; how the masses—all of them—must be educated, irrespective of color or anything else; how negro education has developed. Yet of the negroes in the schools of the state, 38 per cent are in the first grade, he said, some of them 14 years of age. The differences in methods of education of white and negro are being broken down, he said, and he predicted that in the few years the number of high school graduates from the negro high schools will be increased from 1,500 to 2,000, and more every year. He gave the negroes some very definite assurances that education of negroes will expand.

Dr. Noble spoke briefly, saying the college was planted here for the benefit of the negro boys of North Carolina and the south, for agricultural and mechanical education, with enough academic education to enable the youth to use his vocational education as aid to good citizenship. He praised the late President Dudley as a great man and said that when it became necessary to elect his successor Dr. Bluford was chosen on the first ballot by the trustees. He introduced Dr. Bluford.

The latter talked sensibly, temperately. First he paid tribute to Dr. Dudley and said, "We are here to carry forward work done by that noble band"—those who founded and have carried on the work of the college. Dr. Bluford spoke of the value of vocational education—there is as much of culture to be gained from making a good cabinet as in studying Latin, he said.

"It would seem extremely unwise and unsafe for the state and nation to tax themselves to educate people to prey upon society," Dr. Bluford said. "The aim, there fore, is not to supply skill and scientific knowledge for selfishness and greed, but to transform into love and service. It is to make the weak strong, but strong for the common good."

Dignity of Labor.

"The vast majority of us today are unskilled because we do not see the necessity for preparation for all classes of work. Many of us regard any work that soils the hands as degrading. Fundamentally wrong as such a notion is, it is too generally held and it is frequently a great hindrance in the development of the right kind of education, especially in agriculture and industrial training.

"This institution sets its face against any such mustaken idea, and attempts to substitute for it an exalted conception of work as the foundation of all human greatness, both spiritual and material. It tries to arouse and develop in its students an appreciation of the dignity of all labor intelligently and skillfully done.

"There rests upon the state college the obligation of producing good citizens.

"In taking my place in the succession of those who have served this institution so faithfully and so well, I do so with a feeling of humility and with due appreciation of the seriousness and importance of the responsibility I am now assuming. I have no hope of succeeding without your counsel, the co-operation of my assistants and the help of almighty God."

The student body rendered the college song and the benediction was pronounced by Rev. Scarlette, of Providence church.

Rev. Mordecai Johnson, pastor of the First Baptist church, Charleston, W. Va., will deliver the baccalaureate sermon in Dudley auditorium this afternoon at 3:30 o'clock. He is said to be a good pulpit orator.

Education – 1926

A. and M. Colleges.

Oklahoma.

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.

Oklahoman

NOV 27 1926

Move Made To Save State Negro School

WELEETKA, Nov. 26.—(Special)—Attempts are being made by Oklahoma negroes to raise $11,750 to save the Bookertee Agriculture college two miles southwest of Bryant in Okfuskee county.

According to members of a committee appointed at a mass meeting of Okmulgee negroes interested in

Education - 1926

South Carolina.

A. and M. Colleges.

Land Grant Colleges Name R. S. Wilkinson President Next Year

Washington, D. C.—After a three days session, the sixth conference of Negro Land Grant Colleges elected R. S. Wilkerson, president of South Carolina State College, as their presiding head for the next year.

The purpose of these conferences is to study methods of agricultural education through special demonstrations, to find the basis of a sound program of education in trades and industries, to improve methods of internal administrations and to encourage higher educational standards.

The welcome address was made by Hubert Work, Secretary of the Interior.

In response, Pres. Wilkerson made clear the fact that the work of the land-grant colleges is not hostile to the colleges of liberal arts but that both were performing an equal service in education.

Among the race educators present were President John M. Gandy, Virginia Normal Institute; Dr. E. E. Just of Howard University; President John W. Davis of West Virginia Collegiate Institute; President R. S. Grossley, Deleware State College for Negroes; President J. R. E. Lee, Florida Agricultural and Mechanical College, G. W. Owens, director agricultural, Virginia Normal Institute; F. M. Staley, director of agricultural, A. & T. College, North Carolina, and A. T. Wood, director of agricultural, Deleware State College for Negroes.

Addresses were made by Dr. W. C John, E. E. Just, Arthur J. Klies of the Bureau of Education, and President John M. Gandy.

Business sessions were held in the auditorium of the Interior Department Building; experimental sessions at the Agricultural Experiment Station, University of Maryland. One of the general sessions were held at Howard University, where the conference was entertained by the Howard University, where the conference was entertained by the Howard University chorus. Directed by Miss Lula V. Childers.

New York Age 6-5-26

New York, N.Y.

SEP 5 1926

NEGRO COLLEGE

At Orangeburg Doing Splendid Work

T 28

ORANGEBURG, S. C.—A visit to the grounds of the State Colored college in this city reveals the fact that the state of South Carolina owns and operates for the benefit of the negroes of the state a great institution and one that is doing a great good. Great credit must be given to Dr. R. S. Wilkinson, the president of the institution. The thirtieth annual session will begin on September 22nd., and one of the largest enrollments in the history of the college is expected. There are excellent courses given in agriculture, trades and industries and the institution is rated as among the best of the seventeen negro land grant colleges of this country of which association, Dr. Wilkinson is also president.

During the last session 1,122 persons received instruction at the college; and the summer school, which recently closed was attended by more than 500, who pursued agriculture, home economics, trades and literary subjects, including extension courses in farm and home demonstrations. Twenty trades and industries are taught. The plant consists of 140 acres and 50 buildings valued at nearly $800,000. These facts indicate a growth of the college yearafter year and a splendid record of achievement.

Construction on the new agricultural building will begin in October and will be completed as soon as funds can be provided. It is now planned to build a $75,000 building as the General Education Board of New York will appropriate a part of the money. This building will be built of brick and made fireproof and it might be stated in justice to the many handsome buildings on these grounds that a large part of the labor has been done by the students.

Education - 1926

Tennessee

A. and M. Colleges.

Gov. Peay And Commissioner Harned Use Gold Pens As Contracts For Buildings Awarded

Nashville, Tenn., Nov. 15.—With gold fountain pens, gifts of the alumni, faculty and students of the A. & I. State college, Governor Austin Peay and Commissioner of Education P. L. Harned signed contracts on November 10 for the erection of three new buildings on the institution's campus. The presentation of the pens was made by Mrs. Hattie E. Hale, on behalf of the alumni and faculty, and Mr. Lorenza Miller, president of the senior college class, on behalf of the students.

After signing all the documents the pens—ladies' solid gold fountain pens—were given to Mrs. Peay, wife of the governor, and Miss Harned, daughter of the commissioner of education.

In special session held Wednesday morning at the institution, **Governor Peay told** of the grea service which the institution wa rendering and is expected to render the state. He pledged himself to befriend the institution in its noble endeavor. Commissioner Harned spoke in glowing terms of the institution and its future possibilities. The Rev. W. S. Ellington and Dr. C. V. Rowan congratulated the state officials upon their interest in and co-operation with the institution. Hon. S. L. Smith, southern agent of the Rosenwald fund, accompanied the governor and commissioner of education.

In introducting the distinguished guests, President W. J. Hale announced that the land across the street from the college had been purchased by the state for the sum of $20,000. He further stated that the Negroes of Tennessee would be asked to raise an additional $25,000 to be matched by the state and general education board of New York City for the purpose of erecting such additional equipment as a heating plant, athletic field, new gymnasium, teachers' home and swimming pool.

Among the contracts were the following: to J. B. Raegan, Nashville, was awarded the contract for the colloge women's dormitory at a cost of $128,840; to G. B. Howard Co., Nashville, was awarded the contract for the College hall at a cost of $91,925; to V. L. Nicholson, Knoxville, was awarded the contract for the library at the cost of $66,650. These buildings, when completed, will give the institution one of the best educational plants in the south all buildings will be fireproof and furnished with best and latest equipment. In the women's dormitor each room will be provided with hot and cold water.

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A. and M. Colleges.

Texas.

DALLAS, TEX.

Times

DEC 5 1926

NEGRO COLLEGE MAY BE AWARDED SHARE IN STATE OIL LAND

By Special Leased Wire

Austin, Tex., Dec. 4.—Belief that the Prairie View State Negro college is constitutionally entitled to one-third of the 1,000,000 acres of land granted to the University of Texas and branches in 1883, including the Big Lake oil fields, Saturday was expressed by J. T. Robison, state land commissioner.

Robison read from the constitution the phrase which says the 1,000,000 acres "is granted to the university and branches, including the college for the education of negro youths (Prairie View.)" Unless the legislature sees fit to divide the grant in a different manner, the negro institution is entitled to an equal third of the land with the university and A. & M. college, Robison said.

Education-1926
Colleges.

African University · All-Black Staff

Negro Profesors Will Teach Native Races a Better Civilization IN ONE LANGUAGE

English to be Only a "Subject"—Bush Schools Will be Ended on Gold Coast

January 1 next will be a red letter day in the history of the Gold Coast.

On that day the doors of a college set in an estate of four square miles on a hill overlooking the West African city of Accra will be thrown open to native students.

It will be the beginning of the realization of an ardent negro dream—a university where the black man will teach his own culture to his own people.

The name of Achimota—the hill where the college is being built—already echoes like a magic sound wherever educated Africans gather.

Achimota is to be the mainspring of a peaceful revolution, not just a university, but the keystone of a far-seeing government scheme of education which includes colleges, secondary schools, elementary schools and kindergartens throughout the length and breadth of the colony.

For Better Civilization

Everywhere they will be staffed by West African teachers engrossed in developing a new and higher civilization for their country.

The immediate and practical object of the new university is to produce teachers and leaders for this sublimation of African nationality.

Dr. A. G. Fraser, a Scotch professor who did 16 years' hard educational work in Ceylon, and thoroughly understands the yearnings of colored peoples, was appointed principal some time ago.

The assembling of the staff was placed in his hands, and he has secured the co-operation of Dr. J. E. K. Aggrey, a brilliant native professor, who has accepted the post of vice-principal.

A Native Chief

Dr. Aggrey belongs to a leading Gold Coast family of the Fanti tribe, and is himself a chief. He has had wide academic distinctions and a world renown as a negro educationist. For the moment he is the only native member of the staff.

Dr. Fraser, Dr. Aggrey and some 26 other professors and teachers are at pesent preparing for the opening of the college.

They are studying native languages and institutions, the lore and customs of the Gold Coast, its history and music, its people's aims and ideals. On their shoulders will fall the vital responsibility of standardizing the language and producing the first native text-books.

English "a Subject"

Their task, too, will be to express in educational form the West African's philosophy and outlook on life.

All the advantages of European training and civilization will be at hand, but the essential object is not to Europeanize the African, but to assist him to stand on his own feet in the higher realms of life.

To this end the English tongue will be "a subject" in the Achimota curriculum. The students will be taught in their own vernacular and not in English.

End of "Bush Schools"

Coincident with the establishment of the university, "bush schools" which have sprung up all over the Gold Coast with unfortunate results, are to be abolished.

Away in the bush, boys and young men who have secured a mere smattering of the English tongue and the "three R's" masquerade as teachers and start native schools.

Extracting high fees from ignorant natives, the unqualified "teachers" hand to their students a little "pidgin English" and often mischievous ideas of European life and customs.

By January 1 next, however, all teachers in the colony must be registered. "Bush schools" will be illegal, and those attempting to teach without proper qualifications will be gradually eliminated.

Africa.

WEST AFRICA HAS NATIVE COLLEGE

Real Day Has Dawned for Natives of Gold Coast Africa: Black Men to Teach

At last a real dawn of civilization has come for the black men of the Gold Coast district of West Africa, and perhaps, through this beginning, for all the black men of the once mysterious continent.

Information of an authentic source comes from Accra, West Africa, to the effect that a real big university is to open its doors for the education of the natives of West Africa, January 1, 1927. The institution is to be an elaborate affair located at Achimota and situated on a hill overlooking Accra. The university, which will carry all standard university courses, is near completion and embraces land consisting of four square miles.

As in the United States, natives, not only of the Gold Coast, but from all parts of the continent, will be drawn to its fountain of knowledge - where they will drink their fill and sally forth to mingle with the general native population, carrying the tidings of education and culture—causing their brothers everywhere to flock to these fountains of knowledge until the sons and daughters of Ethiopia shall receive the full, brimming measure of enlightenment and do their part in the rapid development of the civilization of their native land. Within a score of years, culture, education and good training will be in evidence everywhere—in industry, the thump and ring of pulsating machinery will be heard on every side—for truly the educational system now going into practice on the Gold Coast is the real dawn of African civilization in the big way, and will settle for all time as to whether the native black African sons, and daughters, are capable of highest intellectual development under proper training, opportunity and environment.

The Government of West Africa, it is reported, has devised a scheme of education calling for the establishment of colleges, universities, secondary, elementary schools, kindergartens—while a great deal of stress will be laid on industrial education.

There are many native Africans on the Gold Coast of West Africa who have been educated by missionaries who have taught in Africa, while a large number have been trained and educated in France, England and the United States All these schools will be manned by highly educated native Africans—at least this system will begin this work of education with all native teachers, with the idea of sticking to the practice of employing native teachers as far as is consistent.

If every white colony in Africa would follow the example set by the Government of the Gold Coast, West Africa, they would find that the educated Africans would be a greater asset to the general scheme of respective developments, begun by the white colonists, than natives in their seeming dormant state. Education helps to build up and not tear down—just as the education of all the people of any country has made such a country better, just so education for the Africans will make Africa better for all concerned.

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D. C.

REPRESENTATIVE LOWERY, DEMOCRAT, HAS HOWARD ITEMS CUT FROM BILL

By Louis R. Lautier

The Howard University items, totaling $368,000, were stricken from the Interior Department appropriation bill Wednesday afternoon, December 15, upon points of order made against each of them by Representative B. G. Lowery, Democrat, of Mississippi. Tribune

The three items stricken were for salaries, $150,000; general expenses, $68,000, and for the construction of an additional dormitory building for young women. 12-17-26

Mr. Lowery made the point of order that an appropriation to Howard University is not authorized by law. His points of order were sustained and the items were stricken from the Interior Department appropriations bill. Washington

Representative Louis C. Crampton, Republican, of Michigan, in charge of the Interior Department appropriation bill, appealed to Representative Lowery to withhold his point of order and not make it as to the paragraph providing for the construction of a new dormitory for girls. Mr. Lowery refused.

A bill authorizing appropriations to Howard University was passed by the House on July 1 last, the closing day of the first session, but it was impossible for the Senate to pass it before adjournment. This bill is still pending in the Senate.

While the House had under consideration the Interior Department appropriation bill last Saturday, two Southern Democratic members of Congress engaged in a debate on the question of Federal appropriations to Howard University. They were Representatives B. G. Lowery, of Mississippi who opposed it and Thomas L. Blanton, of Texas, who defended it.

The debate was precipitated in the general discussion of the bill when Representative Lowery attacked the items appropriating the sum of $368,000 to Howard University. He declared that such an amount was equivalent to about 5 per cent on an endowment of $7,000,000 and that no institution for white people in Mississippi had an endowment of one-tenth of that amount.

Mr. Lowery also said that the proposed Howard University appropriation was about one-third larger than the appropriation for the Bureau of Education and as large as the combined appropriation for the Bureau of Education and the Institution for Deaf in the District of Columbia.

The Mississippi congressman proposed that funds for the maintenance and operation of Howard University be raised by an appeal to American philanthropy.

"Regardless of politics," said Representative Blanton, "the Negro has found out that the southern man is his truest friend. They come to us for everything they really want; they do not go to their other brethren; they come to us because they know that we are their friends. We can not afford to turn them down nor to turn their university down. That is my position."

The Interior Department appropriation bill, making appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1926, was reported to the House by the committee on appropriations December 10. This bill carried items for Howard University totaling $368,000, an increase of $150,000 over the appropriation for the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1927.

HOWARD "GRADS" PRINCIPALS IN 29 SCHOOLS

1000 In Teaching Profession According To Dean D. O. W. Holmes

SCHOOL OF EDUCATION HAS 474 ENROLLED

380 Of These Are Women And Only 94 Are Men

WASH., D. C.—Dean D. O. W. Holmes, of the College of Education of Howard University, states that there are 474 students in the college preparing to teach in public secondary schools. Dean Holmes was at one time vice-principal of Douglass High School, Baltimore. He is the son of the late Rev. Jno. Holmes, pastor of Metropolitan M. E. Church.

Of the total number of students in the College of Education Dean Holmes says, 94 of them are men and 380 are women.

"Students in the College of Education," Dean Holmes said, "may be grouped in three classes with reference to their educational and professional ambitions. In the first group we have those preparing for positions in public or private high schools and academies and who, to that end, are preparing to specialize in any of the subpects usually offered in such schools. These subjects include English, history, languages, sciences, mathematics, fine and applied art, home economics and physical education.

"The second group is composed of those students who are preparing for elementary supervisory officers in the public school service or instructors in teacher-training institutions. In the third group are graduates of normal schools and colleges with or without teaching experience, who wish to earn a professional degree. The last group includes qualified persons who wish to take a special course in education either with or without professional aim."

Dean Holmes said an effort is made to keep in close touch with graduates of the College of Education. It is estimated that 1,000 Howard graduates are now in the teaching profession. On January 1 of this year 435 were registered with the dean's office. These graduates were distributed by positions as follows: President or principal, 29; assistant superintendent of schools, two; deans, six; heads of departments, six; instructors in colleges, 67; instructors in normal schools, 43; instructors in secondary schools, 249; instructors in elementary schools, 33.

The distribution by types of schools was as follows: College or University, 79; administrative work in public school systems, two; normal school, 45; public high schools, 231; private secondary schools, 43; elementary schools, 35.

Congratulations

The State Inter-racial Commission at its session Monday passed a resolution urging the State Legislature at its next meeting to repeal the jim crow law and to equalize the salaries of white and colored teachers in the county schools.

Afro-American

While members of the commission were astounded to hear that the average pay of colored teachers in rural Maryland is something like $560 a year. Without any hesitation they voted unanimously to appeal to the Legislature to pay equal salaries for equal work without regard to color. 12-11-26

The Maryland State Teachers' Association in session here last week, after a hot fight, adopted practically the same resolution.

Equal salaries have always been paid in Baltimore city elementary schools. Baltimore, Md.

On January 1, 1927, according to Superintendent Weglein, and a resolution of the School Board, pay of high and normal school teachers in Baltmore will be equalized.

Having put its own house in order, Baltimore could do nothing better than to lend whatever influence it may have to the underpaid teachers in rural Maryland.

But resolutions are not enough They will not be worth the paper they are written on unless the state Teachers' Association and the Interracial Commission provide the funds whereby an adequate lobby can be maintained at Annapolis during the sessions of the Legislature and every member of that body acquainted with the proposed bill.

Education - 1926

Colleges.

D.C.

NEW H. U. HEAD MAY BE ELECTED WEDNESDAY

Trustees In Session On University Campus To Take Action

BISHOP GREGG'S REFUSAL READ

Nominating Committee Saw Mordecai Johnson In New York

12 out of 14 Trustees voting elected Rev. Mordecai Johnson, of West Va. President of Howard University Wednesday Morning. The new President is enroute to Europe. He has already signified his acceptance if elected.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(Special)—A new president of the Howard University may be elected by the Board of Trustees in session here Wednesday.

The full meeting of the trustee board in the university board room of the Carnegie Library on the campus was called following a meeting of the nominating committee in New York Wednesday of last week.

The New York session was held in the office of Col. Theodore Roosevelt, 167 E. 74th street. What action was taken at this session could not be learned. Dr. Mordecai Johnson, a pastor of a Baptist church in Charleston, W. Va., was seen, however, to enter the office and it is believed he was summoned as one of the prominent candidates for the position to meet members of the trustee board there.

Dr. Johnson is a graduate of Morehouse, Rochester Theological Seminary, and a Master of Arts of Harvard University.

He was proposed as a compromised candidate at the session of the trustee board in which Bishop John A. Gregg was nominated for the presidency. He was determined upon, however, on the part of some of the trustees who claimed that he was temperamentally unsuited to be president of the university.

Emmett Scott

Backing the candidacy of Dr. Johnson it is said Dr. Emmett J. Scott, secretary-treasurer of the university, Judge James A. Cobb, prominent alumnus, former president, J. Stanley Durkee, and Dr. M. Dumas, a member of the trustee board.

This group of gentlemen, it is stated, originally favored Dr. J. E. Moorland, for the presidency.

At 10 A. M.

Trustees went into session promptly at 10 a. m., Wednesday. The general understanding is that unless a president can be selected at this session the university must be placed in charge of the executive committee with Dr. Emmett Scott, secretary-treasurer, as the acting head of the administration. A letter was read from Bishop Gregg, Declining the offer of the presidency.

Dr. Sterling N. Brown, a member of the Theological department, in a strong letter to every member of the trustee board, declared this week that in his judgement Doctor Charles Wesley, a professor of History in the university, was the outstanding candidate and as president could command the hearty support of the faculty and the alumni.

Faculty Sign Round Robin

A round-robin signed by the members of the faculty and presented any member of the faculty selected to the trustee board declared that by the trustees would be acceptable to them and would receive their hearty support. Among the signers were Kelly Miller, Dwight Holmes, and Dr. Wesley.

Gregg Here

Bishop John A. Gregg was in Washington, Monday, enroute from the Bishops' Council in Detroit to his work in South Africa. He issued the following statement:

"I told Colonel Theodore Roosevelt and General J. H. Sherburne, from the beginning that due to a promise made to the people of South Africa I would return there and assist them in the establishment of the A. M. E. Church, and that I could not accept the presidency of Howard.

"They conferred it upon me, nevertheless, but I am still bound by my prior promise."

NEW NAME FOR SCHOOL OF MISS BURROUGHS

Advanced Standards and New Buildings to be Provided

The board of trustees of the National Training School of which Miss Nannie H. Burroughs is president, at their last meeting held in June, authorized the changing of the name of the institution to the National Academy and Trades School for Girls. The step was taken to avoid the confusion that has existed between the name of this school and a governmental institution of a reform character having a similar name to the embarrassment of the school of Miss Burroughs.

The board was reduced to seven members, and it will remain a mixed body with both white and colored trustees.

Three-Year Program

The program as set forth in an official communication from the school contemplates a three-year program of construction. A new administration building, a gymnasium and several minor brick structures are needed. Arrangements have been made to finance these projects through contributions through the Evening Star, The Washington Loan and Trust Company or direct to Miss Burroughs at Lincoln Heights, Md.

The curriculum will be raised. The institution will do two years high school preparatory work, four years high school, two years normal and two years junior college. The plans for re-organizing are now under way and graduates from the best colleges and universities will be employed. The trades school is to be one of the best equipped in the country. In its trades school the instiution is going to specialize in training women in the fine arts of home making and household engineering.

HOWARD UNIV. LAW SCHOOL IS OPEN

The Howard University School of Law had its opening last Friday evening. Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, new president of the university, was the speaker. He was presented by Dean Fenton W. Booth. Dr. C. Sumner Wormley and Emmett J. Scott, secretary-treasurer of the university, also spoke.

Dr. Johnson spoke on the ideals of the legal profession. "To get justice done in the midst of all the complexities and intricacies of modern life—that is the calling of the lawyer," he declared.

"I do not know of any greater service a man can render to his country today," he said, "than to be a lawyer, called to the law, who realizes the human significance of what he is doing and who enjoys the very doing of his task because it is a great task."

He spoke of the time when professional men derived their dignity and satisfaction from the nature of the work they were doing. "Today," he said, "there is an increasing tendency among professional men of all classe to measure their success by the monetary reward they get from their work."

He admonished the students to discipline themselves in their student days "to love justice." He declared that "The Negro lawyer must put himself through a course of spiritual discipline of the most arduous kind. Later you are to practice in courts where your inferiority is assumed, where there will be an effort on the part of the court itself to accord you the respectful hearing and courtesy due a member of the bar and where sometimes there will be manifest on the face of the jury that it is unpleasant to them to be obliged to listen to your pleadings.

Education

Over $150,000 has been raised in cash toward the Howard Medical Endowment Fund. The General Education Board has consented to give a like sum. There are unpaid pledges to the amount of $130,000, leaving a balance of $70,000 to be pledged to complete the $300,000 necessary to be raised by the school to keep Howard in class "A" rating. The drive is to continue until the half million is raised.

HOWARD INCORPORATION BILL PASSES HOUSE

The House of Representatives passed a bill on Thursday that provides for the incorporation of Howard University as a definite corporation. The bill is designed to obviate the striking out of the Howard appropriation from the Department of the Interior appropriations each year. New York democrats supported the measure while the mapority of the democratic members opposed it.

SCIENTISTS STUDY PLANS OF HOWARD MEDICAL SCHOOL

Phelps-Stokes Fund To Aid In Building A Medical School In South Africa For Natives

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 3.—Dr. E. A. Loram, Phelps-Stokes fund representative in South Africa, and Mrs. Loram visited Howard university Thursday. The doctor is studying the problem of establishing a medical school for natives in South Africa, as a member of the government's native affairs commission. He conferred with officers of the Howard medical college and obtained information concerning the work of the institutions under guidance of Dr. Anson Phelps-Stokes, canon of the Cathedral of Washington.

Prof. E. L. DuBois of the University of Louvain, and Mme. D'Ardennes head of the natives' commission in Belgium, for the protection of interests of the people of the Congo, also visited the university Thursday, making an inspection of campus buildings and a special study of the medical college. They are drawing plans for establishment of a similar institution in the Belgian Congo.

Langston Law School Increased Enrollment

The John M. Langston School of Law of the Frelinghuysen University will begin its 1926 fall term Monday, October 5, at the university building, 1800 Vermont avenue northwest, according to a statement of Dean L. Melendez King, no changes in the faculty of the school has been made. He stated, however, that several reassignments of subjects have been made which are considered advantageous to the student body. Professor George A. Parker, the secretary, reports an increased enrollment over previous years. The nominal tuition, the intensive character of work required of the students and the personal attention given each student are assigned by Professor Parker as reasons why the John M. Langston School of Law is forging ahead. Of course, the fact that Mr. Chester H. Jarvis of the class of 1926 and Mr. Phillip Thomas of the class of 1923 passed the bar examination of the District of Columbia has helped. The members of the faculty are as follows:

L. Melendez King, Edmund Hill, Jr., Zeph P. Moore, George A. Parker, Edmund M. Chaplain, John F. Collins, James A. Davis, L. M. Hershaw, L. R. Mehlinger, Sylvester L. McLaurin, Augustus W. Gray.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY AWARDED GOLD MEDAL AT SESQUI EXHIBITS

(By the Associated Negro Press.)

Washington, D. C.—A letter has just been received by Emory B. Smith, alumni and field secretary of Howard University, from the jury of awards of the Sesquicentennial Exposition, notifying him that the international jury of awards of the Sesquicentennial Exposition has awarded Howard a gold medal for promoting the higher education of the Negro. The letter also stated that a diploma of award was being prepared and will be ready the early part of the coming year. This marks the culmination of an endeavor on the part of Howard University to cooperate to the fullest extent in the promotion of the Sesquicentennial Exposition.

LOWREY FIGHTS NEGRO UNIVERSITY'S U. S. AID

House Strikes Out $368,000 for Howard.

BY R. M. GATES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—On a point of order made by Representative B. B. Lowrey, of Mississippi, and successfully argued there today the committee of the interior department appropriation bill the provision authorizing the appropriation of $368,000 for Howard University, a negro institution maintained in the District of Columbia and for which the Congress for many years past has appropriated varying sums. The point of order was that there was no authority for the Congress to make the proposed appropriation.

For several years, or ever since he came to the house, Representative Lowrey has opposed government aid to Howard University, the basis of his opposition being that Congress did not make appropriations for institutions of a sectional character maintained for white or Indian students, and also because the negro race at present was not provided for university education. Discussing his opposition to the proposed appropriation Mr. Lowrey in part said:

Negro Needs Practical Aid.

"I do not believe that in the present condition of the negro race a university education is the best way of helping him. He is most in need of a practical and industrial education to make him a thrifty, self-sustaining citizen. In this I am not opposing the advancement of the race.

I think you will find me in exact agreement with Booker Washington, the greatest man of his race, and with Julius Rosenwald, that splendid Chicago philanthropist, who has given more money to negro education than any other one man has ever given. And who, in my opinion, has directed his gifts in the most sane and effective way. These two great friends of negro education have at least put great stress on the practical and the industrial.

"But even if we admit all that any one may claim as to the negroes' need of college and university education, does it follow that we should provide for this by appropriations of federal funds? For the hundreds of thousands of white young men and women of America, the highest institutions of learning are provided by the state and by philanthropists.

"The government gives elementary schools and industrial education to the Indians. But when members of that race want a real college education, they find it without a university provided especially for them from the federal treasury. There is really no more reason for using federal funds to maintain a university for negroes than for Indians or white people.

Race Well Cared For.

"There is neither practical nor fundamental reason for maintaining this institution by the appropriation of government funds. Without any congressional aid to Howard, the negro race are as well provided for in the matter of college education as either the Indian race or the white race. Throughout the north the colleges and universities generally are opened to all races alike, and there are besides some well equippd colleges for the negro race alone. In the south where the large majority of this race lives, they have colleges in every state maintained by both state government and philanthropy—which are as well equipped and sustained as the average college for white students. In fact, there are some southern states where the provision for the negro race is more adequate than the provision for the whites, when we consider the number of young people in each race who are prepared for college. There are reasons why this is true. First, the southern legislatures are providing well for the schooling of the negro at state expense. Second, every southern state has a large number of negro schools provided for by philanthropy—largely northern philanthropy. Of this latter class there are at least nine boarding schools in my own state. Five of these, and perhaps more, do a college grade of work and have buildings and equipment and support averaging well with the other boarding schools in the state. I am sure that the southern states generally from Virginia to Texas compare well with Mississippi, in this particular.

Let Philanthropy In.

"Booker Washington once said to a member of this house, that the good people of New England would give him anything he asked for his work at Tuskegee. So strong is the appeal of negro education to northern charity that it builds, equips and maintains an average of one boarding school to every congressional district in my state. And about an equal number in other southern states. And again I call attention to the fact that the five million dollar campaign for Tuskegee and Hampton went over with an ease that makes the average college endowment campaign look like a dime with a hole in it. And one issue of a Chicago paper was able to make announcement of eight million dollars given to negro education.

"Of course, as long as Congress appropriates the money of the taxpayers to maintain Howard, philanthropy will not assume the burden. Yet, I am thoroughly confident that when we withdraw, philanthropy will step in.

Let it be announced tomorrow that the United States government, after having built this institution up to its present large proportion, now withdraws from it and leave it to be supported by voluntary gifts, then emphasize if you will that it is the only school offering first rate advantages for doctors and nurses to serve the "colored population" if we can at all judge the future by the past, Howard would still be well provided for."

INCREASE IS ASKED FOR H. U. PROFESSORS

Washington, D. C.—Increase pay for Howard University instructors and professors was requested by Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, president of Howard University before the subcommittee on Interior Department appropriations here.

Increased government appropriations were asked so that instructors of the university would receive a minimum of $1,500 a year with other salaries ranging up to deans at $3,500.

University salary scale is so low, Dr. Johnson declared, that instructors are receiving smaller salaries than are provided by the recently adopted salary scale for public school teachers, in Washington.

Neither the income from endowment nor the present government appropriation are adequate to put this new pay scale into effect. In 1926 the total appropriation for Howard University by Congress amounted to $218,000. This year the university is asking for $368,000, including $150,000 for salaries, $58,000 for general expenses.

One eighty-eighth thousand, eight hundred fifty-six dollars is asked for Freedmen's hospital an increase of $22,460 over last year's appropriation.

Of this sum $113,000 will go for salaries, $75,000 for subscriptions, fuel, light, vegetable supplies and instruments including replacement of X-Ray apparatus and an ambulance. Twenty-five thousand dollars is asked for new laundry machinery.

Debate In Congress

Debate in Congress Saturday indicated that southern members will oppose the appropriation.

Representative Lowrey, of Mississippi, (Dem.) said he had the same objection to this appropriation to Howard as he had against the Mississippi mosquito.

"I do not like the way it gets its living."

The $368,000 proposed appropriation, he says, would be about five per cent on an endowment of $7,000,000 and there is no white institution in his state that has an endowment of one-tenth of this amount. He said he couldn't, therefore, vote for such an appropriation for a colored school.

The proposed appropriation for Howard, he said, also is larger than that for the United States Department of Education.

Another objection of Representative Lowrey was he opposed giving federal funds for a purpose which is the easiest to raise money by public subscription. He recalled that Tuskegee and Hampton raised $5,000,0000 endowment funds.

For Appropriation

Representative Blanton, of Texas, took the opposite view. He said that the southern man is a true friend of the Negro and he could not afford to turn them down or turn their university down.

"That is my position."

Howard College of Pharmacy Gets Class "A" Rating

Official notification has come to the effect that the Howard University College of Pharmacy has been elected a member of the American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy. It gives the college recognition before all of the State Boards of Pharmacy throughout the country, and work done at the Howard University College of Pharmacy will hereafter be credited in other recognized colleges.

The admission of the Howard University College of Pharmacy to membership in the American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy has been achieved after several years of earnest endeavor on the part of the University to bring the college up to the high standards required by the Association. This membership means much to the present students and graduates. Work performed at Howard will now be recognized and credited by other member colleges and graduates can now take Pharmacy state board examinations in all states that require college graduation as a prerequisite for registration to practice pharmacy, providing they can meet other state regulations, such as apprenticeship, practical experience, residence within the state, etc. These requirements vary in different states.

This recognition is another link in the program for a greater Howard, and it brings the College of Pharmacy up to the Class "A" standing of the Colleges of Medicine and Dentistry of the School of Medicine, and the College Departments of the University.

Education-1926

Colleges.

D.C.

Hare Objects to Bill For Negro University

WASHINGTON. — Congressman Butler B. Hare proved today that he is not only a good lawyer but demonstrated that he is an excellent parliamentarian, because when the house of representatives had under consideration the appropriation bill for the department of interior and reached trat section providing $218,000 for Howard University he made the point of order that such an appropriation had never been authorized by law, and after considerable protest by members of the committee, the chairman held that the point of order would be sustained. Howard University is an institution maintained for colored people in the District of Columbia, and this was an appropriation providing for the payment of salaries of the officers, teachers, professors and other employees of the university as well as for supplies and equipment for the buildings.

The chairman of the committee urged that it had been customary to make this appropriation for more than forty years. Mr. Hare replied that he did not care to argue what the custom was or had been but the point he was making was to the effect that it was not in accordance with established law and should, therefore, be eliminated.

SOUTHERNERS CONTINUE TO BLOCK FUND

The annual congressional pastime of striking appropriations for Howard University from the Interior Department appropriations bill in the House was performed Monday afternoon when Representative Butler B. Hare, Democrat, of South Carolina, made points of order against each of the items for that institution. These items, it is believed, will be restored in the Senate.

Representative Hare succeeded James F. Byrnes as the representative of the second district of South Carolina in the House. While he was in the House, Byrnes was usually the maker of this order.

Representative Hare made no remarks relative to the items appropriating funds for Howard University, but insisted upon the point of order against each item that it was not authorized by law.

Representative Louis C. Crampton, Republican, of Michigan, in charge of the Interior Department appropriations bill, admitted that the points of order were valid. He asked Mr. Hare, however, not to insist upon his points of order.

Hill Favors Appropriation

During the discussion, in response to Representative John Philip Hill, Republican, of Maryland, Representative Crampton stated that he had introduced in this Congress his bill authorizing annual Federal appropriations for Howard University. Mr. Hill expressed the hope that the measure of Mr. Campton authorizing the appropriation will pass.

In his remarks Representative Hill said that "the appropriation for Howard University stands on a different basis from other appropriations connected with the Federal encouragement of education. Federal assistance has been rendered Howard University for 40 or 50 years. The appropriation might well be contained in the District of Columbia appropriation bill. While I am against Federal Government taking over control of education in the States from State authorities, I do favor in every possible way the encouragement of education by the Federal Government in its own proper sphere."

HOWARD U. SEEKS TO KEEP APPROPRIATIONS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A hearing on the bill to amend the charter of Howard university was held Wednesday, Jan. 27, by the committee on education of the House of Representatives, of which Honorable Daniel A. Reed, of New York, is chairman.

For several years in the House of Representatives the point of order has been raised against appropriations for Howard university as carried in the Interior Department supply bill on the grounds that they were not authorized in substantive law. In order to do away with this practice each year, Representative Louis C. Cramton, who handles the Interior Department bill, introduced the Howard university bill, which has the hearty support of the administration and, it is believed, a big majority in both houses of Congress.

COMMITTEE APPROVES BILL TO FEDERALIZE HOWARD UNIVERSITY

House Likely To Pass Measure Making University Government School

REPORT JUSTIFIES CONGRESSIONAL ACTION

Same Right To Provide For Negro As For Indian, It Declares

Washington, D. C., Feb. N The House Committee on Education on last Friday favorably reported the bill to amend the act incorporating Howard University by authorizing Federal appropriations to aid in the construction, development, improvement, and maintenance of the University.

Beginning March 3, 1879, the Federal Government has annually contributed to the construction, maintenance, and development of Howard University.

Since the establishment of the budget system, and consolidation of all jurisdiction over appropriations in one committee of the House, items recommended by the budget and approved by the Committee on Appropriations have frequently been stricken out in the House on the point of order that such appropriations are not authorized by existing law.

The purpose of the bill, which was introduced by Representative Daniel A. Reed, Republican, of New York, is to authorize such appropriations for Howard University.

Justification

Justification for the authorization of annual Federal appropriations to Howard University is based upon an obligation, which the Committee on Education declares the Government owes to the Negro. The report recommending passage of the bill states as follows:

The Indian

"Apart from the precedent established by 45 years of congressoinal action, the committee feels that Federal aid to Howard University is fully justified by the national importance of the Negro problem. For many years past it has been felt that the American people owed an obligation to the Indian, whom they dispossessed of his land, and annual appropriations of sizable amounts have been passed by Congress in fulfillment of this obligation.

The Negro

"The obligation in favor of the Negro race would seem to be even stronger than in the case of the Indian. The Negro was not robbed of his land as was the Indian, but he was seized by force and brought unwillingly to a strange country, where for generations he was the slave of the white man, and where, as a race, he has since been compelled to eke out a meager and precarious existence.

Land Grant Colleges

"Moreover, financial aid has been and still is extended by the Federal Government to the so-called land-grant colleges of the various States. While it is true that Negroes may be admitted to these colleges, the conditions of admission are very much restricted, and generally it may be said that these colleges are not at all available to the Negro, except for agricultural and industrial education.

Medical School

"This is particularly so in the professional medical schools, so that the only class A school in America for training colored doctors, dentists and pharmacists is Howard University, it being the only place where complete clinical work can be secured by the colored student.

Freedmen's Hospital

"There is furthermore a strong practical reason why a school like Howard University should be maintained in the District of Columbia. The Freedman's Hospital was authorized by Congress in 1904, and was built upon land owned by Howard University. The university generously leased the land to the Federal Government for 99 years, at $1 a year, with a privilege of renewal for a like period.

"The existence of this hospital so near to the medical school of Howard University affords the students of the university an opportunity which exists nowhere else in this country to acquire the clinical instruction which is necessary to complete each student's medical course. On the other hand, this opportunity exists for white students in every State of the Union.

Physician

"In addition to the great importance to the country of having an institution capable of developing trained leaders for the colored race in all walks of life, the urgent necessity of making possible a supply of properly trained physicians of that race for the protection of the health of all our people, white as well as black, must be plain to every fair-minded American citizen."

Bureau of Education

By the terms of the bill authorizing annual Federal appropriations, Howard University would be open to inspection by the Bureau of Education and would be inspected by this bureau at least once each year. The Bureau of Education would be required to make an annual report to Congress, making a full exhibit of the affairs of the university.

An appropriation of $218,000 for Howard University was stricken from the Interior Department appropriations bill this year on the point of order that the appropriation was not authorized by law. It will probably be reinserted by the Senate.

HOWARD TO GET MONEY THIS YEAR

WASHINGTON, D. C., Mar. 18.—The Senate Committee on Appropriations approved an amendment to the Interior Department appropriation bill, appropriating a total of $218,000 for Howard University. Senator Reed Smoot, Republican, of Utah, chairman of the subcommittee, which reported the Interior Department appropriations bill to the Senate last Saturday, was authorized to offer the amendment on the floor of the Senate.

The amendment provides for $125,000 for maintenance, $28,000 for the department of manual arts; $9,000 for the medical school; $5,000 for the science department; $30,000 for improvement of grounds and repair of buildings, and $18,000 for fuel and light.

The Interior Department appropriations bill as reported to the

Senate carries a total of $166,390 for Freedmen's Hospital. The sum of $113,496 of this amount is for officers and employees and compensation for all other professional and other services that may be required.

NEGRO FOR PRESIDENCY OF HOWARD

Kelly Miller, J. E. Moorland And John Hope Being Considered For Head Of The University

WASHINGTON, D. C., May '—Possibility of selection of a colored American as president of Howard University to succees Dr. J. Stanley Durkee whose resignation is effective June 1 enlivened interest in a meeting Monday of a committee of the trustee board at the office of Theodore Roosevelt in New York, for the purpose of nominations to be ratified later by the full board at its regular sessions.

Three Negroes On Committee

Five whites and three colored persons constitute the committee. The white members it is understood are willing to name a colored university head, if the Negro members so desire.

In this connection Dean Kelly Miller, who has been at the institution since the days of its early growth, will be considered. John Hope, president of Morehouse, College, Atlanta, and J. E. Moorland, it said would be present for the committee's consideration.

Negro Once At Head

The University while not chartered as a colored Institution, has developed into the leading colored university in the world. John M. Langston, in the capacity of acting president is the only colored man who has presided over its faculty since 1862. Selection of a colored adminstrator in Negro educational circles is generally regarded as inspirational.

The committee for selection is composed of Col. Theodore Roosevelt chairman; Dr. Charles R. Brown, of Yale University; Dr. Albert Bushwell Hart, of Howard; Dr. Ulysses G. B. Pierce, Dr. Michael O. Dumas, Dr. Sara W. Brown, Dr. John R. Hawkins and Gen. John Sherburne of Boston.

AID PROPOSED FOR HOWARD UNIVERSITY

Continuance of Congressional Appropriations Is Sought.

Under the terms of a measure recommended for enactment into law by Congress it is proposed to continue governmental aid for Howard University by amending the charter of the university so as to provide specifically that Federal appropriations be authorized to help in the construction, development, improvement and maintenance of the institution.

The university, which is situated in Washington, D. C., was incorporated by Congress in 1867 and is named for General O. O. Howard, one of its founders and early Presidents. Although it is non-sectarian and open to both sexes and all races, it is chiefly known for its work in the higher education of the colored people.

The first Federal appropriation for its aid was granted in 1879. From that time the Federal Government has annually contributed to the construction, maintenance and development of the institution, $221,000 being the largest amount granted for maintenance in any one year. Since the establishment of the budget system, however, and the consolidation of all jurisdiction over appropriations in one committee of the House of Representatives, items recommended by the Budget Bureau as well as by the Committee on Appropriations have frequently been stricken out on the ground that they were not authorized by existing law. The measure now proposed would legalize all such expenditures and assure the continuance of the Federal aid heretofore granted, so far as Congress would annually authorize it.

The university has an attendance of about 2,000 students, who are required to pay tuition and provide for their own living expenses. It has been thoroughly investigated by the college rating board of the Maryland and Middle States district and rated in Class A. Thirty-eight States and thirteen countries are represented in its attendance.

Apart from the precedent established by forty-five years of Congressional action, it is felt that Federal aid to Howard University is fully justified by the national importance of the negro problem. It is pointed out that for many years past the obligation of the American people to the Indian has been recognized, and annually sizable appropriations have been made by Congress to compensate the dispossessed original owners of the land. The obligation in favor of the negro race would seem to be even stronger than in the case of the Indian, it is declared. The negro was not robbed of his land as was the Indian, but he was seized by force and brought unwillingly to a strange country, where for generations he was the slave of the white man, and where he has since been compelled to eke out a more or less precarious existence.

A further reason why the Government should contribute to Howard University is seen in the fact that financial aid has been and is still extended to the land-grant colleges of the various States. Although negroes may be admitted to these colleges, the conditions of admission are declared to be very much restricted, so that generally speaking they are not at all available to the negro except for agricultural and industrial education. This is stated to be particularly so in the professional medical schools, so that the only Class A school in America for training colored doctors, dentists and pharmacists is Howard University, it being the only place where complete clinical work can be obtained by a colored student.

In addition, practical considerations are urged for the maintenance of a school like Howard University in the District of Columbia. The Freedmen's Hospital was authorized by Congress in 1904 and was built upon land owned by the university. The latter leased the land to the Federal Government for ninety-nine years, at $1 a year, with a privilege of renewal for a like period. The existence of this hospital so near to the medical school of Howard University affords the students an opportunity which is said to exist nowhere else in this country to acquire the clinical instruction which is necessary to complete each student's medical course. On the other hand, it is pointed out, this opportunity exists for white students in every State of the Union.

AMENDMENT TO HOWARD BILL PASSES HOUSE

Opposers Hint Scandal in Administration

Washington, D. C., May 7.—The house last week agreed 68 to 22, to the senate amendment to the interior department appropriation bill appropriating $218,000 for Howard university.

When the interior department appropriations bill was under consideration by the house the Howard university items were stricken out on point of order by Representative Butler B. Hare, Democrat of South Carolina. They were restored in the senate and agreed to by house conferees.

Representatives Louis C. Crampton, Republican, of Michigan, and Thomas L. Blanton, Democrat, of Texas, favored, while Representatives B. G. Lowery, Democrat, of Maryland, and Butler B. Hare opposed the motion. The discussion stressed the charges made by the Howard Welfare league, Arthur W. Mitchell, 1232 U St. N. W., president, in the fight to oust Dr. J. Stanley Durkee as president.

Representative Lowery contended that there is neither need nor excuse for federal appropriations to Howard university. He quoted from the Howard Welfare league's charge that Howard university is in the hands of a self-perpetuating board of trustees, not responsible to the government or anybody else.

Representative Hare said he had "evidence to show that the trustees a few years ago suspected irregularities in the expenditure of funds and that after an investigation four persons, classed as professors, were discharged at a saving of $8,000 per annum." He had reference to the survey of Dr. J. L. Leonard of Columbia university and the dismissals of Profs. Alain LeRoy Locke, Alonzo H. Brown, Metz T. P. Lochard, and Orlando C. Thornton, who were later voted a year's pay by the trustee board.

With reference to Emory B. Smith, alumni and field secretary, Mr. Hare said that he understood "that the president of the university appointed a secretary two years ago at a salary of $10,000, whose sole duty, apparently, was to prepare and publish propaganda to promote the selfish and ambitious aims of the president."

Mr. Hare claimed further that he had evidence to show "that there is now pending in one of the courts of the District of Columbia a case in which the secretary-treasurer of Howard university, Emmet J. Scott, and two of its trustees are charged with illegal methods in the conduct of the business of another corporation in which they were officers." This is the Allied Finance corporation.

AN UNWISE BILL.

Representative Royal H. Weller of the Twenty-first district of New York has introduced into the present Congress a bill to amend the act to incorporate Howard University, by changing the method of electing the trustees. The amendment provides that the government of the university shall be vested in a board of trustees, not less than eighteen in number, to be appointed and elected as follows: One-third appointed by the Commissioner of Education, one-third elected by mail ballot of the alumni of the university under alumni auspices, and these two-thirds thus appointed and elected shall at their first meeting elect one-third additional trustees to complete the required number.

In our opinion this bill would be unwise legislation, and its passage would in no way work for the improvement of the government of the university. It is clearly in the interest of those members of the alumni of the institution whose intemperate criticism and indiscriminate charges have done much to aid in the unsatisfactory conditions that at one time threatened the well-being of the university.

Under present conditions the alumni have representation on the board of trustees, and the members of that body can be trusted to select its new members with an eye single to the best interests of the university.

Florida.

Education-1926
Colleges.

Bethune-Cookman,
New College

DAYTONA, FLA.—Trustees of Daytona-Cookman Collegiate Institute in annual session recently changed the name to Bethune-Cookman College in honor of the president and founder, Mrs. Mary McLeod-Bethune.

MEHARRY'S DISTRESS CALL

Shall Meharry go into Class B, or entirely out of existence? The answer, my friends, is in your pockets and in the pockets of Meharry's friends. The men and women of the institution know full well the needs of the institution, but you do not and will not unless we tell you. Cash and only cash is the thing to save Meharry now.

The usefulness of this school is already demonstrated to all thinking men and women, so I will ask that you use a little of your money to assist us in this $100,000 drive. We must raise it by October 27 of this year. The State of Florida and the State of Illinois are doing big things. Texas, Missouri, Tennessee and according to a number of graduates in some other states we are doing as well as could be expected, but Georgia must do better for the number of Georgia graduates is large. Atlanta has recently gone to work in earnest, and it looks like that she is going to rival Chicago in the work of the auxiliary, but this is the same old story told in new words, the women must get behind Meharry and do the auxiliary work, while the men will do the main giving for the members of the school. The women must get the public to give by their many ways of giving entertainments and by their moral influence over the churches, societies, clubs, etc. In Nashville, and in several other places, we have a well organized auxiliary. The women's clubs are pledging from ten to twenty dollars each and it will make a neat sum when you think of the many women's clubs in all of our large cities. We are using the press when we can get wise men like our own Ben Davis to take this project on his brain. The women of Meharry and their friends are really working in Atlanta, I hear it on every corner of the streets; they are going to put it over. Men, help them!

DR. J. H. HOLMAN,
Endowment Solicitor.

Presbyterian Independent
Atlanta, Ga.
3-4-26

NEW YORK TIMES

NOV 8 1926

FINDS SOUTH AIDING IN NEGRO EDUCATION

Woman Founder of College for Her Race Says Problem Is Being Worked Out.

STARTED HER SCHOOL ON $5

Mrs. Bethune, the "Booker Washington" of Her Sex, a Visitor Here —Heads $1,000,000 Institution.

A young negro woman who had saved $1.50 parted from her sixteen brothers and sisters in South Carolina twenty-two years ago and founded a college in a rented shack at Datona Beach, Fla.

The campus and buildings are now worth nearly $1,000,000 and the founder, Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, the "Booker T. Washington" of her sex, supplement have made people in California and Florida neighbors of Mrs. HALL.

Education - 1926

General.

Colleges.

College Presidents Meet in Atlanta

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Atlanta, Ga., Jan. 27.—Presidents of Negro accredited high schools throughout the state attended a conference held Friday at Booker T. Washington High School, under direction of Dr. J. S. Stewart, of the University of Georgia.

Willis A. Sutton, superintendent of the Atlanta public schools, and Dr. J. E. Pound were principal speakers. Mr. Sutton spoke on the cooperative spirit being shown between the races in Atlanta. Dr. Pound talked on "Needs of Certifying Teachers for States Certificates." Others who addressed the conference were: W. B. Hill, state supervisor of rural schools; J. H. Morris, president of Morris Brown university: S. F. Harris, of Athens; Professor C. L. Harper of Atlanta; Jackson Davis, of Richmond, Va.; L. M. Favrot, of New Orleans, and others.

The conference was marked by enthusiasm by those in charge and plans were made to hold another meeting next year. A committee on preparation was appointed. Dr A. W. Adams was elected chairman and J. W. Holly secretary.

NEW YORK
HERALD

OCT 20 1926

Growth of Negro Colleges

Enrollment More Than Doubled in the Last Five Years

To the New York Herald Tribune:

Your editorial, "Good Report of Negroes," in your issue of October 11, is an able and welcome comment on post-war progress among our 12,000,000 colored citizens. A significant feature of this progress is that to the measuring stick of experience in institutions of the Tuskegee type is now being added the growth of the colleges and universities for Negroes.

In the last five years the enrollment of these college students has more than quadrupled. Many of the young men and women are prospective teachers who realize that a college degree is becoming essential to advancement in that profession, but others are preparing themselves for highly specialized service to the growing colonies of their race in the industrial centers both North and South. This rapid urbanization of the Negro reflects his functional migration from farming into industry and is creating new opportunities for the ambitious youth in the fields of medicine, law, the ministry and social service. The basis of these professions is, of course, a thorough collegiate preparation.

Although America at large has been notably generous in response to the post-war campaigns of white institutions for increased plant and endowment, the needs of the Negro colleges have been largely overlooked. The results are that many an individual colored boy or girl knocks in vain for his opportunity (300 had to be turned away at Fisk University this fall), and Negro health, which is an essential part of our national health, and better citizenship, which is an essential part of our national welfare, are handicapped by lack of adequate and properly trained leadership. As these facts come to be more generally recognized, support for adequate development in our Negro colleges will certainly be forthcoming.

WILLIAM H. BALDWIN,
Trustee Fisk University.

New York, Oct. 15, 1926.

LINCOLN U. ADMITTED BY LEADING NEGRO SCHOOLS

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Nov. 2.—Lincoln University has been admitted as a class "A" college by the Educational Department of North Carolina, which State has quite a rigid requirement for educational institutions.

Word has just been received here that the college department of Lincoln has ben admitted to membership in the Association of Colleges for Negro Youth which includes such institutions of learning as: Lincoln University, Pennsylvania; Wilberforce University, Ohio; Howard University, District of Columbia; Union University; Virginia; Shaw University; North Carolina; Johnson C. Smith University (Biddle) N. C.; Knoxville College, Tennessee; Fisk University, Tennesee; Morehouse College, Georgia; Atlanta University, Georgia; Bishop College, Texas; Talladega College, Alabama. This association embraces all the leading institutions of higher learning among Negroes in this country. This is evidence of Lincoln University's progress toward becoming a first class institution of higher learning. It now has the endorsement of the above named organizations as well as that of the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools.

Education — 1926

Colleges.

Georgia.

GRIFFIN, GA., News

JAN 13 1926

CONFERENCE FOR COLORED COLLEGES IN ATLANTA JAN. 22

ATHENS, Jan. 12.—A conference of executives of colored colleges has been called to meet at the Booker T. Washington high school in Atlanta January 22, it is announced by Dr. J. S. Stewart, of the University of Georgia, following a conference among Dr. Stewart, E. A. Pound, and Walter A. Hill of the state department of education.

The conference is called to work out the proper correlation of colored schools, to perfect certification plans, and to discuss other educational problems of concern to both races at this time, it is said. There are 11 accredited negro high schools in Georgia, and about a dozen negro colleges, all of which will be represented at the Atlanta meeting.

Atlanta University Out-debates Howard

Washington, D. C.—Howard University's debating team unholding the affirmative of the discussion, "Resolved, That the Teaching of Evolution be Restricted to Institutions of Higher Learning," was defeated by the team representing Atlanta University, Atlanta, Georgia, Monday night, May 10th, in Andrew Rankin Memorial Chapel.

N. Alphonse Owens and M. Lawrence Plant represented Howard in the debate and William S. Sims and John E. Oaks, appeared for Atlanta University. The judges were: Dr. Georgiana Simpson, of the Dunbar High School; Mr. G. David Houston, Principal of Armstrong Technical High School; and the Rev. R. W. Brooks, of Lincoln Congregational Church, Washington.

Newyork News

5-22-26

Newyork N.Y.

THE ATLANTA UNIVERSITY DRIVE.

The Alumni Association of Atlanta University, under the leadership of Dean John P. Whittaker, opened a $100,000 drive in Ware Chapel last Sunday for the purpose of adding $100,000 to the endowment of the college. The school has only $250,000 endowment, about $500.00 per student. The school should have at least two million and a half dollar endowment, and the Alumni Association is making an effort to raise $100,000 of that amount.

Independent

3-25-26

Atlanta, Ga.

Mr. Whittaker's appeal was strong and convincing and it ought to have reached the hearts of all who heard him. The Dean was in earnest. He seemed to have lost himself in the need of the institution, and if the graduates and under-graduatees mean what they say when they speak of the University, and its contribution to their individual making, the goal should be easily reached. The graduates and under-graduates should realize that their pride in the school is measured by their contribution for its support. All said on the highways is camouflouge, and they think no more of the Institution than they are willing to sacrifice, that it may live to disseminate the principles and virtues founded by its Presidents, teachers and friends.

Let us rally to the support of the Institution. All it takes to put the proposition over is personal contact, and elbow-touch with each individual. The Alumni Association should organize to raise the Two million and a half dollar endowment, by getting in touch with every student and former student of the University. Then make a personal appeal to each individual for a contribution to the school, that discovered all that was in them worth while.

The Institution has needs, and there is no room for the old time policy of A. U. where the Alumni Association would rather the school do without, than to appeal to undergraduates and friends of the University to come to its assistance. What the school needs is money and friends, and the policy of the Alumni Association should be an open door. One of the duties of the Alumni Association should be to make the undergraduates feel an interest in the University, and that it is a part of their duty in common with the graduates to share a part of the responsibility in supporting the school. As a rule, undergraduates are abler to help, and will contribute more, and make more friends than the graduates, for the reason they are not handicapped with a halo of exclusiveness that repels assistance, intead of inviting it.

Let the organization be broad and wide enough in spirit and scope to make all the students whether graduates, or undergraduates unite in one strong effort to build the University upon a safe foundation financially. The movement deserves to succeed, and it will succeed if Dean Whittaker is to direct the campaign, for he is big enough and interested enough to build an organization to touch every student, or former student personally Put on a campaign five years long to raise $2,500,000. Organize and stay on the job and results will come. With thousands of ex-students and their children the University should not perish.

Morehouse College Men At Work in the World

Dr. Modecal Johnson, pastor of the First Baptist Church, Charleston, W. Va., will preach the baccalaureate sermon for the A. & T. College of Greensboro, N. C., on May 30.

Independent

5-21-26

Atlanta, Ga.

From May 19-22, the United States Department of Interior held under the Bureau of Education the Sixth Conference on Education in Negro Land-Grant College. Three Morehouse College men had places on the program: President John W. Davis, of West Virginia Collegiate Institute; Professor B. F. Hubert, director of Agricultural Department, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama; and Professor F. M. Staley, Department of Agriculture, A. & T. College of North Carolina.

The first and second prizes for the best musical composition offered by OPPORTUNITY were won by Mr. Edmond T. Jenkins, now a student in Paris, France. Mr. Andrew J. Taylor, a Macon, Ga., boy, has just been awarded a $6,000 scholarship, won by singing before some musical critics in New York.

All of the above named men are graduates of Morehouse College who offer some idea of the quality of the instruction and the character of the men who complete her courses of study.

The worth of an institution is measure largely by the services it renders society through its alumni. By this standard, Morehouse is easily one of the foremost colleges for Negro youth in the country. It is now becoming impossible for the college to supply the demands made upon it for men to fill responsible positions.

Commencement season at Morehouse is from Sunday, May 30, to Wednesday, June 2. The Alumni Association will meet in Sale Hall Tuesday, June 1. It is hoped that every Morehouse man will be represented either in person or by letter.

ATLANTA, GA. JOURN.

OCT 4 - 1926

The Merit of Paine College

WHEN inquirers from afar ask what the South has done for the education of the Negro, we of Georgia can point with peculiar gratification to Paine college. Established nearly half a century ago by Southern Methodists as a part of their great humanitarian endeavors, the institution has grown in usefulness to the commonwealth and the country, as well as to the people whom it is intended primarily to help. Of the thousands of colored youths who have been trained under its wise and generous policies, not one, so far as the records show, has failed to reflect credit upon the school. The reasons are not far to seek. A Christian spirit has imbued Paine college from the beginning, and its affairs have been in the hands of men of the sturdiest common sense, as well as the highest consecration—Southern men who have understood the Negro and, therefore, have been the better able to give him real friendship instead of fine and fruitless words.

Such a cause merits the good will of Georgians at all times, and particularly now, when a fund is being raised to provide the institution with a library as a memorial to Dr. George Williams Walker. This undertaking is in the charge of a committee of one hundred leading Georgians, of whom Mr. J. L. McCord is chairman. It should commend itself to the public's kindliest consideration.

ATLANTA, GA., Constitution

11-20-26

PAINE COLLEGE.

Citizens generally, regardless of denominational affiliations, ought to support earnestly the campaign to raise a fund for the erection of a library as a memorial to Dr George Williams Walker at Paine college. This college stands out as one of the great negro institutions of learning in this country, and has made a record in building Christian citizenship among the negro race that is perhaps second to none. It is supported by the southern Methodist leaders of both races It is looked upon therefore as a southern Methodist enterprise. It furnishes the point of contact for the consideration of inter-racial problems.

For 44 years Paine college, located in the heart of the south, has carried on the great work of fostering a correct understanding and a proper relationship between the races. It has stressed particularly Christian education, inculcating as far as practicable in the... the necessity for honest, honorable, dependable dealings—in whatever line of work employed—and the force of character and of moral living. No graduate of the institution has ever been convicted of crime. This is a most commendable record.

J. L. McCord, of Atlanta, is chairman of the committee of 100 citizens to raise the required fund. The cause is one of marked appeal.

into the association. This means much to this rapidly growing institution of learning for our youth.

The students conducted their first exclusive program of the season in Crogman chapel last Friday night. Robert Johnson, a member of the senior class sponsored this meeting for the benefit of the athletic association. The program consisted of vocal and string quartets, vocal and instrumental solos and reading of both classical and humorous works. The outstanding features of the program were the singing of the Sterling quartet under the personal direction of Robert Johnson and the readings of Rev. G. W. McCorkle, a member of the Gammon Theological seminary.

The student body of Clark university greeted the victorious football players of the school on their return from foreign gridirons.

Every member of the freshman class is still sending up prayers of thankfulness and praising President Davage for delaying "Misery Week" on the campus for one week on account of the National Achievement Week activities being carried on by all of our people all over the country. During the week the campus will be visited by many distinguished speakers and visitors from many parts of the country and as the president did not wish the fighters to get in the path of the visitors the "Misery Week" was set up a week

ATLANTA, GA., Constitution

FEB 6 1927

VALUE OF EMORY SUBJECT OF TALK BEFORE CITY CLUB

"The Value of Emory University to Atlanta" was the subject of an address by Judge Thomas H. Jefferies, ordinary of Fulton county, at a luncheon of the City club Thursday at the Piedmont hotel. Judge Jefferies is one of the campaign speakers in the $10,000,000 greater Emory expansion campaign.

Walter McElreath made a brief talk urging members of the club to attend hearings of city council to protect passage of the negro barber bill.

Joel Hunter, president, presided.

Announcement was made that Dr. W. W. Jenks would speak at next Thursday's meeting on "Interest of the United States in the Pacific."

ATLANTA, GA., Constitution

SEP - 1926

ELEVEN GEORGIANS NAMED TO POSTS ON TRUSTEE BODIES

Appointment of eleven Georgians to posts as member of boards of trustees of Georgia educational institutions and other public posts were announced by Governor Clifford Walker.

Walter B. Shaw, La Fayette, and L. M. Brand, Lawrenceville, were named as trustees of the State Noraml school, Athens.

Robert L. Cox, of Monroe, was named as Georgia member of the American commission on uniform laws.

[illegible] Robinson, Covington, was [illegible] a member of the state [illegible] ical examiners.

[illegible] Samuel Rutherford and H. S. Willingham were named as trustees of the State A. & M. College for Negroes.

A. S. Hardy, Gainesville, and G. B. Walker, Alpharetta, were appointed trustees of the North Georgia Agricultural college at Dahlonega.

Harris M. King was appointed inspector of naval stores at Savannah, and A. Pratt Adams, of Savannah, was named as a trustee of the Industrial College for Colored.

CLARK U. JOINS COLLEGIATE BODY

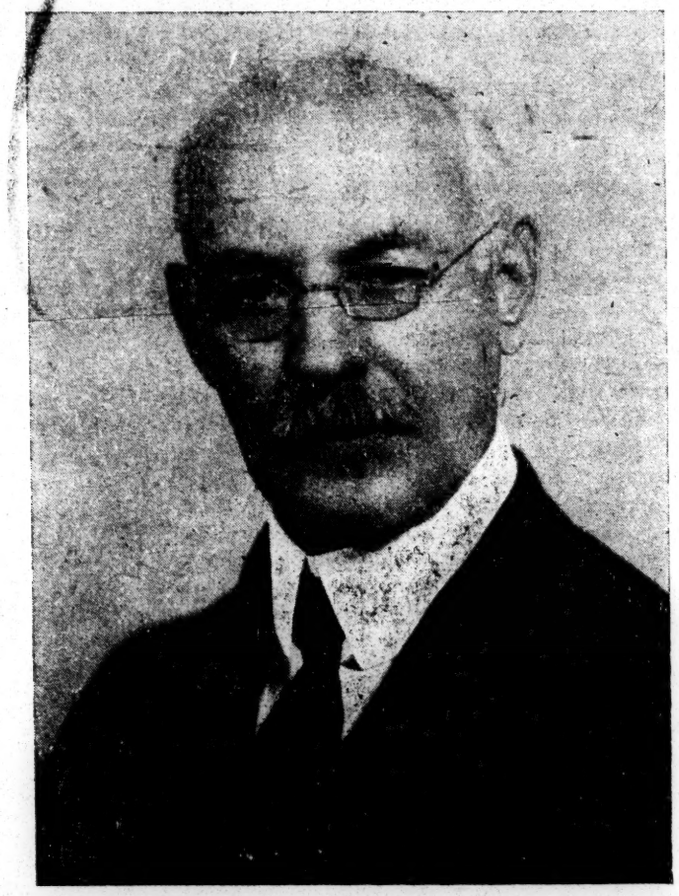
Elected to Membership in Association of Colleges

Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 19.—At the recent meeting of the Association of colleges for the education of our youth held at Johnson C. Smith college at Charlotte, N. C., Dean J. P. Brawley was informed that Clark university was maintaining standards high enough to become a member of the association. After the investigation committee composed of the leading professors and instructors in the South had visited the campus of Clark university and observed carefully the class room work and other phrases of the school's life, they reported themselves as quite ready to admit Clark

Education-1926
Colleges.

Louisiana.

New Orleans College Head



PRESIDENT O. E. KRIEGE of New Orleans College, was head of one of the leading colleges of Missouri for 25 years. He came South and to New Orleans College in the fall of 1925, and was prominent in church and educational work in the North. Dean E. B. Hayes' educational work has been very effective since being here. He came to us from Geo. R. Smith College, Sedalia, Mo.

President Kriege says he and Dean Hayes have worked together very effectively and harmoniously and predicts a bright future for the school. The past year's enrollment, and the first of his administration, was the largest in the history of the school. The president is an athletic enthusiast and predicts a great record for his boys this coming session.

New Orleans College occupies one of the most picturesque and choice sites in the city, has a spacious campus, which adds to the actractiveness.

New Orleans University has been accepted as a member of the Association of Colleges for Negro Youth. The type of students enrolled at New Orleans University, its faculty, the library and laboratory equipment and the high class of work done in the class rooms have favorably impressed the association.

Education-1926

Colleges.

Massachusetts,

66 STUDENTS AT NEW ENGLAND COLLEGES

35 At Harvard; 12 At Dartmouth, 12 Amherst, 7 At Williams

Afro-American

21 WASHINGTON LADS ARE ON THE LIST

10-30-26

Robert Ford And Clarence Chambers Are From Baltimore Md.

BOSTON, MASS.—The combined reception of Gamma, Eta and Graduate Chapters of the Omega Psi Phi Fraternity which includes college men of Metropolitan Boston and vicinity gives first hand information concerning the students of our group attending the two institutions:—

35 At Harvard University

35 at Harvard University. College of Arts and Scieneces.

Seniors: Bertram C. Bland, Newark, N. J.; Joseph Carpenter, Washington, D. C.; K. B. M. Crooks, (Varsity Soccer Team), Jamaica, B. W. I.; Leslie E. Brevard, Worcester, Mass.; Robert T. Ford, Baltimore, Md.; Kirkland Goens, Wash. D. C.; Benner C. Turner, (Varsity Wrestling Team), Atlanta, Ga.

Sophomores: Joseph Holcombe, Montclair, N. J.; Julian Steele, Boston, Mass.; Robert Weaver, Wash., D. C.

Freshmen: T. W. Patrick, Boston, Mass.; R. C. Bruce, Jr., Wash., D. C.; William Johnson, Wash., D. C.; Edward Hutchins, Boston, Mass.

Graduate School of Arts and Sciences: Hosea B. Campbell, (A. B. Grinnel, A. M. Harvard' History; Joseph C. Price, (A. B. Lincoln, A. B. Michigan) Education; Thos. C. Jordan, A. B. Wiley, Education; W. T. Frazier, B. S. Hampton, Education; John P. Davis, A. B. Bates, English; Fred A. Parker, PBK, A. B. Amherst, Mathematics; Collis Davis, PBK, A. B. Grinnel, Chemistry.

Law School—

Seniors: Everett Harris, (A. B. Fiske, A .M. Harvard); Eliot C. Turnege A. B. Fiske.

Juniors: Louis L. Redding, A. B. Brown; Benj. Davis, Jr., A. B. Amherst.

Freshmen: Wm. H. Lewis, Jr\, A. B. Harvard; John Doles, A. B. Shaw; I. D. Fletcher, B. S. Wilberforce.

Medical School—

Seniors: Robert Wilkinson, PBK, A. B. Dartmouth; James Whittaker A. B. Fiske; Euclid P. Ghee, A. B Harvard.

Sophomores: James Hewlett, B S. Harvard.

Dentistry—

Seniors: Robert White, A. B Fiske; Clifford Cooper.

Freshmen: Harold S. Fleming Ph. B. Brown.

12 At Dartmouth

Dartmouth College—

Seniors: Lowell C. Wormley (Varsity Lacrosse Team), Wash., D C.; Peter D. Johnson, (Varsity Lacrosse Team), Wash., D. C.; Douglass Stubbs, Wilmington, Del.; Theo Rambeau, Tucker, Ark.

Juniors: Howard M. Payne, Wash D.C.; Frost B. Wilkinson, Orangeburg, S. C.

Sophomores: John C J. Payne, Wash., D. C.; Lewis Cook, (College Glee Club) Wash., D. C.; Courtland Colson, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Freshmen: Chas. I. West, Jr., Wash., D. C.; Oscar Harris, Atlantic City, N. J.; Lowell C. Lomax, Bluefield, W. Va.

12 At Amherst

Mr. G. A. B. Paris, Amherst '27, who witnesses Howard's victory over Dartmouth and a candidate for membership in the College P. B. K. Society, gives the following list of colored students at his Alma Mater.

Amherst College—

Seniors: G. A. B. Paris, New York City; C. H. Price, Cappahosic, Va.; Chauncey Lawry, Wash., D. C.

Juniors: Clarence White, Wash., D. C.

Sophomores: Jonathan Reed, Waterbury, Conn.; Coston Williams, Wash., D. C.; Ulysses J. Mar[illegible] Chicago, Ill.; David Ules, Wash., D. C., Harold Lewis, Wash., D. C.

Freshmen: Mark Bowen, Norfolk, Va.; Joseph Clark, Norwalk, Conn.; Clarence Chambers, Balto., Md.

Bruce Robinson of Washington, D. C., accompanied the Dartmouth contingent down for the game.

Seven At Williams

He is a student at Williams College where the following colored students are attending:

Juniors: Ralph C. Wright, Wash., D. C.; John B. Hall, Jr., Wash., D. C.; Walter Williams, Rochester, N. Y.

Freshmen: Bruce Robinson, Wash., D. C.: Rupert Lloyd, Wash., D. C.: Everett Knox, (Freshman Football) New Bedofrd, Mass.

Education-1926

Missouri

Colleges.

SAINT LOUIS IN PLANS FOR NEW COLLEGE

Chicago Defender
11-6-26
Chicago Ill.

Will Open Class Doors Within Few Months

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 5.—St. Louis is to have a university sponsored and financed by members of our Race who reside here, it was disclosed when articles of incorporation for the new school, to be known as Douglass university, were filed in Circuit Judge Hamilton's court last week.

According to the present plans of the board of directors, classes in the new university will start with the second semester of this year, Feb. 1. Freeman L. Martin, lawyer, vice chairman of the board and dean of the law school, announced temporary quarters have been leased at 4346 Enright Ave. until a suitable plant can be either purchased or built.

The university will be made up of the following schools, according to the articles of incorporation: School of liberal arts, fine arts, law, medicine, divinity, graduate studies, engineering, pharmacy, journalism, commerce and public administration, dentistry, architecture, education, agriculture, nursing and an extension division.

B. F. Bowles, former superintendent of Lincoln high school of East St. Louis, and later connected with the faculty of Lincoln university of Jefferson City, Mo., has been selected as president of the university.

A diploma from an accredited high school will be required for admittance, Martin stated, and the requirements for graduation will be as high as are required in other schools.

The funds of the school will be raised through endowments, Martin explained, and a campaign over the entire country will be carried out. The 15 members of the board of directors each subscribed $1,000 to finance the school until funds can be raised from other sources, he asserted.

GLOBE-DEMOCRAT
ST. LOUIS, MO.

OCT 23 1926

NEGROES PLAN COLLEGE HERE

Douglass University to Open Classes in Temporary Quarters Feb. 1.

St. Louis will have a new negro university sponsored and financed by the negroes of the city, it was disclosed yesterday when articles of incorporation for the new school, to be known as Douglass University, were filed in Circuit Judge Hamilton's court.

According to the present plans of the Board of Directors, classes in the new university will start with the second semester of this year, February 1, Freeman L. Martin, vice chairman of the board and dean of the law school, announced Temporary quarters have been leased at 4346 Enright avenue until a suitable plant can be either purchased or built, he explained.

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A diploma from an accredited high school will be required for admittance, Martin stated yesterday and the requirements for graduation will be as high as are required in other schools.

The funds for the school will be raised through endowments, Martin explained, and a campaign over the entire country will be carried out. The fifteen members of the Board of Directors have each subscribed $1000 to finance the school until funds can be raised from other sources, he asserted.

Douglass University To Open College Of Law

August 26 1926
St. Louis Mo

Douglass University begins classes in Law, Business, Photography, Tailoring and Piano Tuning, Monday, January 2nd, 1927. This brings an opportunity certain to be historic which heretofore has been denied. Have the distinction of being a member of one of these first classes.

If, instead, you prefer any other subject, course, trade or profession, get in touch with the University. Many other opportunities are ready now; others soon will be. For LAW, see the Dean of the College of Law, 2803 Pine Blvd., or for this and all other matters, the President, 4234 Enright Ave. Phones, Jefferson 0834 or Jefferson 2442. —Adv.

TRIBUNE
Cocoa-Fla
DEC 17 1926

NOTICE TO BUILDING CONTRACTORS

Sealed bids will be received by the Board of Public Instruction for the County of Brevard, State of Florida, for the erection of a four-room school building at Mims. Thes[illegible] are to be addressed to Mrs. Alice Shelbourne, Secretary of the School Board at Titusville and accompanied by a certified check, upon some solvent Florida bank for the sum of $150, as a guarantee that the bidder will enter into contract should his proposal be accepted. Check should be made payable to Mrs. Alice Shelbourne, Secretary of School Board.

These bids will be received up until two o'clock of MONDAY, JANUARY 3rd, 1927, at which time they will be publicly opened and read.

Plans and specifications for the proposed building may be had at the office of County Superintendent Shelbourne at the courthouse, Titusville, Florida.

Proposals must be made on the blanks furnished by the architects and all items must be filled out to avoid the jeopardizing of said bid. The contract will be made upon "The Uniform Contract" blanks and an acceptable bond given.

Bids to be marked: PROPOSAL FOR MIMS NEGRO SCHOOL BUILDING, MIMS, FLORIDA.

The Board of Public Instruction reserves the right to reject any and all bids and to waive any informality in any and all bids.

By order of the Brevard County Board of Public Instruction, Titusville, Florida.

Attest:
W. F. ALLEN, Chairman.
ALICE SHELBOURNE, Secretary.
12-17-4t

NOTICE TO BUILDING CONTRACTORS

Sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Public Instruction for the County of Brevard, State of Florida, for the erection of a school building for negroes at Titusville, Florida. This building is to consist of six class-rooms and an auditorium. Bids will be received up till two o'clock of Monday, January 3rd, 1927, at which time they will be publicly opened and read.

Each proposal should be accompanied by a certified check for $500 upon some solvent Florida bank, as a guarantee that the bidder will enter into contract should his bid be accepted. These checks should be made payable to the Brevard County School Board and all bids be addressed to Mrs. Alice Shelbourne, Secretary of School Board, Titusville, Florida.

Plans and specifications can be had at the office of the Superintendent at the county court-house, Titusville.

Proposals must be made on the blanks furnished by the architect and all these items must be filled out to avoid jeopardizing the said bid. The contract must be made upon "The Uniform Contract" blanks and an acceptable bond be given.

Bids to be marked: PROPOSAL FOR TITUSVILLE NEGRO SCHOOL BUILDING, TITUSVILLE, FLORIDA.

The Board of Public Instruction reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

By order of the Brevard County Board of Public Instruction, Titusville, Florida.

Attest:
W. F. ALLEN, Chairman.
ALICE SHELBOURNE, Secretary.
12-17-4t

POST-DISPATCH
ST. LOUIS, MO.

DEC 13 1926

DOUGLASS UNIVERSITY OPENING.

Announcement of the opening here next month of Douglass University for Negroes came significantly on the same day that Roland Hayes, a Negro, demonstrated the culture which members of his race are attaining by appearing in a vocal recital before a large audience, black and white, and receiving the sincere commendation of music critics.

Lincoln University, a State institution for Negroes at Jefferson City, with an enrollment of around 500, is the only institution of higher learning open to colored boys and girls in Missouri, and the establishment of a new college for them in St. Louis should meet with much encouragement from white as well as colored citizens. With a negro population of approximately 15 per cent more than 100,000, St. Louis should be able to furnish the nucleus for a good-sized student body.

Missouri's policy of segregating the black and white races in its educational system has caused the departure of many of the younger generation of Negroes to other communities, notably Chicago, where opportunities are open in the form of doors of large universities. Douglass University should attract to St. Louis the best element of the colored people and will raise the State's standard of education with the city's reputation as a place where every man has a chance to better himself, regardless of race.

TIMES MASONIC

POST-DISPATCH
ST. LOUIS, MO.

DEC 9 1926

NEGROES' UNIVERSITY WILL OPEN IN ST. LOUIS

Law, Business and Trade Branches Will Open Jan. 3 —Other Courses Later.

Douglass University, the first institution for higher education among Negroes to be established in this vicinity, will open in St. Louis Jan. 3, under a charter granted by the Secretary of State last month, it has been announced by Freeman L. Martin, an attorney and member of the Board of Trustees of the institution. It is named for Frederick Douglas, a noted leader of the race.

The establishment of the university is the result of efforts by a group of representative Negroes who realize the need for broader educational facilities among their race. The institution will open with a law department at 2803 Pine street under the direction of Martin, a graduate of the University of Kansas, and a business college and trade school at 4234 Enright avenue.

Next year it is planned to open courses in liberal arts, theology, music, journalism and a teachers' college. Other courses authorized by the charter include medicine, dentistry, pharmacy, nursing, engineering, art, architecture and agriculture. The school is a regularly incorporated institution privileged to issue the usual certificates and degrees, according to Martin.

Negotiations are under way for the purchase of the old Deaconess Hospital buildings, Sarah street and West Belle place, as a permanent home for the institution with the exception of the law department, which will remain in the Pine street quarters, according to present plans. The trustees have pledged sufficient funds to assure the opening of the school next month, Martin said, and have applications of 100 prospective students. Enrollment requirements in courses carrying degrees will be the same as in other universities and the catalogs of leading universities have been used in arranging the schedule of classes. Tuition will range from $120 to $150 a year, according to the course.

The faculty, which will be headed by Prof. B. F. Bowles, former principal of Lincoln High School in East St. Louis, is being selected from Negro educators in all parts of the country. Instructors in the law department will include Joseph McLemore, LL. M., Columbia University; J. H. Roberts, LL. B., University of Chicago; Harrison W. Hollie, LL. B., Kansas University; Frank S. Bledsoe, LL. B., Howard University, Washington, and Silas F. Garner, local criminal lawyer. The Board of Trustees includes Dr. O. C. Maxwell, pastor of the First Baptist (Negro) Church, and other representative Negroes in St. Louis. A campaign to raise a $500,000 endowment fnud for the university is planned by the trustees next year.

Education - 1926

North Carolina

Colleges

College Deans-Registrars To Confer at Greensboro

By N. C. WEBSTER

Greensboro, N. C.—One of the most recent developments in Negro education is the calling of a conference of deans and registrars in Negro institutions by Acting Dean [illegible] McKinney of the Agricultural and Technical College.

The purpose of this conference is to spread information of common interest to those who are charged with the duty of recording the standing of students and passing on entrance credentials in Negro institutions. The conference will convene [illegible] T. College, Greensboro, N. C., March 26-27. All of the important Negro institutions of the country devoted to higher education will be represented.

Some of the topics to be discussed are "The Standard for an A grade College," Professor N. C. Newbold, director of Negro education of North Carolina; "Relation of the Registrar to the College," Registrar F. D. Wilkinson, Howard University, Washington; "Registration Procedure," Miss Mary Taylor Moore, registrar, North Carolina College for Women, Greensboro; "Entrance Requirements for Professional Schools," Dr. J. A. Lester, registrar, Meharry Medical College, Nashville, Tenn.; "Evaluation of High School Credits," Dean Charles W. Florence, Virginia N. and I. I., Petersburg, Va.; "Importance of keeping accurate High School Records," Dean I. H. Miller, Bennett College, Greensboro.

Shaw U. To Drop Its Academy

RALEIGH, N. C.—By vote of the board of trustees, Shaw University, after this school year will abolish its classes in the academy. The freshman college class will be the lowest in the institution. Shaw is already recognized as a Class A college in North Carolina. It is also the first [illegible] south of Washington to abolish its high school classes.

LIVINGSTONE GETS NEW RATING

President W. J. Trent of Livingstone College, Salisbury, N. C. received the following letter from the State Department of Education at Raliegh, recently which reads thus:

"Enclosed herewith, I am handing you report of visit made to your Institution on February 11th. Considerable improvement has been made at Livingstone College and in recognition of that fact it is recommended that the graduates of the session 1925-26 be given credit for three years of standard college work.

"Heretofore only two yearss' credit has been allowed and we congratulate you and the institution upon the fact that the improvement made warrants us in allowing Class B certificates to be issued to the graduates of Livingstone.

"Let me express the hope that such improvement will be made during the next session that the graduates for the session of 1926-27 may be given Class A certificates."

With such improvements in so short a time under the new administration, the friends and alumni are encouraged in their campaign for $250,000. Organizations for securing subscriptions and contributions in the drive are being perfected in various centers over the country.

The first one thousand dollars was given by Bishop G. L. Blackwkell, just prior to his death a few weeks ago.

Charlotte, N. C., Herald

North Carolina College for Negroes Opened Yesterday

SEP 17 1926

125 on First Day and By Next Monday Will Number 200, Which Will Be the Capacity Until More Dormitories Are Secured; Prof. Flowers Speaks There Next Monday Noon.

The North Carolina college for negroes, formerly the National training school, opened its second year under the new regime as a state institution, and its prospects for a successful term were never brighter. It is now one of the accredited negro colleges of the south. Since it was taken over by the state the primary department has been dropped and the way made smoother for higher education.

This college opened the term yesterday morning, and 125 students were entered for the first day. By the first of the coming week the number will be raised to 200, the limit the college now affords for pupils. The plant is running at its full capacity, but is greatly handicapped for more dormitories to accommodate more students. It already has taken all it can accommodate and has a waiting list now of 82 pupils to come in as soon as arrangements can be made to take them. The boarding students are now scattered about the community adjacent to the school, not having room for them on the campus. Fires some time ago crippled the college, and only temporary wooden buildings are being used.

Dr. James S. Shepard, the president of the college, spoke to the student body yesterday at the beginning of the exercises. His remarks were based upon the scriptural passage, "Lord, teach us how to pray." He set up a beacon light for the students who entered upon their studies for the college year. It set forth the power of prayer and the necessity of praying at all times, always. Submission to a higher power, and the blessings of humility and obedience to God's will. The great object of being useful citizens and accomplishing good in the world. It was just such a chart for guidance through the college life as the president is capable of giving.

Prof. R. L. Flowers, of Duke university, president of the board of trustees of the negro college, will speak to the faculty and student body in the Avery auditorium, at the school on Monday next at the noon hour. Prof. Flowers will have a message for them well worth hearing.

This college for negroes is a worthy institution, and it stands in need of more buildings and equipment for doing a greater work. The need is urgent. There should be no hesitancy on the part of the next legislature to make such appropriations as will put the college accommodations ahead of the demands being made on it. The state having put its hand to this plow in the educational field cannot afford to look back and withhold support to make it a success and a blessing to this and coming colored generations.

Bennett College To Be College For Women Only

Greensboro, N. C.—A modern thoroughly equipped and efficient college for women is now established and will be open for students in September. The entire plant of Bennett College, which for fifty years has rendered signal service for the Negro race, is now to be set apart for the training of women.

Its future is assured, for it is established by joint action of the Board of Education and the Woman's Home Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, is to be equipped and sustained by these organizations and will be known as "Bennett College for Women."

A new board of trustees, of which Wilbur P. Thirkfield is chairman, and Bishop R. E. Jones vice-chairman, has been created. Dean Thomas H. Molgate of Northwestern University, is chairman of the Committee on Faculty and Courses of Study.

Two years of college course will be offered at present and four years in preparatory courses will be retained. With further development only four years standard college course will be offered.

A prospectus, with faculty, courses of study, rates of tuition, board, etc., may be secured on application to the registrar of Bennett College for Women, Greensboro, N. C.

SHAW UNIVERSITY IS NOW A COLLEGE

Only Collegiate and Theological Work Planned by School in Future

With the opening for registration Monday, Shaw University, the ranking Negro college in the State, entered upon a new period in its existence, as the institution will henceforth devote itself wholly to collegiate and theological work. As before, some provision will be made for divinity students whose academic training may not be up to collegiate standards; but in the regular literary work the freshman college class will be the lowest in the institution, the academy having vanished with the class that was graduated in June.

Within the last few weeks the dormitories have been renovated and improved, and the dean is expecting that the incoming freshman class will number not less than one hundred and twenty-five students, and possibly one hundred and fifty. In order that the work may be most successfully prosecuted, there will be more emphasis on small sections for the different classes than ever before, it is stated.

The returning students will find to greet them not only their well known professors, but also several new members of the faculty.

President Peacock addressed the teachers at length at the first faculty meeting on Monday night, and declared there is every prospect for a splendid year of work.

BENNETT COLLEGE FOR WOMEN.

President and a Capable Corps of Negro Women Teachers From the Leading Colleges and Universities of the Country to Offer Standard High School, Junior College and Teacher Training Courses.

Greensboro, N. C., Sept. 6.—Announcement has been made of the faculty of the new Bennett College for Women. On the faculty will be graduates from the best colleges and universities of the country, both colored and white.

Bennett College is one of the old colleges of the Methodist Episcopal Church, having been established in 1873. Announcing the change from a co-educational school to a Woman's College, the Board, of which Bishop Wilbur P. Thirkield is chairman, said that the change was made to meet the need of a high grade Woman's College midway between Washington and Atlanta. Bennett College for women opened for registration Monday, September 13, 1926.

The Faculty.

David D. Jones, B. A., Wesleyan University, President; Miss Theophile J. Chambers, B. A., Morgan, Secretary, Commercial subjects; Miss Beulah D. Clark, West Virginia Collegiate Institute, Registrar-Librarian; Miss S. Evelyn Hughes, B. A., B. Phil., Howard University, Education and Teacher-Training; Miss Lottie Belle Turnley, B. S., Northwestern, Biology and English; Miss Miranda Meaddough, B. A., Fisk, M. A. Columbia, History and Economics; Miss Julia E. Bailey, B. S. Howard, Chemistry and Physics; Miss Kathleen Johnson, B. A., Howard, Mathematics and English; Miss Ruth Howard, B. S., Talladega, English and History; Mrs. Lucille C. Tarpley, B. A., Wiley, Latin; Miss Altona Trent, B. A., Atlanta University, Music; Miss Maggie G. Taylor, Hampton, Supt. of Jones Hall; Mrs. Era V. Hopewell, Bennett College, Suprintendent of Dining Hall; Dr. C. C. Stewart, M. D., College Physician.

Afro-American
Presbyterian
9-16-26
Charlotte, N.C.

Education-1926

Pennsylvania

Colleges.

DECLINES TO ACCEPT CALL TO LINCOLN

The Rev. Joseph Lyons Ewing of Rahway, Synodical Superintendent of the Committee of National Missions, Synod of New Jersey, has decided not to accept the invitation of the Board of Trustees to become President of Lincoln University.

The Rev. Dr. Ewing's selection as university head provoked a controversy which lasted nearly three months. While the majority of trustees sided with the alumni, members of the faculty and students called upon him to refuse the appointment.

The alumni, in making plain their opposition to the Rev. Dr. Ewing, said it was based on his lack of experience in the administrative affairs of educatonal institutions and his unfamiliarity with conditions and larger problems dealing with the Negro.

Graduates of the university have been informed that the request recently made by the Alumni Association for the election of an alumnus on the Board of Trustees to interpret the Negro viewpoint has been denied.

NO LINCOLN U. PRESIDENT FOR PAST 2 YEARS

Differences Between Trustees and Alumni Cause of Long Fight

3 CANDIDATES HAVE BEEN TURNED DOWN

Proposals For Colored Members of Trustee Board and Faculty Denied

OXFORD, PA.—Differences between the alumni and trustees of Lincoln University have caused the office of president of the university to remain vacant for more than two years.

During this time three candidates for the presidency, all of them white Presbyterian pastors, have been turned down. Two of these were virtually appointed by the trustees but later refused to assume office when they found out the opposition of the alumni had cystallized against them.

Efforts of the alumni to secure the appointment of one of their members on the board of trustees and the appointment of colored persons on the faculty of the university were rejected.

A resolution of the board of trustees covering this matter is as follows:

"Obviously the trustees would be glad if they could feel it for the best interest of the university to accede to the wholly natural desire of the alumni for a voice in the government of their university. They regret sincerely that they can not feel such action to be wise. They have given most serious consideration to the matter during many months before arriving at a decision."

Walter L. Wright, white, professor of mathematics at the university, is now acting president. All the members of the faculty and all members of the trustee board are white persons.

The university was founded and is supported by the Presbyterian church.

The alumni plan a meeting June 14th at which the problems affecting the university will be discussed and an effort made to arrive at a solution.

Alumni Ask Investigation Of Lincoln University

Presbyterian Synod Asked To Probe With Impartial Committee

New York, Oct. (ANP)—Disclaiming that it is motivated by a lack of confidence in the Christian character of any of the persons interested in the internal affairs of Lincoln University at Oxford, Pa., or by the so-called Fundamentalist-Modernist controversy, or the problem of black and white as applied to the races, and claiming to be solely desirous of efficient, progressive, and public management of the affairs of the institution, the executive committee of the alumni of the university, in a set of resolutions submitted to the Presbyterian synod of Pennsylvania, has asked that an impartial committee of three ministers and two elders be appointed by the synod to invsetigate the present managemen' of the university and make a report with recommendations at the next meeting of the synod.

The alumni communication, in explaining its purpose, directs attention to the fact that the "amount contributed by the Presbyterian church to the university has within the last five years become negligible, legacies have almost ceased, and the General Education Board, after an expert financial investigation, has withdrawn the $3,000 contributed annually to the salary account."

This lessening of funds, according to the alumni, has resulted in an increase in the tuition fees charged students "so that Lincoln University is now the most expensive institution of all the Negro colleges for a Negro to attend, and the rates are beyond the financial ability of the ordinary student to meet in the absence of scholarship aid or loans; teacher salaries that are so low that high grade instructors can no longer be obtained for the university; in the complete stoppage force, and the steady decline in laboratories, the library or teaching of all extensions of dormitories, numbers and influence of the theological department of the college.

Three offers of the presidency of the university have been refused, and the charge is made that the confidence of the alumni, the Negro race, and the white friends of Negro education has been seriously shattered by the present condition of affairs.

The alumni executive committee's resolution is signed by E. P. Roberts, president, and William M. Ashby, secretary.

Lincoln University Student Debaters Win Signal Victory In International Debate With Team From Oxford, England

British Students Have Toured United States, Meeting Teams From Leading Colleges, Arguing Pro and Con on Merit of This Country's Prohibition Constitutional Law

Baltimoré, Md.—America's first international, interracial, inter-collegiate debate was held at Bethel A. M. E. Church on Thursday evening, December 10, when a team from Oxford University, the oldest educational institution in England, met and according to a vote of the audience, was defeated by a team from Lincoln University, Chester, Pa., on the subject: "Resolved, that This House Opposes Any Change in the Eighteenth Amendment."

This contest, unique in American collegiate history and significant in the annals of race relationships in America, attracted 1800 people to the church. It was marked by the earnest and brilliant oratory of the Lincoln team and the sparkling wit and sarcasm of the English speakers. It was promoted by an interracial committee composed of members of the Urban League, the Federation of Churches, Lincoln alumni, and kindred organizations. This debate was the last on the schedule of the English team, who are concluding a tour of this country in which they have met teams from all of the leading American colleges. They have won all of their other debates and have argued either side of the prohibition question.

It has been their custom to leave the decision to the vote of the audience. The vote on Thursday evening gave 803 votes to Lincoln and 376 for Oxford.

Personnal Of Teams

The members of the Oxford team were Leslie Isham, Michael A. S. Franklin, and Patrick Monkhouse, each of whom have won considerable reputation in their own country in literary circles. The Lincoln team was composed of E. Andrew Lester of Arkansas, Mark M. Gibson of Oklahoma, and R. Hurst Hill of Maryland.

John H. Cary, treasurer of the Baltimore Urban League, who presided, said that he was becoming more and more convinced that there was in Baltimore a growing feeling of mutual regard and respect between the two races represented at the gathering.

"When we have learned to judge a group by its best, rather than by its worst," said Mr. Cary, amid applause, "We shall have advanced toward the ideal of Jesus." A large number of white people were scattered through the audience.

The Lincoln debaters argued that any change in the Volstead Act would be, in effect, a change in the 18th Amendment; that the present economic prosperity of the country is the result of Prohibition; that the moral, social, and hygienic conditions have improved; that any change would be a concession to the criminal element; and that the present opposition to the law is but a temporary flare that will quickly die out.

Rebuttals Were Spirited

The Oxford team maintained that the issue of the debate was one of the principle; that the evils of federal interference with personal liberty were worse than the evils which prohibition was to have cured; that the present flouting of the law was breaking down the sacredness of the law; the Lincolnites had not proved that American prosperity was a result of prohibition; and that the experience of other countries had shown that other methods were more effective than prohibition.

The rebuttal was even more spirited than the main speeches. Freed from their set speeches the Lincoln debaters were frequently more effective than they had been earlier in the evening, while the Oxford representatives had a greater opportunity to display their wit.

The singing of several Negro Spirituals by the Lincoln University Quartet was well received. Among the notables in the audience were two newly elected college presidents, Dr. William H. Johnson of Lincoln University and Dr. Mordecai Johnson of Howard University.

OXFORD WINS BUT LOSES DEBATE WITH LINCOLN

Baltimore, Md., Dec. 21.—(By A. N. P.)—Oxford University debaters in a word-tussle with representatives from Lincoln University here Thursday night, figured on everything but the audience, and, as a result, when the audience had voted Oxford found that Lincoln had won the debate 803 to 376.

The question was: "Resolved, That this House opposes any change in the Eighteenth Amendment." Lincoln defended the affirmative side and Oxford the negative. Lincoln's debaters were Richard Hill, Baltimore; Mark Gibson, Oklahoma; Estrah Turner, Arkansas. Oxford's were Patrick Monkhouse, Michael Franklin and Gyles Isham.

Oxford actually won the debate by a large margin. Its men were master platform artists with an experience of thirty debates on the same subject behind them already with United States colleges. Monkhouse, as a wit, seemed to be equal of Will Rogers.

He declared that the prohibition trouble started in the Garden of Eden with cider—that Eve pressed an apple on Adam and both afterwards saw snakes.

"If we contend that wine should be abolished because it wrecks homes," asked Monkhouse, "why not abolish water because it sometimes wrecks ships?"

Isham, another of the English debaters, paid a tribute in his introduction to Turner of Lincoln, who he said, made the best address he had heard from any American opponent on this visit to America.

Hill, of Lincoln, riled the Britishers with the suggestion that England, instead of taking sixty years to pay off its American debt of four billions liquidate the debt with her annual liquor bill of a billion and a half. Hill also quoted a Western daily which had the English debaters expressing their distate for American whisky upon their arrival, and urged the Englishmen to discuss the question with their brains and not their stomachs. Monkhouse countered with the rejoinder that the question should be discussed with brains, not tongues.

Lincoln was weakest in rebuttal, her men being handicapped by their lack of experience and their set speeches. Oxford had more experience, more polish; more wit. While the ballots were being counted, Monkhouse kept the audience laughing for fifteen minutes with quips based on his observations in America.

LINCOLN TO DEBATE WITH OXFORD-U

Lincoln University, Pa., Dec. 4—(ANP)—Dean William H. Johnson of Lincoln University announced today that a debate between teams representing Oxford University, will be held in Baltimore, Maryland Thursday evening, December 16. This event, which will be staged at the Bethel A. M. E. Church, will mark the close of a series of debates between the Oxford team and leading American Colleges, and the first time the Englishmen have debated against an all-Negro team.

Lincoln will be represented by R. H. Hill, Baltimore, M. Gibson, Alabama, and E. Turner, Arkansas, each of whom has won signal honors in the forensic art. The personnel of the Oxford team is Gyles Isham, Patrick Monkhouse, and Michael A. E. Turner.

Oxford Debaters To Meet Negro Team In International Forensic Contest

By CONSTANCE WARD
"Times" Staff Correspondent

BALTIMORE, Dec. 2.—(By Arizona Times Press Service)—An international, interracial debate between Oxford University, England, and the Negro debating team of Lincoln University of Chester, Pa., under the auspices of the International Institue of Education, will be held in Baltimore December 16, according to an announcement made public early today.

Race Team Has Chance To Win

Despite the universally known prowess of the Oxford team, quite a close contest is expected as Lincoln is known to have one of the most successful debate squads of any college in the country, white or black.

Debating at Lincoln is under the supervision of the Delta Rho forensic council, and represenatives of Lincoln have met other formidiable teams before.

The Negro school team is composed of brilliant speakers who have won in many national contests. The debate will mark the first time the English institution has encountered a Negro team.—Copyright, 1926, by the Arizona Times Company. Reproduction prohibited without permission.

LINCOLN U. TEAM DEFEATS OXFORD DEBATERS HERE

Famous English Trio Overwhelmingly Beaten in First Contest of Its Kind

BETHEL PACKED BY CROWD OF OVER 1800

Lincoln Team Argues for Eighteenth Amendment And Wins Hands Down

Lincoln University debating team defeated Oxford University, of England, Thursday night at Bethel Church when the Pennsylvania boys were victorious by a vote of 803 to 376 on the subject: "Resolved, That This House Opposes Any Change in the Eighteenth Amendment."

It was the first international interracial intercollegiate debate ever held in this country. **A mixed crowd** of over 1,800 cheered the speakers from both schools.

Built of Boy

The members of the Oxford team were Gyles Isham, Michael A. E. Franklin, and Patrick Monkhouse, each of whom have won considerable reputation in their own country in literary circles. The Lincoln team was composed of R. Esdros Turner, of Arkansas; Mark M. Gibson, of Oklahoma, and R. Hurst Hill, of Baltimore.

John R. Cary, treasurer of the Baltimore Urban League, who presided, said that he was becoming more and more convinced that there was in Baltimore a growing feeling of mutual regard and respect between the two races represented at the gathering.

Argued Prosperity

The Lincoln debaters argued that any change in the Volstead act would be, in effect, a change in the 18th Amendment; that the present economic prosperity of the country is the result of Prohibition; that the moral, social and hygienic conditions have improved; that any change would be a concession to the criminal element; and that the present opposition to the law is but a temporary flare that will quickly die out.

The Oxford team maintained that the issue of the debate was one of principle; that the evils of federal interference with personal liberty were worse than the evils which prohibition was to have cured; that the present flouting of the law was breaking down the sacredness of the law; the Lincolnites had not proved that American prosperity was a result of prohibition; and that the experience of other countries had shown that other methods were more effective than prohibition.

Rebuttal Spirited

The rebuttal was even more spirited than the main speeches. Freed from their set speeches the Lincoln debaters were frequently more effective than they had been earlier in the evening, while the Oxford representatives had a greater opportunity to display their wit.

The singing of several Negro spirituals by the Lincoln University quartet was well received. Among the notables in the auddience were two newly-elected college presidents, Dr. William H. Johnson, of Lincoln University, and Dr. Mordecai Johnson, of Howard University.

Education - 1926

Colleges.

Pennsylvania.

LINCOLN, OXFORD IN GREAT DEBATE AT BALTIMORE

First International Debate For Lincoln Expected To Draw Crowded House

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 8.—The first great international debate held between students of the Caucasian race and students of color will be held December 16th in this city, when the debating team of Lincoln University and that of the crack debating team of Oxford University will lock horns here on the question of Prohibition. The Oxford Debating team has been on a tour of this country for some time.

Baltimore was selected as the meeting place for these two teams, because of its large population and the patronage given to forensic contests. It will be held in Bethel A. M. E. Church and practically every civic and fraternal organization in the city is planning to attend in a body.

For years, Lincoln has been noted as a producer of powerful speakers. The Delta Forensic council, which will develop the debating team which will meet the Oxford trio, is a member of the Delta Sigma Chi national debating fraternity.

Members of this organization in the past have engaged in many international inter-collegiate debates, meeting Swathmore college at Swathmore last year.

Prohibition

The question to be debated this year is, "Should the 18th amendment to the Constitution of the United States be repealed."

Those who are representing Lincoln University in the debate are Messrs. Richard Hill, Mark Gibson and Esdores Turner. Much local interest attaches in the fact that Mr. Hill is a native Baltimorean and a graduate of Douglass high school of this city. He has been a member of the varsity debating team for several years, having won the Delta Sigma Chi key for excellence in inter-collegiate debate. Mr. Gibson hails from Alabama, while Mr. Turner is an Arkansas body.

Oxford University will be represented by Gyles Isham, Patrick Monkhouse, and Michael A. E. Franklin, all white.

Education—1926

South Carolina.

Colleges.

Colleges May Have Uniform Entry Exams

ORANGEBURG, S. C., Jan. 21.—Uniform entrance examinations to the five colored colleges of the state was a part of the plan sought to be worked out by educators from these institutions who held meetings in State College this week. They desire to build one school courses so that all graduates will have the same preparation when they leave the accredited colleges.

Education-1926

Tennessee

Colleges.

MEHARRY MEDICAL COLLEGE OUT FOR LARGER ENDOWMENT FUNDS

Nashville, Tenn., Jan. 1.—At the regular meeting of the finance committee of Meharry Medical college, held at the Nashville Trust company, William Nelson, president of the board of trustees of Meharry Medical college, rendered his statement of the financial condition of the college's investments and endowment funds, and the committee approved of his suggestion for further investments.

One of the most outstanding and far reaching actions of the committee was the approval given regarding the semicentennial celebration of the 50th anniversary of the founding of Meharry Medical college next fall, from Oct. 20 to 27.

Dr. Mullowney and the other officers think it only fair, therefore, for them, upon this historic occasion, the semicentennial celebration of this institution, that the city of Nashville should be asked for at least $50,000 to help increase the endowment fund. He said that Vanderbilt, Peabody, Fisk and other institutions have appealed to Nashville's generosity, but that this is the first time that the city as a whole has been asked to do something substantial for Meharry.

It is also planned that the alumni of Meharry, who live outside of Nashville, will put on an intensive publicity campaign, beginning very shortly, and extending throughout the spring and summer, with the purpose of getting from the alumni and their friends and others $50,000 for the Meharry endowment fund. Captains or leaders in every state, city and town, in which Meharry men are serving, will be approached between now and next fall, and they will put on an energetic and enthusiastic campaign in their respective communities.

HEAD OF A. AND I. STATE COLLEGE

R. E. CLAY OF BRISTOL TENN., REMAINS SEC'Y

Work of Nineteen Hundred Twenty-six Reviewed—Forecast for Nineteen Hundred Twenty-seven

Urging the members of the Tennessee Inter-Racial League to fight for Idealism in America, Dr. Edwin Mimms of Vanderbilt University delivered the principal address at the opening session Friday morning at 10 o'clock. The speaker was introduced by Editor W. L. Porter of Knoxville. Reports from secretary J. D. Burton, Oakdale which the year's progress included better housing conditions, longer school terms, higher teacher's salaries, more recognition in courts, more courtesy on common carriers, and a general improvement of social and civic conditions as concerned Negroes throughout the State. Secretary Burton declared that Tennessee is going out of the lynching business. Mrs. M. L. Crosthwaite of Fisk University, Chairman of the Women's Division of the League, outlined the objections of the organization and stressed the vital importance of understanding, the complexities of human relations. Miss Catherine Bryant of the Southern Agriculturist stressed the value of cooperation among women of both races in bringing about better social conditions in the communities. President W. J. Hale introduced Honorables Shelton Phelps, L. A. Ligon, Dudley Tanner and P. L. Harned, who made short talks. Other speakers were Hon. J. C. Napier, Dr. R. T. Burt, Rev. J. A. Martin, Mrs. Frankie Pierce and Mrs. J. C. Napier.

The following officers were elected during the afternoon session: W. J. Hale, President; J. A. Lester, Vice President; R. E. Clay, Executive Secretary; J. D. Burton, State Secretary; Commission on Inter-Racial Cooperation, J. C. Napier, Treasurer; Recording Secretaries, A. R. Turner and Mrs. R. S. White; Dr. R. T. Burt, Chairman of the Executive Committee; Mrs. M. L. Crosthwaite, Director of Women's Division; G. W. Gore, Jr., Publicity Director. Division Chairman; Middle Tennessee, Calvin McKissack, Mrs. Frankie Pierce; West Tennessee, M. L. Morrison, Mrs. Cora P. Taylor; East Tennessee, W. L. Porter, Mrs. Cora E. Burke.

The Rev. J. C. Caldwell, editor of the A. M. E. Snday School literature, delivered the baccalaureate sermon for the Summer School session of Tennessee A. and I. State College Sunday afternoon, July 4. Special features of the program were the ... by Mr. Loftus James and a vocal solo by Miss Elizabeth Sinkford. Dr. Geo. Stoves, pastor of the West End M. E. Church, will be the commencement speaker at the exercises Friday, July 9 at 10:00 o'clock. The following is a list of the graduates from the different departments: Senior College, 1; Sophomore, 7; Freshman, 13; Academic, 4; Dressmaking 9; Plain Sewing, 30.

MEHARRY'S CELEBRATION ENDS

PROMINENT LEADERS OF BOTH RACES SPEAKERS

... five days' celebration, the Meharry Medical College, president, faculty and members wound up the fifty years or semi-centennial program services with a mammoth mass meeting at Meharry auditorium. The Rt. Rev. Bishop Thomas Nelson of Detroit, Michigan, was the principal speaker. This distinguished prelate of the Methodist Episcopal Church stressed emphatically the ideals of education showing that the divine injunction to go into all the world and preach the gospel, carries with it the implication as well as a strict order that the medical education when properly used, is the preaching of the gospel of good health, of saving the world from the ravages of diseases, etc. The address was preceded by a splendid program which began by the congregation singing "America," followed by Dr. J. C. Sherrell's fervent invocation and the reading of the Scriptures by Dr. John J. Mullowney, president of Meharry. There were special beautiful selections and renditions by the Meharry quartet. The last announcement was made by Mr. Geo. W. Claridge, treasurer of Meharry.

The entire group of visitors and alumni that attended the five days' service left Nashville very much encouraged and exceedingly optimistic over the final outcome of the drive by which the school expects to get the $100,000.00 necessary to complete the endowment fund.

President Mullowney, while reticent about many of the future plans, felt that it would be ... up in the early part of next year, and that it would be necessary to go ... in Nashville because of the Community Chest drive which opened last Monday.

MEHARRY CELEBRATED FIFTY YEARS OF SERVICE

Members of the medical, dental and pharmaceutical professions from all parts of the country are joining in the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of Meharry Medical College. They are observing a week of programs and of contacts and they are attempting to complete the creation of a substantial endowment for the school which has produced the majority of the Negro practitioners of those professions in this country. Since its founding fifty years ago the school has turned out 4135 graduates who are serving their race very acceptably in the various sections of the country but particularly in the South but it is understood that the increase in the demands has made imperative the need for more equipment if the school is to maintained its present as a class A medical college. One of the alumni, Dr. S. W. Smith of Chicago, has assumed direction of the drive for funds and the greatest gift to the institution so far from its graduates has come from Dr. J. W. Anderson of our own city. It will be remembered that he and the late Mrs. Anderson gave an anatomical hall to the school some years ago.

There is every reason to feel that those who have received the benefits from that school will come to its rescue now that its rating is threatened and it is worthy of mention that its graduates form, as a class, the most prosperous class of any of the professions of the race at this time. An endowment of a million is by no means too great an objective and there is reason, if for no other than that the reputation of the most advanced members of the race for realizing their duty to the things that have served them best, to hope that the fund may be speedily subscribed and paid in.

And in his same connection it may be remarked that there is reason to hope that this anniversary may call to the attention of the majority of the Negro practitioners in the South particularly that just as their school has found its equipment of fifty years ago inadequate for the needs of the present day, just so has has the practice of medicine outgrown the methods of the past and that there is need of conscious study and the continous reinvestment of their earnings in keeping abreact of the times in the service of their patrons. There are many notable instances in proof that there are many graduates of this school who ate keeping abreast of the times and several of the most notable are in Texas. The sanitariums of Drs. Sheppard, McMillan, Hunter and others bear testimony to the desire of some to make progress. But there are by far more instances in which no such desire is evident and the contrast between the methods of such practitioners and others is constantly provoking such comment and patronage of members of the profession of the other race as to be worthy of notice. There are too few clinics which are maintained by groups of Negro specialists. There are too few of them

who have even gone to the trouble of installing modern appliances for their own use. There are too few who have seen the necessity for making studies, as a group of the pathological situations within their own race and the whole race is forced by their inactivity to depend upon the studies of members of the other race and these are sometimes gathered in ways and under conditions which do not reveal the true condition. All of such things and others not mentioned are within the realm of possibility for the average Negro practitioner and it is not unreasonable to hope that the time will soon come when, as a profession, he will see the need of more activity in this regard and there is no better time at which he could reconsecrate himself to more efficient service than on the anniversary of the school which trained him for service and which is, itself, striving to keep abreast of the times.

SENTINEL
ROME, N. Y.

DEC 8 1928

Advancement of the Negro.

Fisk University, down at Nashville, Tennessee, inaugurated a new president this week, in the person of Dr. Thomas Elsa Jones, fifth on the list from the founding of the institution. For sixty years, Dr. Jones declared in his inaugural address, Fisk has stood in the forefront of higher education among the Negroes; it has symbolized the struggles of the race to overcome difficulties and to find a larger place in life, and it has inspired hundreds of thousands who never have become students there to "strive to be like Fisk men." In reviewing the work of the university, the new president directed attention to the advancement of the Negro race during the entire period after this manner:

> In 1866, 90 per cent. of the Negroes in the United States were illiterate and only 12,000 owned their own homes of ten acres each. The number of homes owned by Negroes has increased to 700,000; Negro banks have large capital, and Negro insurance companies have sprung up, reporting $200,000 in assets.

Dr. Jones then went on to point out that because of the constantly spreading ambition among the members of the race, the demand for trained leaders in the various professions and businesses is great —a need which Fisk is attempting to supply. Without thought apparently of Mrs. Stowe's hero, the new president exclaimed:

> Let us not close our eyes to the fact that the simple-minded, ambitionless "Uncle Tom" type of Negro is passing and in his stead is arising an American citizen who owns his own home, operates his business and provides for his own.

Should the Negro race ever reach the stage in which it has no ambitionless members, it will have surpassed the whites many fold. That, no doubt, is more than Dr. Jones intended to suggest. As a matter of fact, one of the great handicaps to which the Negroes are subjected is that there is no general conception of the advance which has been made by thousands of men and women of dark skin. Prejudices dating back into slavery days persist; there is a tendency to think of the blacks as children, incompetent to manage their own affairs; inferior, not to be accepted on an equality.

That this will continue for decades to come would seem almost certain to be true, in view of similar prejudices that have come down the generations with respe to other races or peoples. W pride ourselves on our toleranc in exceptional case justified. We nee yond tolerance i fest that brothe the highest of ou earth.

Education—1926 I.

Colleges.

Tennessee.

PRESIDENT, FACULTY AND ALUMNI GREETED BY HIS HONOR MAYOR HILIARY HOWSE AND MANY WHITE CITIZENS

Nashville Globe
10-22-26
Nashville, Tenn

Nashville Tennessee

[illegible] years of existence of [illegible] medical school is being celebrated this week by the Meharry Medical College of this city, in what is known as a Semi-Centennial Exercises. Five days beginning Wednesday and concluding Sunday, are consumed in these exercises with a full day and big occasion terminating on Sunday afternoon with an address by Bishop Thomas Nicholson, Bishop of Detroit Area of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Alumni and graduates from Meharry from almost every section in the United States are here to attend and to make the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the school a success.

All of the exercises are being held at the Meharry Auditorium, First Avenue and Chestnut St. The following complete program was released by Dr J. J. Mullowney last week:

WEDNESDAY—Oct. 20th.

Ten O'clock

MEHARRY AUDITORIUM

America, Congregational Singing.

Invocation, Bishop L. B. Scott, Methodist Episcopal Church, Nashville, Tenn.

Introduction of the Presiding Officer for the morning—Dr. P. J. Maveety, Secretary of the Board of Education of Methodist Episcopal Church, Mr. William Nelson, President of the Board of Trustees of Meharry Medical College.

Greetings from the City of Nashville, Mayor Hilary Howse.

Greeting from the Health System of the State, E. L. Bishop, M. D., Commissioner of Public Health, Nashville, Tenn.

Greetings from the Public Educational System of the State, Commissioner P. L. Harned, Nashville, Tenn.

Greetings from Vanderbilt University, Chancellor J. H. Kirkland.

Greetings from Peabody Training College for Teachers, President Bruce R. Payne.

Greetings from Ward-Belmont College, President J. D. Blanton.

Greetings from Fisk University, President Thomas E. Jones.

Greetings from [illegible] University and Agricultural and Normal College.

Greetings from A. and I. State Normal College, President W. J. Hale.

Greetings from [illegible] College, Dean [illegible]

A Retrospect and Prospect, President John J. Mullowney, Meharry Medical College.

Two O'clock.

[illegible] the visitors to inspect the buildings and laboratories, and for demonstrations, clinics, alumni meetings, and visits to interesting places about the city.

Definite announcement of specials clinics and demonstrations will be made at each meeting as follows:

WEDNESDAY—Night, Oct. 20

Seven O'clock.

Presiding Officer, Dr. J. Garland Penn.

The Early History of Meharry Medical College, Dr. C. V. Roman, Professor of Ophthalmology, Laryngology, Rhinology, and Otology of Meharry Medical College.

Relation of Medical Schools to the Public and the Community, Dr. Dr. E. M. Shanklin, President Indiana State Medical Board of Examiners.

An Address, Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, President of Bethune-Cookman College, Daytona Beach, Fla.

An Address, Dean W. E. Tillett, Dean School of Theology, Vanderbilt University.

THURSDAY—Oct. 21

Ten O'clock

Presiding Officer for the morning, Dr. S. M. Frazier, Miami, Fla.

An Address, Dr. William S. Bovard, Corresponding Secretary of the Board of Education of Methodist Episcopal Churches.

An Address, Dr. John Hope, President Morehouse College, Atlanta, Ga.

The Relation of Medical Education to Modern Society, Dr. C. Canby Robinson, Dean School of Medicine, Vanderbilt University.

An Address, Dr. N. P. Colwell, Secretary of Council on Medical Education and Hospitals of the American Medical Association, Chicago, Ill.

Four to Seven O'clock

Reception by City Federation of Colored Women's Clubs, at A. M. E. Sunday School Union, Corner Eighth Ave. S. and Lea Avenue Nashville, Tenn.

THURSDAY—Oct. 21

Seven O'clock.

Presiding Officer, Dr. S. W. Smith President of the Alumni Association of Meharry Medical College, Chicago Ill.

An Address, Mrs. Ered S. Haven, Direct Descendant of Meharry Family.

An Address, Dr. Daniel H. Williams, Chicago, Ill.

An Address, Miss Mary E. Braden, Daughter of Dr. John Braden, Formerly President of Walden University.

An Address, Bishop R. T. Brown, Colored Methodist Episcopal Church Birmingham Ala.

The Place of Meharry Graduates in Kingdom-Building, Dr. J. W. E. Bowen, Gammon Theological Seminary, Atlanta, Ga.

An Address, Mr. Julius Rosenwald Chicago, Ill.

FRIDAY—Oct. 22.

Ten O'clock.

Presiding Officer, Dr. M. W. Dogan, President Wiley College, Marshall, Tex.

An Address, Dr. J. A. Witherspoon, Ex-president of the Association of American Medical Colleges, Nashville, Tenn.

"When?" Dr. G. Cleveland Hall, Chicago, Ill.

The Importance to a Community of an Educated Medical Profession, Dr. Edward A. Balloch, Dean Howard University School of Medicine, Washington, D. C.

An Address, Dr. John A. Kenney, Newark, N. J.

Fiftieth Anniversary Financial Roll Call, Financial Reports of Captains and Leaders by States and Towns.

FRIDAY—Oct. 22

Seven O'clock.

Presiding Officer, Dr. A. M. Townsend, Secretary Sunday School Publishing Board, The National Baptist Convention, U. S. A.

An Address, Dr. Frederick J. Wulling, Dean School of Pharmacy, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn.

An Address, Dr. Edwin Mims, Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn.

An Address, Miss Hilda M. Lyttle, R. N., Superintendent of Hubbard Hospital of Meharry Medical College.

An Address, Dr. Arthur D. Black, Dean School of Dentistry, Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill.

An Address, Bishop Wilbur P. Thirkield, Chattanooga Area of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Chattanooga, Tenn.

An Address, Dr. H. R. Butler, Atlanta, Ga.

Why the World Needs Meharry? Dr. Thomas H. Slater, Atlanta, Ga.

SATURDAY—Oct. 23

Ten O'clock.

Presiding Officer, Dr. A. W. Cradock, St. Louis, Mo.

An Address, Dr. William J. Gies, Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, New York City.

An Address, Mr. J. Finley Wilson, Grand Exalted Ruler of the Order of Elks of the world, Washington, D. C.

An Address, Bishop Thomas Nicholson, Detroit Area of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Detroit, Mich.

An Address, Dr. G. W. Alexander, Former President of National Medical Association, Orange N. J.

Education and the Press, Dr. Henry Allen Boyd, Secretary National Baptist Publishing Board and National Negro Press Association.

SUNDAY—Oct. 24.

Ten O'clock.

Singing, "America," Congregation.

Invocation, Dr. J. C. Sherrill, Superintendent of Nashville District of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Scripture Reading, Dr. John J. Mullowney.

Music, Meharry Quartet.

An Address, Bishop Thomas Nicholson, Bishop of Detroit Area, Methodist Episcopal Church.

Special Announcements, Mr. George W. Claridge, Treasurer of Meharry Medical College.

Doxology and Benediction.

"AMERICA"

MY COUNTRY 'TIS OF THEE...

My country! 'tis of thee,
Sweet land of liberty,
Of thee I sing;
Land where my fathers died!
Land of the Pilgrim's pride,
From every mountain side,
Let freedom ring.

2 My native country, thee—
Land of the noble, free—
Thy name I love;
I love thy rocks and rills,
Thy woods and templed hills;
My heart with rapture thrills
Like that above.

3 Let music swell the breeze,
And ring from all the trees
Sweet freedom's song;
Let mortal tongues awake;
Let rocks their silence break,
Let all that breath partake;
The sound prolong.

4 Our fathers' God to Thee,
Author of liberty,
To Thee we sing:
Long may our land by bright
With freedom's holy light;
Protect us by Thy might,
Great God, our King!

SUNDAY—Oct. 24

Three O'clock.

Memorial Tributes, Greenwood Cemetery and Mount Ararat Cemetery, in charge of the Alumni Association.

IN MEMORIAM

(Late Dr. George W. Hubbard)

After the Civil War was o'er,
There came from the Northland
A young man with burning aim
To lend a helping hand;
With Bible and the spelling book
In school he went to work,
With might and main he did each task
And did not ever shirk.

The years sped on, he caught the gleam
Of larger days to be,
He came and said, "I'll labor here
To build up Meharry;"
The teachers few gave him their aid,
All toiled both night and day
That doctors might go everywhere
And drive disease away.

Meharry, like an acorn grew
A mighty oak so grand,
Its campus, buildings and teachers
Are held in high command;
Her graduates are ever true,
To crimson and the Black,
They live to serve their fellowman
And will not e'er turn back.

But now we bow our heads in grief
And shed a silent tear,
The Grand Old Man we loved so well
Has gone, he is not here;
A little while ago he left,
His work on earth is done,
In realms beyond he wears the crown
Which in this life he won.

His sacred hand will write no more,
His voice is hushed for aye,
His manly form no more we'll see
As in the bygone days;
But his great spirit will abide,
And through the years to be
'Twill guide us to forever love
And serve humanity.

Meharry stands his monument,
A friend both tried and true
For Dr. Hubbard sacrificed
And gave his life-blood too;
His memory we'll all revere
Until the seas go dry
His services, love and high ideals
Will live and never die.

His faithful wife played well her part
She stood close by his side
And gave him cheer, faith, hope and zeal
To stem life's changing tide;
But she was taken from his arm,
The Reaper bade her go,
Then shadows fell across his heart
His grief we'll never know.

Today they sleep in yon churchyard,
Their souls are with the Blest,
They finished well their loved employ
And are at peace and rest,
They served to live, they lived to serve,
May we their lessons teach
And fill this world with love and joy
And lift all in our reach.

Jasper Tappan Phillips, M. D. Class 1913.

TO MEHARRY MEDICAL COLLEGE

By W. F. Waters, M. D.

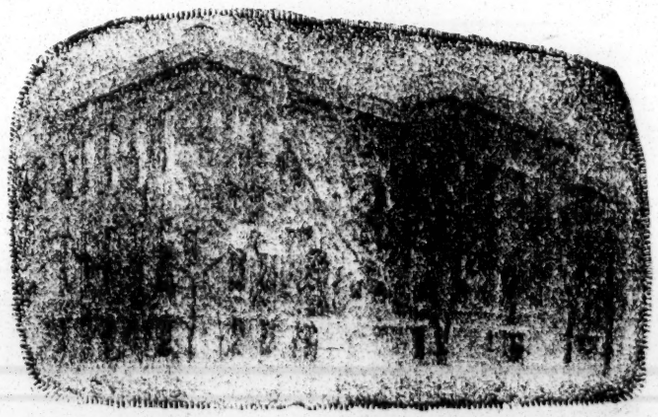
Great monument of love which one,
Digging beneath earth's sinking sand,
Built upon faith, its corner-stone,
With loving heart and skilful hand;
O flood of light so freely spilt,
Fairer than yonder star or moon,
Fond hope of Five, yet by One built,
The faithful Hubbard, now passed on;
Fresher than fountains famed of Zeus,
Fuller than Oracles divine,—
On fevered brows thy cool streams loose,
And in dark souls thy light let shine!

Our youth of every land have heard
Of thy effulgence and thy fame,
The greatness of thy worth and word,
And come as moths unto the flame.
Let them not blinded to thee fly,
And flattering fall as helpless things,
But let them look unto the sky,
Gird on full strength and plume their wings.
Then let them as swift eagles go,
But gentle, harmless as the dove;
They best may heal, who best both know
The Galilean's skill and love.

Mullowney! Erin's noble son,
With courage to make strong and good,
Take up the work so well begun,
And build a bigger brotherhood;
Although a brighter dawning breaks,
And fairer shores loom into ken,
Thy task no less of wisdom takes,
For time now calls for better men—
Men who will time and talents pledge
To healing wounds, not hoarding wealth;
For one, who gained a golden wedge
Once sacrificed a nation's health.

THE LATE DR. G. W. HUBBARD.
Venerable former President of Meharry Medical College who served over forty years.

DR. J. J. MULLOWNEY
President of Meharry Medical College, who succeeded the late Dr. Geo. W. Hubbard.



One of the Buildings on the Campus of Meharry Medical College, Nashville, Tennessee.

Education - 1926 II.
Colleges.

Tennessee

Another of the buildings of Meharry Medical College, Nashville, Tenn.

DR. J. A. LESTER
Registrar of Meharry Medical College.

Fisk University Head Inaugurated; Notables Attend

Nashville, Tenn., December 7.—(AP) Dr. Thomas Elsa Jones was inaugurated fifth president of Fisk university before over 100 representatives of American Colleges and Universities, headed by President J. R. Angell of Yale today in Fick Memorial chapel. The official inauguration ceremony came as a close of a four-day program.

Following a number of distinguished speakers this morning, including President Angell, of Yale, and Chancellor J. H. Kirkland, of Vanderbilt university, the young president closed his remarks with these words:

"On the basis of past experience and future possibilities, let us go forward as a holy experiment in brotherhood achieved not by force of arms, but by sound and broad education."

William Howard Taft, former president of the United States and now chief justice of the supreme court; Mrs. Fisk Park, daughter of General Clinton B. Fisk, for whom the university is named; Lyman Beecher Stowe, grandson of Harriet Beecher Stowe; Harry Emerson Fosdick, and S. Sawada, counsel to the Japanese embassy, are among those who have sent personal messages of congratulations to Fisk university upon the occasion of the formal installation of Dr. Jones.

GATHER TO INAUGURATE FISKE UNIVERSITY HEAD

Educators and Philanthropists Arrive at Nashville for the Installation of Dr. Jones.

Special to The New York Times.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 4.—Educators and philanthropists from all parts of the United States began arriving here this morning to attend the four-day exercises that mark the inauguration of Dr. Thomas Elsa Jones as President of Fisk University, one of the oldest institutions of higher learning devoted exclusively to the education of negroes in America.

A special Pullman will arrive from New York tomorrow morning bringing Paul D. Cravath, President of the Fisk Board of Trustees; L. Hollingsworth Wood, Vice President of the board; Clark Howell, foreman of the Phelps Stokes Fund; John A. Poynton and Robert M. Lester, representing the Carnegie Corporation; Henry Allen Moe of the Guggenheim Memorial Foundation; Robert L. L. Kelley of the Association of American Colleges, and Dr. George N. White and Dr. Fred N. Brownlee of the American Missionary Association.

Dr. J. R. Angell, President of Yale; Dr. David M. Edward, President of Erlam College, Richmond, Ind., and Julius Rosenwald of Chicago, honor guests at the inauguration, will not reach Nashville until Tuesday morning, the closing day of the exercises.

Thi safternoon's program included a football game on the campus of the university. The evening's program included the official welmoce by city and State officials and representatives of the various colleges and civic organizations of th city and the dedication of the Fisk Memorial Chapel, which has been renovated by funds raised by subscriptions from Nashville negroes.

J. C. Napier of Nashville, former Register of the Treasury of the United States, presided at the meeting this evening.

There has been much discussion of late as to what should be the racial identity of the leadership in education for Negroes. This has been particularly acute when it is considered that the faculties in Negro colleges are made up of educators of both races. It was contended that we had not yet arrived at the point at which a white professor would work under a colored president. Whereupon a white leader in authority rejoined that a white man unwilling to work under a Negro was unfit to work with him or over him.

Fortunately we are to have an ocular demonstration of these two types of leadership. Recently two of our educational institutions have chosen new presidents, one white, the other colored. Fisk University has chosen as its leader Thomas Jones, and Howard University, Mordecai Johnson, the latter colored, the former white.

I happen to know both these young men personally. I have been closely in touch with Dr. Jones since his election to the presidency of Fisk, and feel that as in Cravath we had the leadership of the old Negro spirit by the old missionary spirit, so we have in Jones the leadership of the new Negro spirit by the new social service spirit. I knew Dr. Johnson as a student at Morehouse College in Atlanta, where he was a brilliant debater, a fine athlete, and an ambitious youth. He is an ideal type of the new Negro, and worthily inherits the mantle of the white leaders who have led Howard University. The Howard people are jubilant over his ascendancy, and a new era in the educational policy of the race is anticipated.

The educational world will watch with interest these two institutions, and see what happens. It may be many of our pet theories will be exploded. Can a white man longer lead a colored institution? Can a colored leader lead a bi-racial faculty? These are the two questions awaiting demonstration. I have faith.

Education – 1926

Colleges.

Texas.

BANNER

Huntsville – Negro

NOV 6 1926

Gallilee Negro College Opened 12 Years Ago

International News

Huntsville, Texas, Nov. 5.—The Gallilee Negro Vocational College, five miles west of here, was opened October 24. This was the college's 12th year in operation.

Sam. W. Houston, president of the college first opened in 1914 with only a small frame shack and fifteen pupils. Today there are seven large buildings, up-to-date in design, well ventilated and sanitary. The college owns thirty acres of land with a concrete highway running through it.

Negro boys and girls from twenty adjoining counties attend the college every year. President Houston stated there would be about three hundred enrolled this year. The students are boarded at the college.

RECORD

Negro – Tex

NOV 7 1926

Negro College Near Huntsville Reopens

HUNTSVILLE, Nov. 9.—The Gallilee Negro Vocationala College, five miles west of here, was opened October 24. This was the college's twelfth year in operation.

Sam W. Houston, president of the college, first opened in 1914 with only a small frame shack and fifteen pupils. Today, there are seven large buildings, up-to-date in design, well ventilated and sanitary. The college owns thirty acres of land and a concrete highway running through it.

Negro boys and girls from twenty adjoining counties attend the college

Education – 1926

Texas.

Colleges.

DR. M. W. DOGAN HEADS TEXAS ASSOCIATION OF COLLEGES

MARSHALL, Texas, July 3—President M. W. Dogan, Wiley College, was elected the first president of the newly organized association of Negro Colleges in Texas, due largely to the fact that he was the originator of the idea and did so much to further its materializing. There are nine colleges—Jarvis, Prarie View, Sam Huston, Texas College, Paul Quinn, Mary Allen, Gaudalupe, Bishop and Wiley—already members of the association.

Asked his views as to what would probably be some of the initial work of the organization, President Dogan stated that he felt the most urgent demands upon the attention of the association would run along the line of working out a plan to bring about a uniform standard of entrance requirements operative for the two classes of colleges in the association. He feels that at present there is too much variance too great disparity on this point and that it tends to lower the general educational standard among these colleges. Moreover, he says, it breeds unwholesome notions in the minds of persons seeking education because it gives the idea that there is a line of least resistance when it comes to the amount of energy necessary to be expended in order to obtain the objective sought by so many who go to college; and consequently they seek this line by going from one college to another. He deplored the possibility of the educational movement resolving itself into a scramble, so far as colleges themselves are concerned, for mere numbers, ignoring or neglecting the far more important thing—quality in education. President Dogan has steadily stood for high standards as is evidenced by the marvelous growth which the institution over which he has presided for thirty years has attained and the superior rank which it holds among leading colleges of the country.

DR. M. W. DOGAN HEADS COLLEGE ORGANIZATION

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Houston Informer 7-31-26

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WILEY ACCORDED RECOGNITION BY HARVARD UNIV.

Houston Informer 3-14-26

Marshall, Texas.—President M. W. Dogan, Wiley College, makes public a statement from the registrar of the graduate school, Harvard University, that Harvard has decided to recognize Wiley as an accredited institution. This means that students completing their college work at Wiley and whose records are good, will be admitted to the graduate school at Harvard. This recognition comes simultaneously with similar recognition accorded Wiley by two others of the big schools: Northwestern University and the University of Wisconsin.

That Wiley should be given this distinction is considered a signal achievement for the school and a fine commentary upon the educational standards which it has sought to maintain. Plans looking to the further strengthening of the institution, both in its physical and academic aspects, are being worked out.

GUADALUPE COLLEGE

Seguin, Texas, June 10, 1926.

To the Public, Friends and Prospective Students:

The following letter is self explanatory:

Houston Informer 7-10-26

The State Department of Education

Austin, May 20, 1926.

President C. H. Griggs,
Guadalupe College,
Seguin, Texas.

Houston, Texas.

Dear Sir:

This is to advise that on May 19, State Superintendent S. M. N. Marrs approved the recommendation of this Board that Guadalupe College of Seguin, Texas, be ranked as a Junior College and that recognition for Teacher Certification be extended to any five courses done in the institution since the fall opening of the present session, provided the courses were done in the College departments of Bible, English, Education, History and Mathematics.

Very truly yours,

J. R. REID,

Chairman Board of Examiners.

Education - 1926 I
Colleges.

Virginia.

THE NEW UNIVERSITY --- SOME ADDITIONAL PICTURES

NEGROES SHOULD UNITE AND MAKE UNIVERSITY PROJECT A STRIKING SUCCESS; IMPROVING THE MIND

In God's Good Time All Organizations Working for Negro Uplift Will Find Themselves Under the Banner of the Red, Black and Green, Since the Greater Must Include the Less

The Universal Negro Improvement Association, under God and Garvey, means to redeem every pledge made to the Negro peoples of the world and to all mankind. In acquiring the Smallwood-Corey

CLASS ROOMS, SAWYER HALL

Industrial Institute at Claremont, Virginia, with the purpose of developing and perpetuating a greater and grander institution of learning for the Negro Race, the organization is proving to the world that it is wide-awake to the great ideals for which it stands, and which it has proclaimed to the world—and this is universal liberty for the four hundred million Negroes of the world, preserved and perpetuated by national unity in Africa, our fatherland.

J. J. Smallwood

Smallwood, the distinguished Negro and founder of the institution, was sent as a forerunner to help prepare the way for the Hon. Marcus Garvey, and his great movement, though Smallwood died without, perhaps, knowing what he was really doing, and what was to be the tremendous magnitude of the work he had begun, and to what and where it should lead. So shall the many other agencies, everywhere for Negro betterment and uplift, that are today operating apart, and, perhaps, with no intention of blending into one common whole, or cooperating under one banner, find themselves, also, by divine purpose, in time, heartily, joyfully, harmoniously and nicely taking their places in this the greatest and most significant movement for the redemption of the Negroes of the world and the betterment of all mankind, since the confusion of tongues on the plains of Shinar. The whole is greater than its parts.

The Outlook

The school is truly to become a great international educational center for the Negroes of the world. The very significance of its proposed name, "The Universal Liberty University" should itself be an inspiration to every Negro, to every friend of Negro freedom. It is to be the great gateway to international understanding and good will among all races, and nations, and tongues, as it carefully, intelligently and rightfully interprets to the world to the wishes and longings, desires and aims of the scattered masses of the Negro people in all parts of the world. It will aim to develop, gradually, like Harvard University, at Cambridge, Mass., founded in humble comradeship, but in true and lofty spirit by the Pilgrim Fathers; and, like the University of Virginia at Charlottesville, Va., founded by the great spirit of freedom and independence, and thought and culture of Thomas Jefferson. The seed is impregnated with true and vital principles. The soil is well adaptable, the cultivation will be careful and untiring. It will grow and fulfill the great purpose for which it was established.

It has a most unique place to fill among the institutions of learning for the 400,000,000 Negroes of the world.

Claremont, Va.

Claremont, where the school is located, is in Surry County, Virginia, on the beautiful James River, and is a very historic place. It dates back to the English settlement in America, and before that time English mansions, quaintly built, still are standing there. Edgar Allan Poe, the noted American poet, is said to have written the "Raven" and others of his great poems there. History fills the air there—the very giant poplars that have weather the storms of centuries stand mute and meaningful like sentinels guarding some destiny and silently telling a thrilling and most wonderful story. The place is beautiful and well befits the home of a great university, international and universal in its scope, character and meaning.

the coming session on September 16. Arrangements are being made to accommodate not less than 300 students and, perhaps, more. The faculty will be well selected. The co-operation by money and students of every division, chapter member and friend of our great leader, the Honorable Marcus Garvey, and our great organization, the Universal Negro Improvement Association, is respectfully asked and reasonably expected.

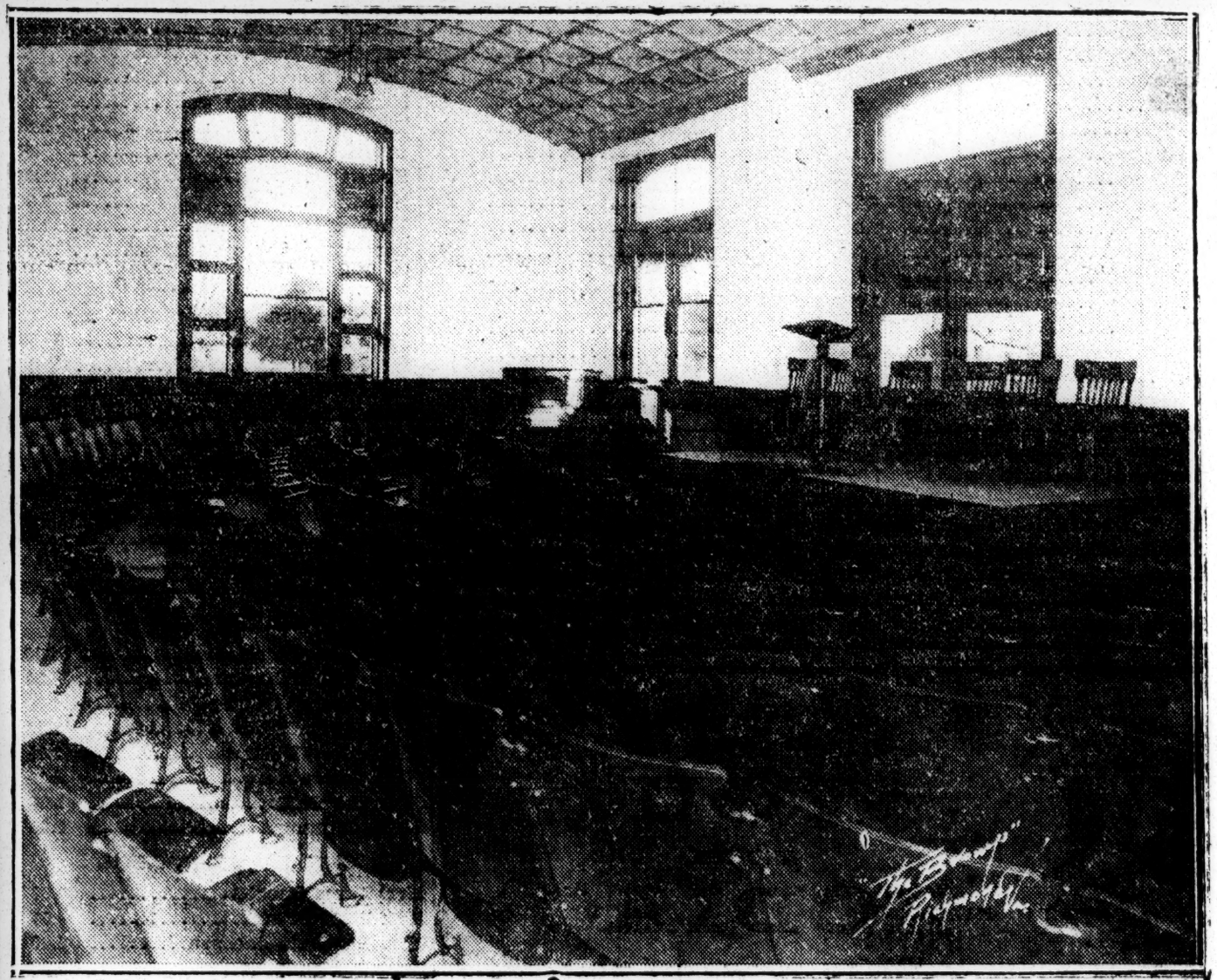
Do not fail us in this great movement to carry out the plans and purposes of our great leader. If we love and appreciate him as we should, we would carry on, and the world would take notice

The people that live at Claremont are industrious, sober, respectful, friendly and helpful. No better class of people could be found anywhere. It is a pleasure to live and labor among them.

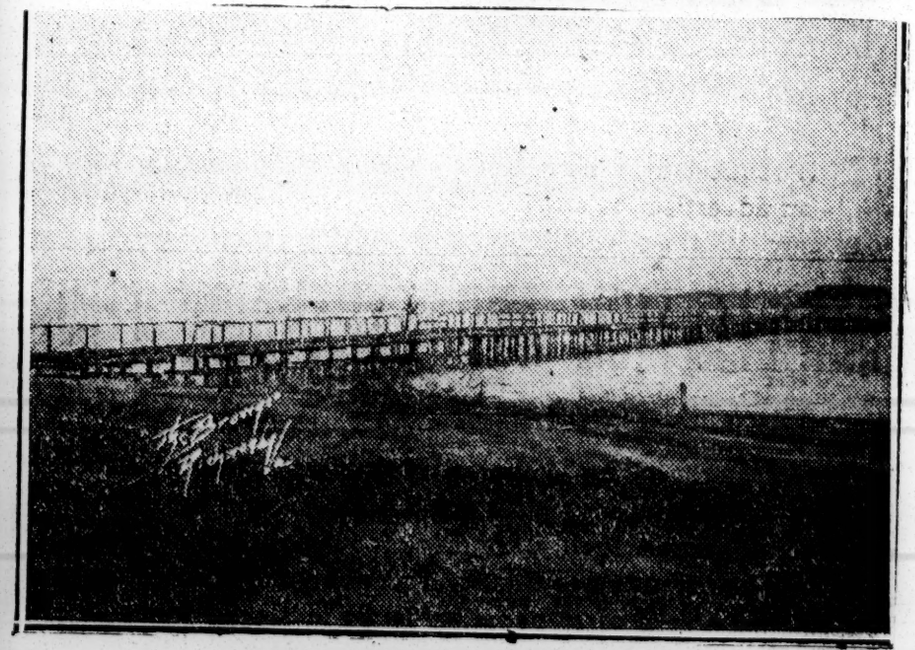
The school is expected to open

and join with us in carrying on.

Let us show, then, on what side we are. There is no better way and no better time. Let us interpret Garveyism to the world, praise God and continue to carry on.



AUDITORIUM, GARVEY HALL



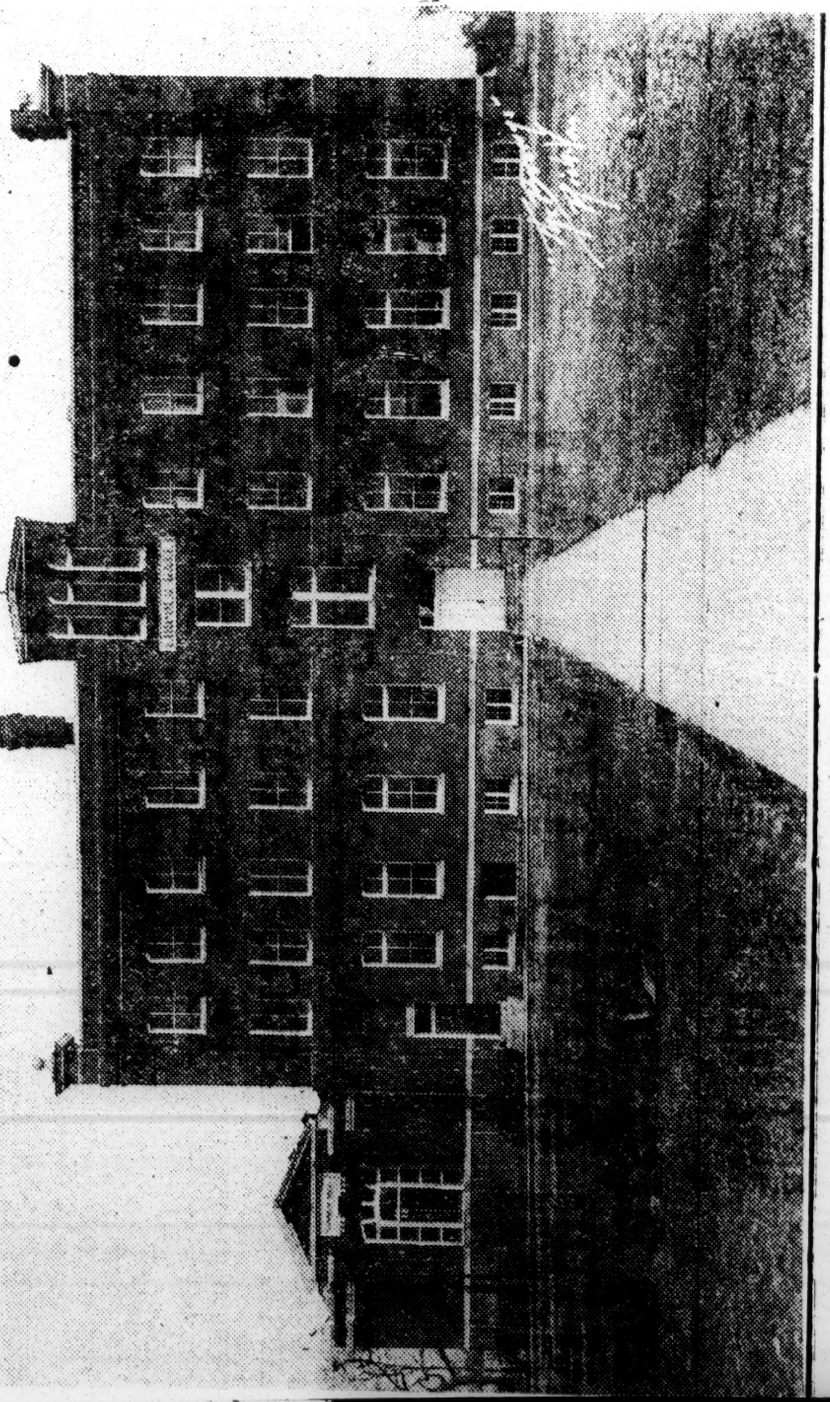
WHARF WHERE SLAVES LANDED

Education- 1926
Colleges

II

Virginia.

ENTRANCE, GARVEY HALL

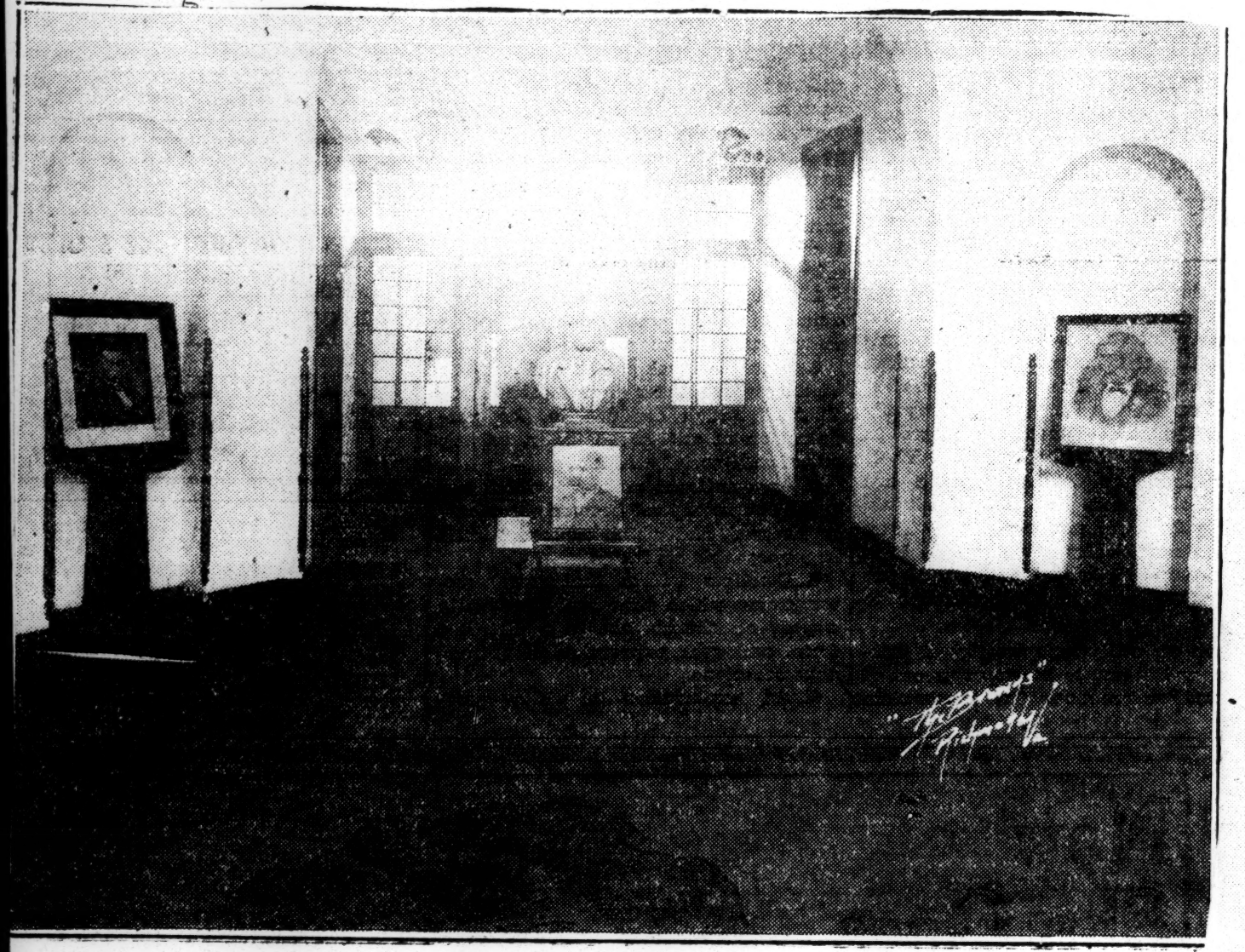


REAR OF GARVEY HALL

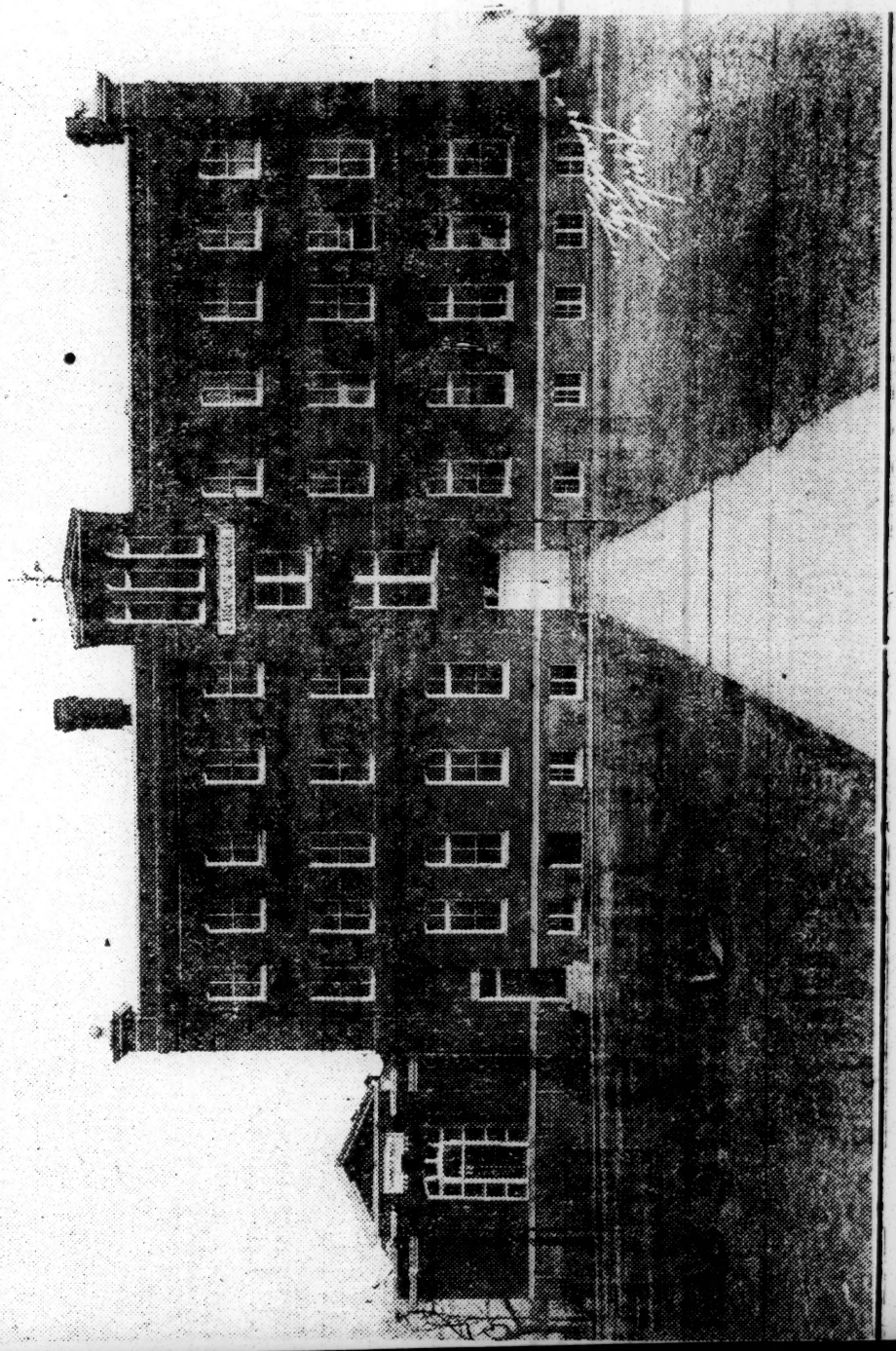
Education- 1926
Colleges

II

Virginia.



ENTRANCE, GARVEY HALL



REAR OF GARVEY HALL

Education – 1926
Colleges.

Virginia.

A UNIVERSITY ON THE JAMES RIVER

THE members of the Universal Negro Improvement Association were thrilled through and through last week by the announcement made by Dr. J. G. St. Clair Drake, international Organizer, at the Sunday night meeting of the New York local in Commonwealth Hall and by publication in the last issue of The Negro World, of the acquisition by the Association of the Smallwood-Corey Industrial Institute, located at Claremont, Virginia, on the James River, where the second batch of African slaves were landed in 1622. This valuable property has been conveyed to the Association for $53,000, being the mortgaged indebtedness against the property valued at $250,000, which the Association assumes, and should have no trouble in caring for. Prof. Caleb B. Robinson, a member of the Universal Negro Improvement Association, is president and Dr. Drake is vice-president of the Institute, and the transfer of the valuable property was secured through the efforts of these two distinguished members.

The property comprises some sixty-six acres of land fronting for a mile on the James River, with nine buildings, and can easily be developed into a great international university which will be one of the greatest educational institutions controlled by Negro people. All of the possibilities are present in the institution as it now stands, and the development will be steady and sure along the university lines President-General Marcus Garvey has long had in mind. The possibilities of such a university in helping towards the accomplishment of the purposes of the Universal Negro Improvement Association cannot be overestimated.

The editor of The Negro World was well acquainted with Rev. John J. Smallwood, the founder of the school, and had the honor of being the commencement orator of the school many years ago, when he had an opportunity to appreciate the advantages of the property, with its historical background, for the development of a great Negro University—an international university, if you please, which should appeal to Negro youth in the United States, in the West Indies, in Africa and in the islands of the sea. He let his imagination run riot, for he was then young and saw visions and dreamed dreams. He hardly looked so far ahead as to envisage the realization of the visions and the dreams.

Just how much the future well-being of the Negro people hangs upon systematic education in the essentials of race requirements in modern civilization, in which race consciousness of its own social, civil and economic values shall be thoroughly inculcated as a basic principle, it is not difficult to imagine. The Jews understand this principle very well and have established a university on Mount Scopus in the Land of Promise to test the principle to the full. We need more educated men and women who know how to think and to do things, and we must educate them if we shall have them. A great university is the place to educate them.

The Parent Body needs and has asked for $10,000 to begin the good and needed work at Claremont and we are sure the membership will promptly give what has been asked of it.

PLAN TO MAKE A UNIVERSITY OF THE SCHOOL

Institution Will Be Conducted According To Best Methods, Announce Officials Representing Purchasers.

PLAN TO MAKE SCHOOL NATIONAL IN SCOPE

Smallwood-Corey Normal and Industrial Institute at Claremont, Virginia, has been acquired through purchase by the Universal Negro Improvement Association, according to an announcement made in the Negro World, official organ of the organization, in its last issue. The property, situated on the historic James River, consists of 66 acres of valuable Surry county land. There are nine buildings, the main buildings said to be valued at more than $100.000.

Was In Financial Straits

For some years, practically ever since the death of its founder, Prof. John D. Smallwood, Smallwood-Corey Institute has struggled along without the proper financial backing necessary to accomplish efficient work. It contains the nucleus for a great and influential educational institution in Virginia, and the Universal Negro Improvement Association which claims a large national membership and sufficient finances declares that it is the aim of the organization to operate the school according to the best modern standards for conducting such institutions.

It is stated that the property passed into the hands of the U. N. I. A. by deed on June 14, following several months of negotiations between the Executive Council and the old Board of Trustees of the institution, the consideration being merely the assumption of the outstanding obligations of the school amounting to about $55.000.

On Historic Site

Smallwood-Corey Institute stands on the site of the landing place of the second cargo of Negro slaves, who landed on the continent in 1622. The school was founded by John D. Smallwood, himself born a slave on the very spot where the school stands. He was educated at Hampton Institute and later returned to the site of his birth to found the institution which bears his name. Under the guidance of its founder, Smallwood-Corey did some very worthy educational work, but since his death it has continually encountered financial difficulties. The U. N. I. A. announces that the institution will be run under new management," but the general policy of catering to the residents of Surry county in particular and Virginia in general will not be changed, although the enrollment of students is expected to be represented by youth from all parts of the world.

Rev. D. J. G. St. Claire Drake, vice president of the school and general organizer for the Universal Negro Improvement Association, who was largely instrumental in bringing about the transfer of title, made in part the following statement concerning his organization's acquisition of the institution in a recent speech in New York:

Saving A Race Institution

"Some time ago our attention was called to the fact that in Virginia there was an institution of learning operated by colored people for thirty years, and that institution, the property, chattel and real, would soon fall into the hands of white people if Negroes did not take some steps to hold it. I happened to have been at the time, and am now, the vice president of that institution, and the gentleman who is president today is a member of the Philadelphia division. Prof. Caleb B. Robinson. That property is valued by the white people at $250,000. It has on it mortgages and judgments amounting to $53,000 giving us a clear equity in the neighborhood of $200,000.

"Professor Robinson and I were anxious that the Universal Negro Improvement Association should get that property, because it is in keeping with the aims and objects of the Association (as you will see from the third section of the Constitution) that we have universities, colleges, academies and schools for training men and women of the race for service to the race and service in connection with the Association.

Overcoming Opposition

"With this in view we turned the current of sentiment and influence toward this organization. We worked silently because we knew very well we had opposition. The Home Mission Society of White Baptists of this country, with headquarters in New York City, and 30 million dollars behind them, were anxious to get the property and they went to Virginia in a frantic effort to close the deal. But they were beaten, for we got the trustee board to adopt resolutions giving to the Universal Negro Improvement Association the property known as the Smallwood-Corey Industrial Institute, located at Claremont, Virginia, and on that night the board voted unanimously to make the Universal Negro Improvement Association a present of it. I say, make you a present when he turns over to you a quarter-million dollar property, with the contract legal and binding in every way, and it only remains for you to satisfy the mortgage debt.

Clear Undisputed Title

"We have clear undisputed title to the property," continued Dr. Drake, after he had explained in detail the steps that followed, "and I got not only a mortgage title but an insured title, for which the Association paid $137.50. There are 66 acres of land, valuable land, and nine buildings, six of which could not be replaced for $100,000, and there is one mile of navigable water front on the St. James river. Now that property will increase in value about half a million dollars in the next twelve years because they are going to dredge the river. We are only 40 miles from Hampton Roads and our water is almost as deep, and yet they are going to dredge it, even though gunboats pass by our wharves every day."

MILES W. CONNOR NEW HEAD OF NORMAL SCHOOL

Va. Union University Man To Fill Post of The Late Prin. Lockerman

WILLIAM L. WILSON HEADS MUS. DEPT.

Five Substitute Teachers Also Named For Douglass High School

Miles W. Conner, head of the Department of Education of Virginia Union University, and regarded as one of the ablest educators of the country, was elected as principal of the Colored Training School at a meeting of the Board of Education Tuesday.

The appointment of Mr. Connor, which is to become effective September 1, ends the vacancy made by the death of the late Principal Lockerman and [illegible] the late Miss [illegible]ladythe Cooper. His salary is to be fixed by the committee on rules.

Born in Norfolk

Mr. Connor was born in 1887, and graduated from Norfolk Mission College high school in Norfolk in 1905. In 1909 he graduated from Virginia Union University and from Howard University he took his master's degree in 1909. He also pursued work at Columbia University and took his master's degree there this year.

His teaching experience includes work in the elementary and high schools of Selma, Ala., assistant principal of Corey Institute, Portsmouth, Va., and assistant principal and director of training, State Normal School, Petersburg, Va.

From 1921 to the present time, he has served as head of the Department of Education and director in training at Virginia Union University. He has also served as teacher in psychology and supervision, Tuskegee Institute Summer School, and lecturer in psychology and pedagogy in the summer schools of North Carolina and Virginia.

Highly Recommended

A. R. Mead, visiting professor of education at Columbia University, said of Mr. Connor, "His work in teacher training is of uniformly high quality."

W. D. Gresham, supervisor of Negro education in Virginia: "Mr. Connor is one of the ablest educators in the State, and I personally dislike to see him leave."

E. C. Roberts, in charge of teacher training at Tuskegee Institute: "Well trained, good teacher and of high reputation."

T. S. Settle, Playground and Recreation Association of America: "Highest character, impressive public speaker." Mr. Connor worked with Mr. Setele in Community Service work during the war.

W. C. Bosley, Columbia University: "One of the best students I ever had. Took normal school problems last year."

W. A. Avery, Hampton Institute: "Sound in character and scholarship, and adequately trained."

Dr. Thomas W. Turner, Hampton Institute: "Gets along with students and teachers; fine personality."

Other Appointments

Other appointments and assignments made were as follows:

William L. Wilson, teacher of music.

Howard L. Hucles and George W. Mitchell, substitute teachers in science at Douglass Junior High School.

Alfred A. Dixon, special substitute eacher of Latin, Douglass High School.

Dorothy A. Davis, special substitute teacher of English, Douglass High School.

Alma P. Smith, emergency substitute teacher in English, Douglass High School.

LIBERTY UNIVERSITY OPENS AT CLAREMONT

U. N. I. A. Purchases Smallwood-Corey Plant For Higher Education

Claremont, Va—Several thousand members and friends of the U. N. I. A. gathered here Saturday for the official opening of Liberty University, the official school of the Association.

The University was formerly the Smallwood Corey Institute and was used as an industrial school. The plant is beautifully situated on a high hill overlooking the James River.

There are several modern brick buildings constructed with class rooms, electric plant, teachers dormitories, boys and girls quarters and a campus comprising several acres.

The U. N. I. A. plans to erect a number of buildings and further improve the school. Just who the officers and faculty of the university will be have not been announced.

Education - 1926

W. st Virginia.

Colleges.

W. VA. COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE TO OPEN SEPTEMBER 15

Many Changes and Added Facilities

Institute, W. Va., September 1, 1926.—Announcement has been made by the administrative offices of The West Virginia Collegiate Institute that that institution will be open in all departments on September 15, with September 14, as registration day. Preliminary enrollment of old students and applications from prospective students point to the largest regular session enrollment in the history of the school, with freshman college entrants from every nigh school in the State and from many high schools of neighboring States, with a large number of students seeking transfer from other colleges, with advanced standing, high school applicants from every junior high school in the State and with many firstyear high school applicants from eighth grade graduating classes located in sections in which there are no high schools. It is estimated that the number of new students will thus mount to three hundred, taxing the capacity of classroom and dormitory buildings, notwithstanding the additional space which has recently been provided.

New Dormitory for Young Men

The most outstanding addition to the campus is Gore Hall, the new dormitory for young men, which is rapidly nearing completion. If this building is not entirely ready for the opening of school it will be ready soon thereafter. Built of tapestry brick, with three floors and a basement of best fire-proof construction throughout, and with trunk room, pressing room, shower rooms, barber shop, reception lobby, guest rooms, and dormitory space for approximately 200 young men, this building will add measurably to the beauty of the campus as well as relieve a congestion which has long been a source of annoyance. Moreover, the new dormitory for young men means additional space for the girl students, since in the final re-arrangement it will be possible to release Glasscock Hall, now used by boys, for use as a dormitory for young men.

Campus Changes

A siege of rainy weather has slowed the progress of work on the campus, which includes the construction of a 25-foot terrace around the administration building, the grading down of the campus from this building to the lower quadrangle, and the laying of a gravel road from the main entrance through the grounds. Not all of this can be finished by the opening of school, but temporary walks and road passage will be provided so that the work of the institution may go on.

New Equipment

A Mergenthaler linotype and a cylinder press will be part of the equipment added in the printery. The linotype will replace the one which was destroyed during the disastrous fire of 1923.

New laboratory equipment has been ordered for agriculture and geology, and will be installed in the laboratory rooms of the administration building which were not fitted out last year.

With the five thousand dollars appropriated for the purchase of books for the year 1925-26 the institution was able to assemble an excellent nucleus for the school library. To the volumes thus secured ,and with a part of a second five thousand dollars appropriated for this year, many hundred well-selected books have been added during the summer, thus increasing the efficiency of instruction and the opportunity of students to read and know the best of classical and modern science and literature. All in all, the year should prove to be one of the institution's most successful.

Education- 1926

Colleges, - Change of heads.

Alabama.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., Journal

JUN 9 1926

Trenholm Is Elected Negro School Head

Election of Professor H. C. Trenholm as president of the Montgomery State Normal school for negroes, by the state board of education, was announced Wednesday.

Professor Trenholm is one of the well-known negro educators of this section. He is a native Alabamian, a graduate of Morehouse college, Atlanta, and received his masters degree in education from the University of Chicago. He succeeded his father, Dr. D. W. Trenholm, becoming acting president of the institution after his father's death last August. Prior to becoming acting president, Professor Trenholm was director of the junior college department and in charge of extension work.

Arkansas.

Education-1926
Colleges,-Change of heads.

Arkansas College Holds Its Ninth Annual Dinner

PINE BLUFF, ARK., — The ninth annual dinner given by the officials of the Arkansas Haygood College occured Wednesday noon on the campus. More than 500 invited guests partook of the sumptous feast, in addition to several hundred other persons who make it a point to attend these gala affairs. More than 400 white persons, friends of the institution, took part in the festivities.

Prof. C. C. Neal, commissioner of education at the institution, had charge of the arrangements. He was assisted by President D. R Glass and Bishop C. Cleaves.

Coast Dem News
2-12-27

Education - 1926

Colleges. - Change of heads.

D.C.

Howard University's New President

IN THE ELECTION of Bishop John A. Gregg, of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, to succeed Rev. J. Stanley Durkee as president of Howard University, the Trustees made a momentous and far-reaching decision. Founded in 1866 as a part of the country's reconstruction program after the Civil War by Major General O. O. Howard, the University is the largest institution of learning for Negroes in America. All of its former presidents have been white.

HOW WISE or ill-advised the individual selection of the board is remains to be seen, but we cannot help but view with entire favor the election of a president of the same racial group as the students who go there. It will go a long way towards offsetting the hue and cry raised by "noble Nordics" and foolish Negroes, each time a Negro is mentioned for a responsible position, that the time is not ripe. When, we ask, will the time be ripe, if not now?

THE SAME ARGUMENT advanced to prevent the elevation of Negroes to responsible positions can as easily be advanced fifty, one hundred or a thousand years hence, if Negroes are not permitted to go through the same stages of progress all peoples must go through. There must be a beginning; and to fail in an honest attempt is not half so bad as to become convinced that one cannot succeed as presidents of universities or in other walks of life.

BUT BISHOP GREGG should succeed as president of Howard University—educationally and otherwise. A graduate of the University of Kansas, he has already served as president of Edward Waters College and Wilberforce University, has taught in Africa and received the highest honor at the disposal of the A. M. E. Church, which is probably the most thoroughly organized group of Negroes in America.

AT MOST his new position is only about 25 per cent a scholastic one and 75 per cent executive ability, which, after all, is nothing more nor less than plain every-day common-sense. Fortunately, also, he has not been identified with the internal strife that has marred Howard during the past few years under the administration of the resigning president, nor is he handicapped by being too well known.

BISHOP GREGG'S SUCESS at Howard means progress for every Negro in the world and we owe it to ourselves as a duty of self-respect, self-appreciation, racial-loyalty, to support him in every possible way.

THE HOWARD PRESIDENCY

The trustees of Howard University have selected Bishop John A. Gregg, of the A.M.E. Church for the presidency of the university to succeed Dr. Durkee, who has resigned. The selection is an excellent one. Dr. Gregg's acceptance is assumed, despite the knowledge that he once declined the tender within the past few weeks.

He is well fitted for the requirements of the post. He is a highly educated man, experienced in both pedagogical and administrative phases of college work and his present lofty place in the realm of church work makes clear the fact that he is an outstanding disciple of religion, a very dominant factor in educational institutions. He is a temperate and progressive man.

Dr. Gregg's appointment emphasizes the new epoch in Negro culture. That conservative Howard should respond to the cry of the new Negro marks a great day in race history.

Dr. Stanley Durkee passes on to more congenial service in the quiet of the pastorate of a church. He was a good man who gave unstintingly according to his lights to the school he has headed for eight years.

Dr. Durkee, like the last of the Mohicans, stood stoically by the traditions he represented. Negro education was born of a combination of New England love for the down-trodden, and the kindly master spirit such as that of Harriet Beecher Stowe's "Shelby" in "Uncle Tom's Cabin." This combination created an atmosphere of patronage toward those who benefited by the schooling made available to the Negro. The Negro's show of appreciation for these educational opportunities tended to give stimulus to the growth of a superior complex in those who conducted our schools.

The past two decades has witnessed a new type of Negro, an educated, self-assured type fully capable of commanding his own institutions, and in recent days, loudly asserting his right to that responsibility. The kindly master type of white educator in Negro colleges can not attune himself to such new notions, hence is out of harmony with the times. It is inevitable that such types should go when their usefulness has been exhausted. Situated where these two epochs meet, would make Dr. Durkee's passing from Howard just a little tragic were it not for the reward that awaits him in Brooklyn.

The selection of Dr. Gregg marks the accomplishment of the major contention of the alumni. That a Howard man was not named, is to the more radical among them somewhat of a disappointment; but so is all of life. They have a president of their own race group, if not one of their more limited graduate group. Not all university presidents matriculated in the schools over which they preside.

The trustees have not violated their trust to see that the school is efficiently administered; and the student body has had granted to them the sympathetic understanding that can only come from one of their own blood.

Whether Dr. Gregg will accept the position, is not yet known as this is written; but should he, the traditions of the church will have been shattered by an unprecedented action. No bishop has ever before resigned that high office or taken leave from it to respond to the call of a school. How the public will view such a move remains to be seen.

Accepted or not, the Howard trustees have responded to the demands of its students and graduates. That's a step forward.

Education – 1926

Colleges, – Change of heads.

D. C.

HOWARD'S NEW PRESIDENT

The clamor of the alumni of Howard University can now subside with the assurance that two objectives have been reached, namely, the ousting of Dr. Durkee and the election of a Negro to the presidency of Howard University. For sometime there have been murmurs and bickerings among certain alumni who have felt that a colored man should head old Howard. Howard University is now under the administration of Negroes.

A canvass of the graduates of Howard University might disclose some interesting cross-currents of opinion. In some quarters it is argued that the election of a Negro to the presidency of Howard University is a grave error. In other quarters it is argued with just as much fervor that Howard can and will thrive better under an administration composed entirely of colored men.

Courier 1926 Pittsburgh Pa

THE PITTSBURGH COURIER is not interested in the differences of opinion as to whether Howard should be headed by a Negro or a white man. We are interested, however in Howard University as an institution of Class A rank. Educational facilities for our group must be raised to the standard of other institutions for other groups if the education of the black man is to equal that of any other American citizen. We cannot hope to measure arms with this present day civilization if we permit ourselves to be trained in institutions of inferior rank while our white brothers are trained in institutions of superior rank. Howard University is a Class A school and this is made possible because of the class and type of professors who impart instructions to the student body. In order to retain the present class of instructors, the financial resources of the institution must remain where they are. Any reduction in financial resources will mean a reduction in the class and type of instructors now engaged at Howard. If Howard University finds itself at the mercy of its alumni for its funds, the alumni will have no one to blame but themselves. They have made certain requests, and those requests have been granted. It remains to be seen whether the alumni of Howard University will put their hands in their pockets and support old Howard with cash sufficient to keep her a Class A University.

It is too early to speculate; it is likewise too early to criticize, but it is not too early to say to the alumni, the country over, that Howard University needs alumni support more now than ever before. The new president is a man of sterling worth and character. He deserves unstinted support. If he fails, it will not be due to any personal inefficiency, but rather to the failure of the alumni properly to support him. We have petitioned, and our request has been granted. The future of Howard is in our own hands.

Education—1926

Georgia.

Colleges.—Change of Heads.

PROFESSOR LAMPKIN TO HEAD AMERICUS INSTITUTE

Professor Foster Robert Lampkin, instructor in Pschology and History, Dean of the Literary Department, leaves the Georgia State Industrial College where he has labored assiduously for the past seven years to enter a larger field of service.

Professor Lampkin is not only an ideal and skillful teacher, but but a splendid school man who fits excellently in all phases of school work. He is a good mixer, a high churchman and a christian gentleman.

He is splendidly fitted for the work to which he has been called. Graduating with honors from Georgia State Industrial College and Boston University where he has done post graduate work having taught successfully at the Georgia State College for seven consecutive years, where he figured conspiciously in the various activities as head of Athletics, Director of the Y. M. C. A., promoter and supervisor of oratorical contests, he is well prepared to head and carry on the higher heights the splendid work of the weli established Americus Institute.

We regret very much to lose this ideal school man, but he goes to a possition that is larger in its scope and greater in its responsibilities. In this larger field he will naturally have greater opportunities for further development. The well wishers and supporters of Americus Institute should feel very grateful to those far-sighted leaders who were successful in obtaining the services of this well trained and experienced young man.

They were unusually fortunate. They have given to Americus Institute and to you a young man of imperial ideals. Under such leadership, Americus Institute is destined not only to keep up its former good record but to make greater strides forward and keep pace with the lead ing institutions of its kind.

Atlanta, Ga. PUBLISHED
SEP 15 1926

NEGRO IS PROMOTED

Tuskegee Worker Will Head Georgia Industrial School

SAVANNAH, Ga., Sept. 14. (AP) In an announcement today through A. Pratt Adams, chairman of the Georgia State Industrial College, it was learned that Benjamin F. Hubert, chief of the department of agriculture of Tuskegee Institute Tuskegee, Ala., has been elected president of the Gorgia State Industrial College to succeed C. G. Wylly, who will engage in industrial work in Atlanta. The new president of the college is a brother of J. W. Hubert, of Savannah, principal of Cuyler Junior High School.

Pennsylvania.

Education - 1926

Colleges, - Change of heads.

DEAN WM. H. JOHNSON NAMED PRESIDENT OF LINCOLN UNIV.

Age 11-27-26

New York N.Y.

Lincoln University, Pa.—Professor William Halleck Johnson, dean and acting president of Lincoln University since the death of the late Dr. John B. Randall, was elected president by the Board of Trustees at a meeting in Philadelphia on November 16.

He is the third man selected for this position in the past few months, the others declining to accept the offer after opposition by the Alumni Association of the school became pronounced.

According to reports, Professor Johnson indicated to the trustees who in-reception in his honor. This reception was under auspices of the Howard University Club of New York City, Dr. Charles A. Butler president.

At both these services Dr. Johnson set out to allay the suspicion among some that too many of our young people are atending colleges and institutions of higher learning. He said that there are only 10,000 Negro college graduates in the United States, and today there are less than 7,000 Negro college students in the schools of this country. There are 43,00 Negro churches in the United States, said he, and if all the 10,000 college graduates were ministers, there would

First, Dr. Johnson and then, Prof. Walter Wright was the choice of the faculty, alumni board and student body, but the Board of Trustees, of which Dr. John B. Laird is President, has insisted on electing a minister of the gospel. The two men chosen by the board were so strongly opposed by graduates and undergraduates, however, that those named decided not to accept.

Dean Johnson, although known chiefly as an educator, has been associated with the ministry.

Lincoln University was established in 1857.

NEW HEAD OF LINCOLN U. ELECTED

Cowan 12-4-26

NEW YORK, Dec. 1.—Dean William Hallock Johnson, of Lincoln University, has been elected President of the Board of Trustees. He announced Saturday that he had accepted and he resumed his duties today.

Dean Johnson's selection ends a deadlock which has lasted more than two years over the naming of a successor to Dr. John D. Randall, who died in the fall of 1924.

Education-1926

North Carolina.

Colleges, - Change of heads.

NOW PRINCIPAL EMERITUS

PROF. THOS S. INBORDEN ASSUMES DUTIES

NAMED AFTER THIRTY-ONE YEARS OF SERVICE AT BRICK COLLEGE

New York City
287 Fourth Ave.

Prof. Thomas S. Inborden, after thirty-one year of continued service as Principal of the Joseph K. Brick Junior College, near Enfield N. C., assumes the position of Principal Emeritus.

The American Missionary Association, at the June meeting of its Executive Committee, recognized the long and faithful service of Prof. Inborden and voted that he be given a salary of one thousand dollars per year for the rest of his life, the use of a house on the school campus and twenty-five acres of land. This action is in line with the spirit of brotherhood and recognition of merit that permeates the entire present Executive Committee and staff of the A M. A.

Prof. Inborden has had an interesting and influential career. From Virginia, his birth place, he went to Ohio to prepare for entrance to Fisk University and studied at Oberlin Academy. He holds a degree from Fisk University. The first summer after leaving college, thirty-five years ago, he preached at Beaufort, N. C. That fall the American Missionary Association sent him to Helena, Ark., where he organized a school and remained for two years. He was then sent to Albany Normal School. After two yars he was assigned to his life work near Enfield.

The growth of Brick School, the character of its graduates and the influence which the institution has had far and wide through its farmers' meetings and other conferences speak eloquently of Prof. Inborden's vision and work. Everywhere and always he has advocated better homes better farms, better schools and better churches. As one of the foundation builders of the present high standards, he looks with pride on what North Carolina is accomplishing today. Brick School as one of the pioneer educational institutions of the state has had a good history and bears an enviable reputation. Prof. Inborden believe that the school will grow and will strengthen its reputation. To this end he has pledged his loyal support in every way possible.

The principalship of the school has been offered to Prof. Walker Doyle Miller, a son-in-law of Prof. Inborden but he prefers to retain his present position, that of General Manager and Treasurer, and will remain to assist in the development of the school into a Junior College, now in the plans of the Association.

Recently Brick School was surveyed by the North Carolina Department of Negro Education and The American Missionary Association was advised to advance the educational program to that of Junior College grade. This was done, beginning with the fall of 1925, and the name of the school was changed to that of Joseph K. Brick Junior College.

Twenty-five students, graduates from accredited high schools, registered for the first year. Most of them will return for the second year, and it is hoped that at least fifty additional college students will register. Prof. William H. Holloway, Educational Field Secretary for the American Missionary Association, was assigned to the college last year as acting dean. Prof. Holloway will continue to serve in this provisional capacity during the coming year, making occasional trips to other fields for the Association.

The institution received its name from the late Mr. and Mrs. Joseph K. Brick, of Brooklyn, N. Y. who owned the eleven hundred acre farm on which the school stands. At their death they left a considerable sum of money to the school, most of which was used in the erection of buildings. The school is maintained by tuition and board receipts and an annual appropriation from the American Missionary Association. The instructor in teachers' training is paid by the State Department of Education whose inspectors visit the school at frequent intervals. Mr. Fred L. Brownlee, a Corresponding Secretary of The American Missionary Association and a frequent visitor at the school, states that his Association is very anxious to secure funds in order that the institution may be developed and enlarged. "This," he states, "will depend on friends of the school who may choose in the coming years to emulate the generous benefactions of Mr. and Mrs. Brick."

JONES IS PRESIDENT OF BENNETT

(By The Associated Negro Press.)

Greensboro, N. C., Aug. 14.—The board of trustees of Bennett College for Women, located here, announced today that David D. Jones, Atlanta, Georgia, has accepted the presidency of the college, and will assume the duties of that office, September 1st.

The election of Mr Jones, according to the board of trustees, brings to the presidency, a capable administrator and an educator who understands thoroughly the problems of the institution. He is a graduate of Wesleyan College at Middletown, Conn., and has served efficiently as a student secretary of the international committee of the Y. M. C. A., as secretary of the Pine Street Y. M. C. A. of St. Louis, Mo., and as Field Secretary of the Commission on Inter-Racial Co-operation, with headquarters in Atlanta, Ga.

It is the belief of the Board of Trustees that under President Jones' administration the hope of developing Bennett College into the foremost college for colored women in America, will be realized.

The college since 1873 has been operated by the M. E. Church as a co-educational institution. Recently a survey was made by a group of outstanding educators to determine how Bennett College could in a larger way serve its constituency and the surveyors concluded that the greatest need at the present time was for a woman's college; thus Bennett College was changed into a college for women.

The college aims to maintain high standards of scholarship and to inspire throrough work by all of the students. President Jones will be supported by a capable, efficient faculty, and a good year is expected.

President Jones, who is widely known throughout the country, is a brother of Bishop R. E. Jones.

Principal Emeritus of Brick Juior College

Prof. Thomas S. Inborden, after thirty-one years of continued service as principal of the Joseph K Birck Junior College, near Enfield, N.C., assumes the position of principal Emertus.

The American Missionary Association, at the June meeting of its Executive Committee, recognized the long and faithful service of Prof. Inborden and voted that he be given a salary of one thousand dollars per year for the rest of his life the use of a house on the school campus and twenty-five acres of land. This action is in line with the spirit of brotherhood and recognition of merit that permeates the entire present Executive Committee and staff of the A. M. A.

Prof. Inborden has had an interesting and influential career. From Virginia, his birth place, he went to Ohio to prepare for entrance to Fisk University and studied at Oberlin Academy. He holds a degree from Fisk University. The first summer after leaving college, thirty-five years ago, he preached at Beaufort, N. C. That fall the American Missionary Association sent him to Henena, Ark., where he organized a school and remained for two years. He was then sent to Albany Normay School. After two years he was assigned to his life work near Enfield.

The growth of Brick School, the character of its graduates and the influence which the institution has had and wide through its farmer's meetings and other conferences speaks eloquently of Prof. Inborden's vision and work. Everywhere and always he has advocated better homes, better farms, better schools and better churches. As one of the foundation builders of the present high standards, he looks with pride on what North Carolina is accomplishing today. Brick school as one of the pioneer educational institutiont of thestate, has had a good history and bears an enviable reputation. Prof Inborden believes that the school will grow and will strengthen its reputation. To this end he has pledged his loyal support in every way possible.

The principalship of the school has been offered to Prof Walker Doyle Miller, a son in law of Prof Inborden, but he prefers to retain his present position, that of General Manager and Treasurer, and will remain to assist i nthe development of the school into a Junior College, now in the plans of the Asociation.

Recently Brick School was surveyed by the North Carolina Department of Negro Education and The American Missionary Association was advised to advance the educational program to that of Junior College gade. This was done, beginning with the fall of 1925, and the name of the school was changed to that of Joseph K. Brick Junior College.

Twenty-five students, graduates from accredited high schools, regitered for the first year. Most of them will return for the second year, and it is hoped that at least fifty additional college students will register. Prof. William H. Holloway, Educational Field Secretary for the American Missionary Association, was assigned to the college last year as an active dean. Prof. Holloway will continue to serve in this provisional capacity during the coming year making occasional trips to other fields for the Association.

The institution received its name from the late Mr. and Mrs. Joseph K. Brick, of Brooklyn, N. Y., who owned the eleven hundred acre farm on which the school stands. At their death they left a considerable sum of money to the school, most of which was used in the erection of building. The school is maintained by tuition and board receipts and an annual appropriation from The American Missionary Association. The instructor in teachers'

training is paid by the State Department of Education whose inspectors visit the school at frequent intervals. Mr. Fred L. Brownlee, a Corresponding Secretary of The American Missionary Association is vey anxious to secure funds in order that the intitution may he developed and enlarged. "This," he states, "will depend on friends of the school who may choose in the coming years to emulate the generous benefactions of Mr. and Mrs. Brick."

North Carolina.

Education-1926

Colleges,- Change of heads.

JONES ACCEPTS BENNETT HEAD IN SEPTEMBER

(By the Associated Negro Press.)

Greensboro, N. C.—The board of trustees of Bennett College for Women, located here, announces that David D. Jones, Atlanta, Ga., has accepted the presidency of the college and will assume the duties of that office September 1.

The election of Mr. Jones, according to the board of trustees, brings to the presidency a capable administrator and an educator who understands thoroughly the problems of the institution. He is a graduate of Weleyan College at Middletown, Conn., and has served efficiently as a student secretary of the international committee of the Y. M. C. A., as secretary of the Pine Street Y. M. C. A. of St. Louis, Mo., and as field secretary of the commission on inter-racial co-operation, with headquarters in Atlanta, Ga.

It is the belief of the board of trustees that under President Jones' administration the hope of developing Bennett College into the foremost college for colored women in America will be realized.

The college since 1873 has been operated by the M. E. Church as a co-educational institution. Recently a survey was made by a group of outstanding educators to determine how Bennett College could in a larger way serve its constituency and the surveyors concluded that the greatest need at the present time was for a woman's college; thus Bennett College was changed into a college for women.

The college aims to maintain high standards of scholarship and to inspire thorough work by all of the students. President Jones will be supported by a capable, efficient faculty, and a good year is expected.

President Jones, who is widely known throughout the country, is a brother of Bishop R. E. Jones of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Education - 1926

Colleges, - Change of heads.

Pennsylvania.

KU KLUX KLAN DEFENDER TENDERED PRESIDENCY OF LINCOLN UNIVERSITY AT MEETING OF TRUSTEES

Alumni and Students Up in Arms at Naming of Rev. Walter B. Greenway, of Tennessee— Favored Professor Wright

The alumni of Lincoln University has been stirred into a rage by the knowledge that the presidency of that institution has been tendered to a Southern man. The meeting at which the tender was held by the Board of Trustees of the university in the Witherspoon Building, Philadelphia, on June 23, it is claimed.

The man to whom the presidency was tendered was the Rev. Walter B. Greenway, pastor of the Bethany Temple Presbyterian Church, Fifty-third and Spruce streets, Philadelphia. He was born in Broylesville, Tennessee, and educated at Washington College, Tennessee.

In May, a committee of five of the Trustee Board was appointed to bring into the board of trustees at its annual meeting the name of a candidate for president. It is believed that the majority of this committee favored the selection of Prof. Walter L. Wright, who has been at the University for about thirty years, and who is well liked by the students and alumni.

The alumni at its annual meeting, held at the University on June 15 also unanimously recommended Professor Wright. It is thought that the committee of five trustees had no opportunity to make their recommendation effective at the board meeting.

Dr. John B. Laird, president of the board of trustees, corralled his friends on the board and rode rough-shod over the minority members who are the real friends of the University, it is said.

The type of man Dr. Greenway is, is shown by the following taken from an article in the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin, June 28:

"PASTOR RAPS KLAN BAN."

"Dr. Greenway Says He'd March If He Belonged."

"Mayor Kendrick's order refusing to allow the Ku Klux Klan to hold a parade in the city next September in connection with the Susqui-Centennial was criticised in a sermon last night by the Rev. Walter B. Greenway, pastor of the Bethany Temple Presbyterian Church, 54th and Spruce streets. 'Where are we Americans; are we going to be sold out?' he cried. In answer to this there was a chorus of 'No.'"

WANAMAKER'S PASTOR ELECTED LINCOLN HEAD

PHILADELPHIA.—The Rev. Wm. B. Greenway, pastor of the Bethany Presbyterian Church, John Wanamaker church, has elected by the Board of Trustees of Lincoln University, Pa., last week.

The Rev. Mr. Greenway is a native of Tennessee and a graduate of Union Theological Seminary and Princeton.

Trustees of Lincoln who are all white disregarded requests of the alumni of the institution to place a colored member on the trustee board or to place one of two colored members on the faculty.

The trustees in their session also disregarded requests of the alumni that acting president Walter Wright be made permanent president of the institution. A majority voted against him, saying he was too friendly with colored people.

The post has been vacant for two years, during which time trustees have elected three presidents, each of whom resigned because of alumni objection.

The new president was born in Broylesville, Tenn. He is 50 years old and his church here is at 53rd and Spruce streets. Altho he has been sometime in the North he is still a southerner and the trustees seek to prove that the southern white man is still the best friend to the Negro and knows him better than anyone else.

Trustees so far have kept their election a secret. They do not wish the news to leak out until Greenway has accepted for fear the alumni may change his mind.

NEW YORK CITY WORLD

JULY 5, 1926

LINCOLN U. ALUMNI OPPOSE GREENWAY

Choice as President of Institution Brings Charge He Is Klan Sympathizer

NEGROES WANT A YANKEE

Assert Faculty and Students Oppose Trustees' Choice

Charging the Rev. Walter B. Greenway, pastor of the Bethany Temple Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia, is a Klan sympathiser, local graduates of Lincoln University, Pennsylvania, an institution of higher education for Negroes, have joined in a protest against his election as President of the university.

In a statement issued by the Lincoln Alumni Association, signed by the President, Dr. E. P. Roberts, of No. 130 West 130th Street, and the Secretary, William M. Ashley, Executive Secretary of the Newark Urban League, the alumni quote an article in the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin of June 28, headed "Pastor Raps Klan Ban." The quoted article reads:

"Mayor Kendrick's order, refusing to allow the Ku Klux Klan to hold a parade in the city next September in connection with the Sesquicentennial was criticised in a sermon last night by the Rev. Walter B. Greenway, pastor of the Bethany Temple Presbyterian Church, 53d and Spruce Streets. 'Where are we Americans? Are we going to be sold out?' he cried. In answer to this there was a chorus which boomed 'No.'"

The statement continues: "The alumni of Lincoln University have been stirred into a rage by the knowledge that the Presidency has been tendered to a Southern man. The meeting at which the tender took place was held in the Witherspoon Building, Philadelphia, June 23. The man to whom the Presidency was tendered was the Rev. Walter B. Greenway, pastor of the Bethany Temple Presbyterian Church, 53d and Spruce Streets, Philadelphia. He was born in Broylesville, Tenn., and educated at Washington College.

"In May a committee of five of the trustees was appointed to bring into the board at its annual meeting the name of a candidate for President. It is believed the majority of this committee favored the selection of Prof. Walter L. Wright, who has been at the university for about thirty years and is beloved by alumni and students alike. The alumni at their anuual meeting at the university, June 15, also unanimously recommended Prof. Wright.

"It is thought the Committee of Five had no opportunity to make the recommendation effective at the board meeting. What happened was that Dr. John B. Laird, President of the Board of Trustees, corralled his friends on the board and rode rough-shod over the minority members, who are the real friends of the university and have its interests at heart.

"In order that the opportunity for protest might not be given to the alumni and other friends of the institution, a gagging motion, silencing the board until the candidate would indicate his acceptance was passed."

There has been a marked difference of opinion between members of faculty, students and alumni on one side, and trustees on the other relative to the selection of a President. The post has been vacant for nearly two years. The faculty have objected to previous choices of the trustees on the grounds that they were unfamiliar with the Negro question and were by training and experience more fit to preside over churches than an educational institution.

All the teachers at Lincoln are white. The Bethany Temple Presbyteria Church is known as "the Wanamaker Church."

WRIGHT QUITS AS HEAD OF LINCOLN U.

After Three Years Refuses To Continue Longer As Acting President

RETIRING HEAD IS LAUDED BY ALUMNI

Dr. George Hall, Of Chicago, Says He Is Logical Man For Vacancy

OXFORD, PA.—Walter Livingstone Wright, professor of mathematics, has declined to serve Lincoln University any longer as acting president.

Professor Wright was named acting head of the college upon the death of President John B. Randall, some three years ago. Since that time alumni have pressed the trustee board in vain to have him elected to the presidency.

Three presidents approved by the trustees, have declined in the past two years when informed that the alumni would withdraw their support.

Wright Logical Head

CHICAGO, (ANP).—Prof. Walter L. Wright, acting president of Lincoln is the logical man to fill the presidency of the Pennsylvania institution is the opinion expressed by Dr. George Cleveland Hall, physician and surgeon of Chicago, and outstanding alumnus of Lincoln, in an interview here Wednesday.

Dr. Hall is basing his opinion on the thirty or more years of effective and sympathetic service Professor Wright has rendered the University and the capable and efficient manner in which he has handled the affairs of the instiution during the period he has served as acting president of the University.

Financial Aid

Referring to statement made by Dr. John Laird, president of the Board of Trustees, to Dr. E. P. Roberts, president of the Lincoln University Alumni Association, in which he declared that the president of Lincoln must be able to take the institution before the public and gain financial aid for the university, Dr. Hall said: "Apparently, Dr. Laird is seeking a financial agent for Lincoln University and not a president.

"He is placing in the background the necessity of having a man who is a capable administrator and one who has the interest of the young men who form the student body at heart. The president of Lincoln University must be a man who knows no race and who believes in the brotherhood of man, and one who believes in the possibilities of Negro youth. Prof. Wright has proved to be that type of man and has gained the confidence of the students, the Alumni and the public at large.

"If Lincoln needs funds and a financial agent, let Dr. Laird and the Board of Trustees employ a man to handle this end of the work and not force such tasks and duties upon the president of the university."

Thirty-five Years

That the Alumni Association agree wholeheartedly with Dr. Hall is shown by the unanimous front the members are presenting in requesting that the Board of Trustees elect Professor Wright to the presidency which position he has filled for the past two years.

Professor Wright has served as Professor of Mathematics of Lincoln University, Registrar and Treasurer, for almost thirty-five years.

Education—1926
Colleges,—Change of heads.

Brewer Normal Now Full High School, With Race Faculty For First Time

New York Age 10-16-26

New York N.Y.

Greenwood, S. C.—With the opening of its 54th term, Brewer Normal School, an A M. A. institution, has a complete colored faculty for the first time, with W. H. Hilyard as principal. Mr. Hilyard has been a member of the faculty for five years.

The school plant, comprising nine buildings on 17 acres of land, had been put in splendid condition with much necessary repairing and renovating.

The lower seven grades have been discontinued and only high school classes will be taught with the exception of an ungraded class.

Courses will also be given in manual arts, domestic science, science agriculture, blacksmithing and nurse training. Evening classe are formed for individuals in domestic service, in which household arts and home economics will be taught.

The Greenwood County school commissioners are cooperating with the A. M. A. in supporting the school, and will send all public school pupils above the seventh grade to Brewer.

Principal Hilyard is assisted by the following faculty:

Miss E. A. C. Briggs, asistant principal; Miss A Marie Crawford, stenographer and clerk; James H. Robinson, science and mathematics, Miss Julian L. Scott, history; Miss Carol L. Walker, foundation class; Miss Geraldine C. Gorum, music; Miss Willie J. Wilkerson, domestic science and art; Mrs. Mamie E. Hemphill, preceptress; Mrs. W. H. Hilyard, acting matron; Miss Laura Robinson, assistant Matron; Berkley Reynolds, manual arts; Edward Harris, auto mechanics; George W. Butler, farm manager, J. J. Wilson, U. S. Agriculture, demonstration agent.

Education - 1926

Tennessee

Colleges, - Change of Heads.

THOMAS ELSA JONES HEADS FISK UNIVERSITY

Succeeds Dr. F. A. McKenzie—Student Agitation for Negro President Not Acted On.

Paul D. Cravath, Chairman of the Board of Trustees of Fisk University in Nashville, Tenn., announced yesterday the election by the trustees of Thomas Elsa Jones as President of the university and his acceptance, to take effect on June 1.

Mr. Jones is at present a Fellow in Sociology at Columbia University, where he expects to take his Ph. D. in May. He will succeed Dr. Fayette Avery McKenzie. Dr. McKenzie resigned last year following agitation among the students for the selection of a negro President.

Regarding the election of another white President despite the agitation, the announcement of the selection of Mr. Jones says:

"The choice of Mr. Jones maintains the tradition of a white President and white and negro faculty at Fisk, which is the oldest college for negroes in the South and internationally known through the Fisk University Jubilee Singers."

Mr. Jones is a native of Indiana and was graduated from Earlham College in that State in 1912. He studied in England and on his return to this country was graduated from the Hartford Theological Seminary. For seven years Mr. Jones was connected with the Friends' Mission in Japan and during the World War he served as director of Y. M. C. A. work in Vladivostok.

Mr. Jones was elected a member of the Board of Trustees, according to the announcement, as was Miss Georgia Laura White, Dean of Women at Cornell University.

Fisk Has A New President

Fisk University has a new president. He is Thomas Elsa Jones, a white man who has yet to make his mark as a preacher or educator. He is to succeed Dr. Fayette McKenzie, who placed himself out of touch with the student body and created all sorts of troubles for himself and the university, simply because he did not "fit in," which many of the white presidents of Afro-American schools are failing to do. Why? Mr. Jones is said by Rev. H. H. Proctor to be acceptable to the Fisk alumni. We hope so. The disagreements we have been having between white presidents and the students of our schools of higher education the past few years have not reassured the public nor made for the best interests of our young men and women in the highest and best way.

This can never be attained where the authorities and the student body are not in full sympathy.

Now, what is the trouble with those in authority and student bodies of our colleges and universities? Dean Kelly Miller of Howard University, who has had troubles of his own with white presidents, explains the matter in part in his article in the JOURNAL AND GUIDE of February 20, when he declared that "no school which depends upon legislatures or miscellaneous contributions can expect their patrons to support educational aims and ideals in which they do not believe." Certainly not. And then Dean Miller reaches the conclusion that "The supporters of our institutions are mainly white, who have their own notions as to what the education of the Negro should be. This notion we are forced to say is growing less and less flattering to our pride and conceit.* * *" That is the fact.

"But all hope is not lost," says Dean Miller. "The cultural aspect of Negro education is taking a new turn, and it is not centering in our universities, but away from them, and developing in New York. Our universities will continue to turn out teachers and professional graduates, but they will not carry the cultural standards nor the independent and high thinking which the race stands in need of. Complaint has been made that the white universities have fallen into a rut and no longer reflect the cultural possibilities, in the same way as our universities have failed, and there is a well defined movement among the whites to break away from the cut and dried programs of the universities and develop a higher and more independent class of thinkers." These young white rebels against the old order are by no means confined to the North and West; the South is furnishing her share of them, and they are making themselves heard and felt; many of them residing in the North and West and having journalistic and magazine connections which, with their work as authors make them independent of local prejudice and pressure.

When it begins to get too dark, intellectually or otherwise, a little light breaks through the gloom which after awhile grows to a flood of light. It will be so with us in the long run.

DR. EDW. WITTENBERG, PRESIDENT

NAMED TO HEAD TURNER COLLEGE AT SHELBYVILLE, TENN.

PASTOR OF ST. PAUL A. M. E. CHURCH WILL TAKE CHARGE OF SCHOOL IN SEPTEMBER

Rev. Edward Wittenberg, D. D., the newly elected president of Turner Normal College, will take charge of the school at Shelbyville, Tenn., at the beginning of the present school year in September, so he stated this week called on the phone relative to his election as the head of this African Methodist Episcopal School located in middle Tennessee. Rev. Dr. Wittenberg is at present the pastor of the St. Paul A. M. E. Church, having been transferred to Nashville from Kansas City only this year. His being in Nashville, that this promotion and this elevation, this new honor coming to him so soon after he reached Tennessee is a fitting recognition of his ability not only as a preacher but is a recognition of him as an educator.

While Dr. Wittenberg had pastored in the West, having charge of the largest A. M. E. Church in Kansas City, he is not a product of the West; he is a native of the South, reared below the Mason and Dixon Line, a son of the Pelican state. He began his religious work down in Louisiana, and his transfer back to the South was welcomed by the host of African Methodists in this section. As soon as he took charge of St. Paul he started the church on a new upward move.

Dr. Wittenberg's friends were not so sure whether he would remain on as pastor of St. Paul until the Conference meets or not. Bishop Ransom, who has charge of this district was in the city, but could not be reached, but it is said that Dr. Wittenberg will at least remain at St. Paul until September. Some feel that he will hold down both the presidental charge in the college and the pulpit at St. Paul until the annual Conference, at which time his successor as pastor will be chosen. Dr. Wittenberg however, stated that he was not so sure what will take place, but that he will remain and give his best service to the church until school opens, then he will move with his family up to Shelbyville, and put the best that he has in at Turner Normal College.

NEW PRESIDENT FOR WALDEN

FORMER HEAD OF SCHOOL GOES TO SAM HOUSTON COLLEGE

Methodist Educational Board Plans to Make Nashville School Greater Than Ever

Walden College is to have a new President for this coming school term. The Board of Education of the Methodist Episcopal Church has already made their selection. The new Prexy hails from the Phalander Smith College at Little Rock Ark., and has been in the educational work of his church for a number of years. Dr. Davis, who has served as President of Walden for two terms will take up the work as President of the Sam Houston College at Austin, Texas. While it is not an older school, it is located in a State that is regarded as an empire within itself. The work of Walden however, has attracted the attention of the church and has been one of the well known Institutions of learning in the South for more than fifty years. It was formerly simply Tennessee College. Thousands remember it by that and they recall the work of the late Dr. John Braden, who was in the early beginning of the school work in Middle Tennessee and who was associated with the late Dr. George W. Hubbard. Many people of this city remember that only in recent years Miss Mamie Braden, the daughter of Dr. John Braden was in the city and was connected with the school.

While the new President has not yet arrived, the citizens of Nashville are looking forward to his coming with great anticipation. Just what other changes will be made in the personnel of the Faculty is not known but the heads of the church, the President of the Board and a number of the Trustees are planning to have the new President issue a statement, so it is said, immediately upon his arrival.

SWIFT MEMORIAL COLLEGE UNDER NEW PRESIDENT

Rogersville, Tenn.—Swift Memorial college will begin its fall term on September 20. Rev. C. E. Tucker, former Chattanooga pastor, has been selected president of the institution to succeed Dr. W. H. Franklin, retired. Rev. W. C. Hargrave will be associated on the college faculty and Mrs. Tucker will serve as matron.

BRIGHT PROSPECTS FOR ROGER WILLIAMS UNIVERSITY THIS YEAR

Nashville, Tenn., Wed., Sept. 29. Roger Williams University begins its sixtieth year of widely recognized service to humanity. These years have been distinguished by a record of memorable achievements in Christian character development and scholastic attainment which today places this oldest of Negro institutions pre-eminent among its contemporaries.

Under the present efficient and progressive administration headed by Lee Henry Harlan, president and a group of forward looking trustees, Roger Williams is rising to new pinnacles of fame. The faculty is now composed of graduates from the leading universities in the United States, such as Michigan, Northwestern, Iowa, Lincoln, Ohio, Harvard, Fisk and Chicago. The science laboratories have been recently equipped at great expense in order to meet the standard requirements. Many useful volumes have been added to the library, thus enlarging the field for research. Moreover, the living conditions have been improved by the installation of an up-to-date cafeteria, the decorating of the buildings, overhauling the heating and lighting systems and providing hot water in all dormitories.

With these pleasant changes has come also an awakening on the part of the Baptists of Tennessee, to whom the school belongs. Financial support has been pledged liberally and already returns are being received. The student outlook is the brightest in years, indications being that the student body will easily numb ' between three and four hundred members in all departments. Thus the 60th anniversary, to be formally celebrated October 14th, bids fair to mark a new era in Roger's onward march toward the goal of world service set by its venerable founders.

Colleges. – Change of Heads.

DR. W. R. BANKS TO HEAD PRAIRIE VIEW

Head of Texas College to Take Charge of State School. Has Wonderful Record as Educator

(By Wm. M. Thomas)

The recent meeting of the Board of Trustees of Prairie View College resulted in the election of Dr. W. R. Banks, President of Texas College to the principalship of the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas for Negroes.

SAMUEL HUSTON COLLEGE GETS NEW PRESIDENT

According to a report made public here today, Prof. J. R. Davis for five years a teacher at the Philander Smith College, Little Rock, Arkansas, has been appointed President of the Samuel Huston College, Texas, to succeed R. N. Brooks who will go to Gammon Theological Seminary.

Prof. Davis

Prof. Davis has had considerable experience as a teacher. He spent four years at Malden College, Nashville, Tenn., as president. While there he supervised the remodeling program. Over $300,000 was spent by that school while under his direction. Around $10,000 of this money remains for the Board of Education to build a chapel.

Samuel Huston College is one of the outstanding schools of the M. E. Conference, being recognized as a first class institution.

Prof. Davis is a graduate of Howard and received degree of Master of Arts from University of Chicago where he specialized in Sociology.

BANKS ACCEPTS PRINCIPALSHIP STATE COLLEGE

Special to The Informer:

Bryan, Texas, June 30, 1926.—Dr. T. O. Walton, president Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College and ex-officio head of Prairie View State Normal and Industrial College for Negroes, held a conference here recently with Dr. W. R. Banks, for 10 years president Texas College, Tyler, Texas, with the result that the East Texas race educator has decided to accept the principalship of Prairie View in eptember, 1926.

When the Prairie View board first elected Dr. Banks as the new head of P. V., succeeding Dr. J. G. Osborne, now a practising physician at Houston, it was doubtful whether the Tyler man would accept the principalship under existing conditions. On top of this, his salary was increased $1,000 per annum at Tyler, and even the white citizens of the East Texas city urged the Negro educator to remain at Texas College, where he has done phenomenal work in the last decade.

While Dr. Walton has made no public statement concerning their conference, since Dr. Banks was insistent upon certain changes being made in the conduct and operation of P. V., and since he has accepted the principalship of the state college for Negroes, it is presumed and believed here that Dr. Walton and the board agreed to some of the terms laid down by Dr. Banks.

Dr. Bank's appointment as next principal of Prairie View marks the third principal since the ignominous dismissal of Dr. E. L. Blackshear by the Ferguson board members in 1915, and the elevation of this East Texas educator to this position is a signal victory for the members of the colored race who have contended that a schoolman and not a politician be selected to guide and direct the affairs of this state school.

PRESIDENT W. R. BANKS ACCEPTS THE PRINCIPALSHIP OF P. V.

President W. R. Banks, for the past eleven years head of Texas College at Tyler has definitely accepted the principalship of Prairie View State Normal and Industrial Institute according to a statement made by him to The Express last week. He indicates that he will take charge of the new position on or by August 1st.

The election of President Banks took place several weeks ago when the Board of Regents met and for a time it was in doubt as to whether or not he could accept the position but his statement of last week, given to The Express for publication indicates that he has definitely decided to accept the word. During the time which has elapsed since his election, he has been looking over the grounds, making a special trip to the school for that purpose. meeting the faculty and surveying the situation.

The ability of President Banks to handle the task assigned to him is undisputed in the light of the splendid success which he has had in the handling of Texas College whose president he has been for the past eleven years. During that time the school has grown both in point of physical equipment and reputation, having been classed as a college by the State Department of Education. Before coming to Texas, president Banks had acceptably filled positions of responsibility in Kowaligia, Alabama and Fort Valley, Ga. He is a graduate of Atlanta University and has done special study in several of the Eastern Colleges.

It is understood that he accepts the work only on condition that he be given latitude in the matter of improving the status of the work there which has lacked, according to the latest reports, of having been all that was to be expected of a school, the largest of all of the Land Grant Colleges of the South, nancially as it was.
which was backed as strongly financially as it was. President Banks leaves Texas College under strong protest of the Bishop of this diocese and all of the trustees of the school who see in him, the reason for the increased well being of the school and who had hoped for his retention there indefinitely.

Prairie View has for a long time been the center of a great deal of political maneuvering both among members of the race and as far as the politics of the state is concerned. But the choice of him as Prescipal seems to have come as the result of the disposition on the part of the governing board to divorce the position from that status and to place it in such shape that the most fit men of the race may aspire to it. The choice of President Banks, in view of the circumstances, is to be looked at in the light of a a change for the better and there is little doubt that it has come about as the result of a disposition to improve the character of the service which the school can render as the main teacher training agency of the state as well as the agricultural training unit from which come most of the successful farmers and mechanics of Texas.

President Banks has been strongly recommended by the foremost educators of the race as well as by some of the leading citizens of the state both white and Colored. Among those who recommended him most highly was Hon. W. T. B. Williams, Field Director of the Slater and Jeannes Funds who has known of the work of President Banks for a number of years, who declared in his letter of recommendation that "for the position in question, you will have to go far to find a better or more capable man."

W. R. BANKS,

Samuel Houston College Adds Strength to Faculty

Austin, Tex.—Samuel Huston College is making preparations for the year of work ahead and for the reception of large numbers of students.

The summer school closed a successful quarter. Superintendent A. N. McCallum of the Austin Public Schools gave the closing addresses and eight persons received the permanent high school teacher's certificate. Six were recommended for the bachelor of arts

The dormitories and rooms are having added equipment and repairs. the athletic park, which has not been in use recently, is to be put in fine condition. Plans are under consideration for placing the library in a separate building and making possible a cafeteria for the students.

The new president, who succeeds President R. N. Brooks, who spent four years in Samuel Huston and goes to one of the professorships of Gammon Theological Seminary, is T. R. Davis, who served for the past four years as president of Walden College, Nashville, Tenn. He is a graduate of Howard University of Chicago.

The faculty for the school year has been augmented. William B. Edelin. will have charge of Education. Miss Jessie B. Atkins will teach English. J. Mason Brewer has been assigned to Romance Language Department.

For History and Coaching, William S. Taylor will head the department of chemistry.

The State college examiner has awarded recognition to Samuel Huston as an A-Class, four year college.

Education - 1926

Colleges, - Change of heads.

Virginia.

DR. R. C. WOODS RESIGNS FROM VA. SEMINARY

LYNCHBURG, Va.—Dr. Robert C. Woods, for fifteen years president of Virginia Theological Seminary and College, has resigned to accept appointment as director of religious and social research of the Negro with headquarters at Columbus, Ohio.

The new work will be undertaken under the auspices of special commission, which has provided a liberal fund with which to make a special study of religious and social phases of Negro life dealing with migrants in the great industrial centers and taking in cities like Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and St. Louis.

Financial assistance will be rendered to worthy churches, and industry, thrift and conservatism will be taught as opposed to the rise of Bolshevism and Socialism in congested sections.

The seminary board of trustees in accepting the resignation expressed its regret that Dr. Wood had decided to leave. It recalled that when he came to the school there was one incomplete building. There are now six, four of them of brick.

The faculty has increased from twelve to twenty-eight. Salaries have been increased to meet the requirements. The student body, which numbered about two hundred, now approximates five hundred. The annual budget was $10,000 then, it is now more than $100,000.

WOODS RESIGNS SOUTHERN POST

Lynchburg, Va., Sept. 22.—The friends of the Virginia Theological Seminary and College here express deep regret at hearing the news of the resignation of Dr. R. C. Woods, president, who has served as its head for fifteen years. During that time Dr. Woods has succeeded in having the standard of the school raised, the college now meeting thirteen of the sixteen requirements of a grade A college.

During Dr. Woods' presidency

Alabama.

Education-1926
Commencements.

Jacksonville, Ga., Progress
JUN 2 1926

Hundred and Ninety Six are Graduated

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., May 27 —In presenting diplomas to the 196 young negro men and women who have completed the course in Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute here Thursday, Dr. Robert R. Morton, principal urged them to be prepared for the hardships of life, declaring "I do not ask—Tuskegee does not ask, that you be shielded from difficulties and trials. We only ask that you be given wisdom, patience, courage and strength to face the difficulties. The training which you have received here should, in a large measure enable you to overcome the difficulties and achieve greater success in a large service to humanity, black and white, wherever your lot is cast."

Alabama.

Education-1926
Commencements.

SAVANNAH, GA. NEWS MAY 28 1926

GIVEN THEIR DIPLOMAS

Class of 196 Young Negro Men and Women at Tuskegee.

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., May 27 (AP).—In presenting diplomas to the 196 young negro men and women who have completed the course in Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute here Thursday, Dr. Robert R. Morton, principal urged them to be prepared for the hardships of life, declaring "I do not ask—Tuskegee does not ask, that you be shielded from difficulties and trials. We only ask that you be given wisdom, patience, courage and strength to face the difficulties. The training which you have received here should, in a large measure enable you to overcome the difficulties and achieve greater success in a large service to humanity, black and white, wherever your lot is cast."

Education - 1926

Commencements.

D.C.

COMMENCEMENT AT WASHINGTON COLLEGE OF PHARMACY

The commencement exercsies of the Washington College of Pharmacy were held Tuesday evening in the auditorium of Dunbar High School, and witnessed by several hundred friends and relatives of the graduates. After the invocation by Rev. J. Alfred Jackson and vocal solos by Miss Gwendolyn Hughes and Mr. Ferroll Gibbs and a violin solo by Mr. Elbert Waters, the dean of the college; Dr. A. C. Burrell, was introduced by Dr. W. H. Jackson, master of ceremonies, Dr. Burrell, gave sketches of the history of the college since its foundation.

Rev. R. W. S. Thomas, pastor of Ebenezer M. E. Church, made the principal address of the evening. Following a solo by Mr. Vernon Porter, degrees in pharmacy were conferred on sixteen members of the senior class and honorary degrees on three former graduates in recognition of their activities and interests in behalf of their alma mater.

Washington Herald 6-11-26

Dr. W. H. Jackson, secretary-treasurer, then spoke briefly on the hopes and aims the college and what its graduates had done. This was followed by a solo by Dr. C. Sumner Wormley.

Its faculty represents the highest type of sacrifice for the betterment of the race—they are men who are successful in business—men who know the practical as well as the theoretical side of their profession—men whose services are sought by other schools at salaries far in excess of any they can ever hope to receive under present conditions for many years to come, yet who remain and give of their best that this school might live and reflect credit upon the race. This institution need not fear comparison with any similar college in the United States. Its former graduating classes have made wonderful records. Already three members of the present graduating class namely, Dr. B. K. Ellis, Dr. A. (Ted) Robinson and Dr. Philip Jones, have, as undergraduates of this school, successfully passed the District Board and have been admitted to practice in this city, before they had completed the full course. No other college in the District of Columbia, or elsewhere for that matter, has ever boasted of such a record.

K. Ellis, president; W. L. Sudler, vice-

The roster of the class follows: B. K. Ellis, president; W. Sudler, vice-president; T. A. Pusey, secretary; C. P. Love, treasurer; B. E. Thomas, sergeant-at-arms; A. F. Bell; G. W. Beasley, Jr.; P. E. Jones, W. L. McLendon, T. A. Rivera, A. T. Robinson, Fannie Foote Thomas, J. T. Walker, J. C. Thornton, D. L. Henderson and P. E. Ricks. Those receiving honorary degrees were: Dr. C. Leonard Johnson, Dr. Fred R. Randall, and Dr. William Waters.

307 GET DEGREES FROM HOWARD UNIVERSITY

Honorary Degrees Conferred Upon Seven Candidates Including Dr. J. Stanley Durkee, Retiring President.

Washington, D. C., June 11—Howard University celebrated its fifty-seventh year of activity on Friday, June 11th, 1926. The exercises were preceded by a colorful academic procession headed by the administrative officers of the university, Dr. J. Stanley Durkee, president; Dr. Emmett J. Scott, secretary-treasurer; Dr. Edwin E. Slosson, the commencement speaker; Dr. Anson Phelps Stokes, members of the Howard Board of Trustees, deans, members of the various faculties of the university; Dr. Hiram W. Hilloul, superintendent and Mr. Garnet C. Wilkinson, first assistant superintendent, and members of the Board of Education of the Public Schools of the District of Columbia; representatives of the Howard Alumni Association, and prominent visitors.

Commencement Address

The commencement address was delivered by Dr. Edwin E. Slosson, Director of Science Service, Washington, D. C. Doctor Slosson spoke upon the subject, "Learning How to Learn."

Honorary Degrees

Honorary degrees were conferred by President J. Stanley Durkee upon the following:

Master of Arts—Charles Benjamin Boyer, Atlantic City, N. J.; Alice W. Kinckle Vassar, Philadelphia, Pa.

Doctor of Science—George Cleveland Hall, Chicago, Ill.

Doctor of Divinity—Alfred Theophilus Clarke, Indianapolis, Ind.

Doctor of Laws—Arthur Deerin Call, Washington, D. C.; John Adams Cole, Chicago, Ill.

The Board of Trustees of Howard University voted that the degree Doctor of Laws should also be conferred upon Dr. J. Stanley Durkee, the retiring president of Howard University. Justice Stanton J. Pelle, the oldest member of the Board of Trustees, in the absence of the president of the board, conferred the degree upon Doctor Durkee.

There were 307 graduates.

Education-1926

Commencements.

D.C.

H. U. AWARDS DEGREES TO 332 FRIDAY

Largest Class In Four Years Gets Diplomas At National Capital

SEVEN TO RECEIVE HONORARY DEGREES

55 Doctors, 31 Dentists, 31 Lawyers, 15 Pharmacists, 6 Pastors In List

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(Special)—Howard University graduates 332 degree students Friday.

Execrices will be held at 3:30 p m., on the university campus or in the event of rain in the new university gymnasium.

This years graduating class is the largest in the past four years. In 1923 there were 305 graduates; 1924, [illegible] 1925, 300. The list of degree graduates include 7 honorary, 8 master, six from the School of Music; three College of Applied Science; 77 College of Education; 94 College of Liberal Arts; 6 School of Religion; 31 lawyers; 30 dentists; 55 physicians; 15 pharmacists.

The commission of Second Lieutenant in the U. S. Army Infantry, Officers of Reserve Corps, will be awarded to the following:

Bailey, Martin C., Bennett, George D., Blakey, George, Brown, Theodore J., Carey, Lukengus, Davis, Clarence E., Dulany, Theodore L., Green, Harry L., Harrison, General L., Jackson, Charles A., Jackson, Cleveland, Lemmon, Raymond A., Logwood, Franklin B., Miller Geo. B., Moorhead, John S., Murray, Charles L., Poulson, John A., Raiford, Ernest L., Spencer, William E., Thomas, William S., Watts, Frederick B., Weise, Threet, Wyndon, Earl T., Young, Demon P.

The commencement speaker is Dr. Edward E. Slossen, a member of the Washington Academy of Sciences.

Among the graduates is Miss E. laine Dean, who finishes her collegiate course magna cum laude. She is the daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Wm. H. Dean, of Baltimore and has won a scholarship to study in Paris.

Honorary Degrees

Charles B. Boyer, superintendent of schools, Atlantic City, and Mrs. Alice K. Vassar, Howard alumnus of Phila., both A. M.

Rev. Alfred T. Clarke, Indianapolis, D. D.; Arthur Derring, Col. American Peace Society, John A. Cole, Chicago; Dr. J. Stanley Durkee, LL. D.

Dr. Geo. Cleveland Hall, Lincoln graduate and Chicago physician Sc., D.

FRELINGHUYSEN COMMENCEMENT HELD THIS WEEK

Frelinghuysen University and its allied schools conducted their commencement exercises this week, beginning with a baccalaureate sermon by Rev. J. Milton Waldron at Shiloh Baptist Institutional Church on Sunday, May 30.

Prof. T. H. Ward conducted the choir in the musical program for the occasion.

The commencement took place on Thursday evening, June 3, at John Wesley A. M. E. Zion Church. Dean William Wallace McCary, Rev. T. A. Medford, President Jesse Lawson, and Representative Herbert W. Taylor of New Jersey participated in the program. The music for this occasion was furnished by the Capital City Clef Club with Lewis T. Thomas as leader

Certificates were given to Robert Moore, and Ethel Blanche Moton of the Commercial Academy of which Hosie Van Buren Price is principal.

Academic certificates went to Francis J. Berkly, Cecelia E. Goodman, Charles O. Lancaster, Catherine A. Thornton and Hardy C. Young. Ernest Everett Peace is acting principal of this school.

Degrees

Philip Parham was the sole graduate in the school of embalming and sanitary science. E. W. Bundy is dean of the school.

Dean Anthony Hankney graduated eight from the Riley College of Chiropractic and allied sciences. They were Wallace C. Banks, Frank K. Boggins, Eva Bell Brown, Charles A. Marshall, George T. Sewall, John T. Watson, LL.B., Alice L. Whiting, and Oliver V. Wilson.

The following students graduated from the John M. Langston School of Law of Frelinghuysen University of which Attorney L. Melendez King is dean: William F. Henson, Chester H. Jarvis, Charles F. A. Longus, Charles B. Payne, Hosie Van Buren Price, all of Washington, D.C.; Samuel Tucker, Alexandria, Va., and Andrew L. Young, Norfolk, Va.

There are as yet no graduates from the College of Liberal Arts of which Ernest Everett Peace is dean, nor any degrees this year as Doctor of Pedogogics. Richard Sylvester Grossly heads this department of the university.

Honorary degrees were conferred on the following: Rev. Charles L. Russell, A.B., professor of Hebrew language and literature of the university, and pastor of Israel C. M. E. Church this city, the degree of Master of Arts: and on Rev. David Wellington Curran, chaplain of Charlotte Hall (Md.) Military Academy, the degree of Doctor of Divinity.

The officers of the university are: Jesse Lawson, A.M., LL.B., Ph.D., president; Rev. Wm. Wallace McCary, D.D., LL.D., dean of the corporation; James A .Davis, LL.M., D.C., secretary-treasurer; and Hosie Van Buren Price, financial secretary.

The reception committee for the commencement functions were Thomas Jackson, chairman; Isadore W. Simms, vice-chairman: Emmett Starks, Edward V. Jones, Grace Thomas, L. C. Murray, Levi N. Galloway, Miriam Dorsey, Howard Wiggins, P. J. Jernagin, and Thelma Ballard.

Washington Tribune 6-4-26

Education—1926
Commencements.

Florida.

28 Students Finish Courses At Florida College for Negroes

Tallahassee, Fla., June 12.—(AP)—Eighteen normal, eight college and two nurses graduated at the Florida A. & M. College for Negroes and received positions in the state for next year in teaching and rendering service along the lines for which they were prepared, according to an announcement by J. R. E. Lee, president of the institution.

The commencement exercises at the college this year were pronounced as the most successful in the history of the institution. They were featured by addresses by students, covering several phases of the curriculum, with demonstrations and farmers' conferences, teachers' institutes, home economics and agricultural short courses, in which 49 counties were touched.

C. C. Spaulding, of Durham, N. C., president of the North Carolina Life Insurance company, and chairman of the executive committee of the National Negro Business League, and H. G. Goode and Rosa McConady Hopkins, were the principal speakers.

Over 900 students enrolled at the college.

ST. PETERSBURG... ...INDEPENDENT

JUN 9 1926

A. and M. Negro College Has 26 1926 Graduates

Tallahassee, Fla., June 9.—(AP)—Eighteen normal, eight college and two nurses graduated at the Florida A. & M. College for negroes and received positions in the state for next year in teaching and rendering service along the lines for which they were prepared, according to an announcement by J. R. E. Lee president of the institution.

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Over 900 students enrolled at the college.

Education - 1926

Massachusetts.

Commencements.

MORE GRADUATES

7 GET HARVARD DIPLOMAS—13 FROM BOSTON UNIVERSITY AND OTHER BIG MIXED COLLEGES—MANY FROM GREATER BOSTON HIGH AND GRAMMAR SCHOOLS, LET ALL GRADUATES SEND IN THEIR NAMES TO THE GUARDIAN

Guardian

Graduates from Harvard University this week were: 6-26-26

Master of Arts, A. M.

Cecil A. Blue, Countee Cullen, William A. Hunton, Emilio A. Lanier.

M. D.

Farrow R. Allen.

Boston, Mass

LL.B.

W. Hubbard Maceo.

LL.B. (Out of Course)

Milo C. Murray, as of class of 1925.

BOSTON UNIVERSITY

Master of Laws

Joseph H. Nelson, J. S. R. Bourne.

Bachelor of Laws

Clara B. Bruce, cum laude; Julian J. Evans, Caswell J. Gates, Benjamin F. Wilson.

Master of Education

Gertrude C. McBrown, B. L. I.; Luther Fuller, B. S.

B. S. in Education

Christopher P. Hoffman.

Master of Sacred Theology

Elmer W. Dean.

Bachelor of Sacred Theology

Herbert A. Green, Kirkland W. Green.

Bachelor of Business Administration

Samuel B. Hutchinson, B. S.

Bachelor of Secretarial Science

Mildred L. Burch.

TUFTS COLLEGE

Dental Medicine

K. S. Swan.

MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

Master of Science

James C. Evans, A. B., S. B., Electrical Engineering; Victor C. Smith, B. S., S. B., Chemical Engineering.

Bachelor of Science

Marion Fort, John E. Hope, Paul Jewell.

BOSTON GRADUATES

(From Young People's Column, Archie Crosson, Editor)

Following are graduates from the Greater Boston Schools. From English High: Messrs. John Brice, Gladstone Scott, Gladstone Morris, George Irish, Leonard Widdiss, Erskine Roberts, Louis Ray, Harold Watson, Herbert Taylor.

Trade School: W. Alwyn Perrineau, Wesley Wallace, Martin Davis.

Mechanic Arts: Dudley Vickers, Peter Groce, Wendell Hebrin, Jerard Mitchell, Royal Butler.

Latin: Edward Hutchins, Julion Ashby, Andrew Wills.

Stoneham High: Miss Annette Richards.

Cambridge Latin: Miss Clementine Bond, Theresa Harris; Alonzo and Robert Hilliard.

Rindge Technical: Charles Coleman, Nicholas Harris, William Scott.

Peabody: Miss Lulu Harris.

Boston Teachers' College: Misses Josephine Allen, Edith Brown and Gertrude Hadley.

Technology: Messrs. Paul Jewell, Westevel Taylor, James Evans, John Hope, Jr., Maron Fort.

Mr. Charles Holmes, a student at Mechanic Arts High School, is a graduate from the Boston Symphony School of Music.

Residing with Mr. Philip Holmes at 20 Davenport St. is Mr. George Allen, popular young athlete, who is a graduate from Howard University.

Commerce: Charles Evans.

Roxbury High: Misses Marionne Franklin, Dorothy Mealey, Olga Ferguson, Helena Sandiford, Ruth Wooten, Alma Gittens, Virginia Tucker.

Girls High: Inez Logan, Vivian Holmes, Mildred Leftwich, Mildred Monthiero, Sadie Foggie, Martha Guest, Helen Hill, Florrie Shehee, Jessie Garret, Gertrude Smith, Estelle Slaughter, Gertrude Tyler, Lettie Mason, Corinne Woodson.

Practical Arts: Elizabeth Holmes, Ursula Spence, Gertrude and Georgia Williams, Mabel Faulkner, Elizabeth Williams.

Girls' Latin: Misses Thelma Scott, Octavia Robinson.

Newton High: Miss Mae Broady.

Everett Grammar School: Nellie Mitchem, Elenora Briggs, Phyllis Lawson, Augusta Croxen, Harriet Bean, Dorothea Sherman, Louise Sims, Bernie Taylor, May Roach, Marie Howard, Viola Brown, Primrose Crosson, Phyllis Smith, Millie Quan, Helen Brown, Clara Reed, Sybil Cotton, Enid Dixon, Eleanor Haliday, Marjorie Marlowe.

Hyde: Marjorie and Alice Watkins, Vivian Johnson, Dorothy Franklin, Ella Smith, Mary Stokes, Dorothy Roberts, Lillian Thompson, Vera Daniels, Berniece Bennett, Lillian Williams.

Dwight: Edward Spikes, Joseph Townes, Harrison Lee, John Barca, Fostan Mason, Bradford Burke, Harold Mackel, Allan Bolde, James Contee, James Stewart, James Turner.

Sherwin Grammar School: Walter Young, James Hersow, Wenfred Twons, Donald Franise, William Humber, Charles White, Edward Paige, Curtis Hunt, Frederick Smith, Carrol Ridley, Van Iezue, Arnold Turner, Joshua Edwards, Joshua Dockett, Franise McLean, James Morrison, R. Williams, Alfred Hinks, R. Holt, Sam Williams, David Bell, Ronald Burns, Ralph Kenwood, C. Foster, Wendall Carney, Frederick McLean, Kenneth Doudy.

Rice Grammar School: Charles H. Foggie, Lee Alexander, Reginald Jones, Manga Thomas, Robert Russo, Kenneth Cooke, Percy Smith, Cyril Bean, Louis Lucas. Misses Beatrice Brock, Thelma Brock, Dorothy Tell, Ruth Tucker, Elmer Church, Statia Five, Artio Klugh.

Miss Dorothy Bonds one of the grand daughters of the late Geo. W. Miller, of Dartmouth St., graduated Thursday from the Rice Grammar School.

ROXBURY HIGH SCHOOL

Virginia Tucker, Constance Tucker, Ruth Wooten, Olive Jackson, Dorothy Mealey, Helena Sandeford, Enid Spooner, Alma Gettens, Marion Franklin, Mildred Clark.

MECHANICS ARTS

Royal P. Butler, Dudley Vickers, Peter Grace, Gerald Mitchell, Thomas Hebron.

HIGH SCHOOL OF COMMERCE

C. Evans.

ENGLISH HIGH

Erskine Roberts, John Brice, Gladstone Scott, Gladstone Morriss, John Marks, Herman Miller, Leonard Widdiss, Howard Robinson, James Hill, Louis Ray, George Irish, William Pratt, William Taylor.

TRADE

Alvin Perrano, George Lewis, W. Wallace.

Education – 1926

Commencements.

North Carolina.

Louisburg N. C.

D.

1 31926

COMPLIMENTARY TO FRANKLIN COUNTY NEGRO

Speaking of the commencement of the Hartshorne colored school, of Hartshorne, Oklahoma, of which Prof. L. N. Neal, who was born and raised in Franklin county the Hartshorne Sun says:

Remarks were made by Miss Cdnningham, Superintendent Brooks Institute, Mrs. Omar Laws, Mr. and Mrs. Schmieding, and Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Ross, chairman of the board of education, who promised us to enlarge our building and give us an additional teacher for next term, and congratulated the teachers for their efforts this term. All the addresses by our white friends were encouraging. All the speakers emphasized the point that we are improving and that the best results can be obtained by work, and we must work together to build a good country.

Democracy can only be obtained through education, and our schools must teach the essentials and our students must grasp them to be able to enjoy true citizenship.

Principal L. N. Neal believes in the education of the head,, heart and hand and advised the class to use their time wisely, to think before they speak, to be honest, to keep busy, and all kinds of work is honorable, and whatever you do, do well, do your best—give to the world the best you have and the best will come back to you.

Closing address and presentation of diplomas was made by Superintendent C. E. Fair. He reviewed past achievements and emphasized future possibilities. He was at his best. His address will live long in the life of those who heard him. It was indeed a fine master-piece on the aims and objects of our education.

Education - 1926

Pennsylvania.

Commencements.

70 Diplomas Awarded at Lincoln University

Philadelphia, Pa., June 18.—Lincoln University awarded 70 diplomas at the annual commencement, beginning June 13 and ending June 15. Fifteen men received honorary degrees. William H. Fassett was cited magna cum laude. William P. Stevenson was class valedictorian.

W. L. Wright, acting president, delivered the baccalaureate address. William [illegible] Comfort, president of Haverford college, Haverford Pa., addressed the graduating classes

L. U. TRUSTEES MEET JUNE 23 WITH ALUMNI

Committee of Latter To Suggest Names of Candidates For Presidency

1200 ATTEND ANNUAL CLOSING EXERCISES

Honorary Degrees To Two. Ovation For Liberian Minister

LINCOLN, PA., (Staff Correspondence)—Before 1200 persons Lincoln University granted bachelor's degree to 60 students and awarded honorary degrees to two alumni at the annual commencement exercises Tuesday

The exercises were held in the college gymnasium. W. L. Wright, acting president, declared the class the largest and the best in the history of the institution.

The latin salutatory was given William E. Farrison. Orations were delivered by James H. Baker and George W. Goodman. The valedictory for the class was delivered by William P. Stevenson, and the annual commencement address by Dr. Willima W. Comfort, president of Haverford College. The Rev. Geo. S. Shaw, '86, Oxford, N. C., spoke for the alumni.

The honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity was awarded to the Rev. Martin Luther Battle, of Tuskegee, graduate in the class of 1901.

The honorary degree of Doctor of Science was awarded to Dr. Henry F. Gamble, of West Virginia, of the class of 1888, and former president of the National Medical Association.

An voation, the most spontaneous and sustained of the afternoon, was given Dr. Solomon Porter Hood, U. S. Minister to Liberia, and one of Lincoln University's first graduates, when he was introduced.

Dr. Hood declared you can always tell a Lincoln man because he can be found somewhere, using the culture imparted by his alma mater in rendering service. He called the names of a half-dozen Lincoln alumni who had sacrificed their lives as missionaries to West Africa.

Trustees Meet

The University trustees in their annual session on Monday voted to hold a joint session with a committee of the alumni, June 23rd, when names of candidates for the presidency, vacant since 1924, will be submitted.

Acting independently, the trustees had previously selected three persons for president of the University, but in each case the objection of the Alumni was sufficient to prevent them from accepting. The joint meeting, it is believed, will solve the difficulty.

New Rule Passed

The trustees also passed a new rule requiring all members of the senior class to pay off their financial obligations to the college before they can be awarded a degree.

The college registrar explained that it has been the custom, heretofore, to graduate students, but to hold up their diplomas until such time as they settle their financial account.

Of $75,000 due the university in students' accounts this year, only $60,900 has been collected. About one-fourth of the graduates were absent from the commencement stage Tuesday. It was a question of finance, it was said.

No diplomas were awarded the graduating class. At the registrar's office it was explained that they would be given to the students or forwarded them later.

Commencement Address

Dr. Comfort in his address to the graduates reminded them that the kingdom of Heaven was within them.

"The kingdom would come for an individual," he said, "when that individual had arrived at the state of perfection."

Graduates, he said, could hasten the coming of the kingdom by offering themselves as welfare workers, as teachers in schools of the South, as jail and reform school visitors, or as aids in the unmigration bureaus of large seaports. They should offer themselves for this service, he said, for a summer, without pay, if possible and for a year or longer if they could afford it.

In the end, he said they would get out of it an experience more valuable than money.

Prizes were awarded as follows:

Prize Winners

Huston Prizes in English—James O. Hopson, first, and Harry S. Cummings, Jr., second, 1927.

Bradley Prize in Natural Science—LaVerte T. Warren, 1926.

Stanford Prizes in Mathematics—To Leon H. Murray, first, 1928, and William H. Sinkler, Jr., 1928, second.

Slowe Prize in Mathematics—To Franklin B. Diggs, 1929.

Wanamaker Prizes in English Bible—To Tollie L. Caution, 1926, and in the mid-year examination to James T. Young, 1926; William H. Bowman, Jr., 1927; Fannin S. Belcher, Jr., 1928, and Kenneth H. Morgan, 1929.

Finney Prize—Divided between William E. Farrison, 1926, and John W. Lancaster, 1926.

Junior Orator Prizes—Awarded Rockefeller E. Turner, 1927, first, and to William H. Lanier, 1927, second.

Knipp Prizes in Oratory—Awarded to Cecil T. McNair, 1926, first, and William P. Stevenson, 1926, second.

Train Memorial Prizes in Oratory—Awarded to Shelby A. Rooks, 1928, first, and Jabez L. Clark, 1928, second.

Class of 1900 Prize in Intercollegiate Debate—Awarded to George W. Goodman, 1926.

Freshman-Sophomore Debate Prize—Awarded Sophomore Class: William J. Mosee, Theodore McK. Belcher, Richard H. Hill, principals, and Shelby A. Rooks, alternate.

Kappa Alpha Psi Prizes in Oratory—Awarded to Daniel A. Scott, 1929, first, and Joseph P. Robins, 1929, second.

Labaree Memorial Prize in Social Science—Awarded to Rex. C. Fortune, 1926.

Class of 1916 Prize for Excellence in Scholarship and Athletics—Awarded to William S. Taylor, 1926.

Coberth Memorial Prize for Humanitarian Interest in his Fellow Students—Awarded to Tollie L. Caution, 1926.

Education - 1926

South Carolina.

Commencements.

COLUMBIA, S. C. State
MAY 28 1926

GOVERNOR SPEAKS AT NEGRO COLLEGE

McLeod Addresses Students at Orangeburg.

Special to The State.

Orangeburg, May 27.—The annual address to the graduating class of the State A. and M. college was delivered Wednesday by Gov. Thomas G. McLeod, who was heard by nearly 2,000 Negroes, many of them had never before seen the chief executive of the state.

The governor's address was inspiring. The great audience was composed of students, patrons and invited friends from all parts of this and adjoining states. The subject was "The Commonwealth." He spoke eloquently and was listened to with rapt attention throughout. Frequent applause greeted his remarks.

Governor McLeod told the Negroes they should be grateful to the state for the development of such a splendid plant, where various phases of education are given. He complimented President Wilkinson and the faculty of teachers for the very fine showing they have made along all lines. The work of the college is up to standard and the state officials charged with the oversight of the work are gratified with the showing being made in all departments.

Preceding the exercises a meeting of the board of trustees was held attended by every member and presided over by the governor. Routine business, with important plans for the flrther development of the institution, were considered and adopted. The entire faculty was reelected with one or two exceptionslesernoieTeth one or two additions. On the whole it may be said that the year just closed in many respects, together with the splendid commencement which closed it, was the most successful in the college history.

The graduating class numbered 86 who received diplomas in education, agriculture, mechanics, home economics and commercial courses.

An interesting program was rendered and diplomas given to the following students finishing courses in the several departments: Commercial, T. Verdel Covington, R. Beatrice Dougless, Charles J. Green, E. Viola Means, Isaac M. Naggles, Grace I. Powersfi, Rosa V. Reid, Emma J. Stewart, Herman D. Whaley. Normal, Florie F. Bishop, Bertha R. Brooks, Rosebud Brown, Rowilla Boykin, Mattie E. Blakeley, John S. Canty, Susie C. Corley, StinaL. Cooper, Sarah E. Davis, Cassie M. Franks, Florence Gantt, Helen M. Grimes, Willie H. Gerald, Clarence H. Latimer, Bernice E. Miller, E. Edna Moultrie, Gussie L. McCottry, Mavola McDuffie, Henry W. Parlor, Ednora C. C. Pearson, Lillie M. Peterson, Carolyn E. Smetters, R. Louise Thompson, Mamie E. Thompson, Ruth V. White, M. Elizabeth Witherspoon, Queenie B. Whaley.

Agriculture and home economics, Leon M. Howard, Leroy Gordon, Leonard P. Young, Cora L. Alexander, Mozell R. Cain, Gladys R. Coger, Ethel M. Collins, Bernice C. Donnelly, E. Magdaleen Ellerbee, Ada Frierson, Aletha R. Frazer, Amanda D. Finch, Ethel H. Glover, Mayme L. Howard, Mary E. Hickson, Gladys E. Lyons, Mattie L. McIver, Myrtle L. Roberts, Hester M. Rickett, Pauline S. Taggart, Bernice G. Taylor, Jessye C. Verner, Luvenia Williams, Ophelia C. Williams.

Bachelor science, Joseph D. Bryan, John M. Dorman, David J. Johnson, William J. Spann, Benj. W. Bonner, Daniel D. Davis, Robert B. Dean, Frank B. Edward, George L. Jefferson, Benjiman J. Sanders.

Bachelor of arts, Middleton E. Varner, Lucids A. White, Harry A. Ratry, Cyrus L. Williams, Ernistine M. Burr, Mary L. Mullins, Maude I. Patterson, Mary A. Williams, Virginia R. Wilson, Elliott F. Jackson.

AUGUSTA, GA. HERALD
MAY

GOV. McLEOD

Delivers Commencement Address at Colored College

ORANGEBURG, S.C.—The twenty-sixth annual commencement exercises of the State Colored College took place in this city on Wednesday, and the occasion brought forth a larger gathering than ever attended similar exercises at this growing institution. One of the main attractions was the presence of Governor Thos. G. McLeod, who addressed the graduating class. The governor's address was inspiring and was listened to with great interest. Dr. D. S. Wilkinson, president of the college, was much pleased at having Governor McLeod present for such occasion and he stated the remarks of the governor wa sof great aid he thought in the advice given for the future of his race. The governor's address was "The Commonwealth," and the audience was composed of students, patrons and friends from other states. Frequent applause was given the governor.

Preceding the exercises a meeting of the board of trustees was held and attended by every member and was prsided over by the governor. Routine business, with additional important plans for the future development of the institution were considered and adopted. All of the members of the faculty were re-elected and on the whole it was considered that the year just closed in many respects was the most successful in the college history. The graduating class numbered eighty-six who received diplomas in education, agriculture, mechanics, home economics and various commercial courses as painting, bric-laying, tailoring and like courses which are of great benefit.

Dr. Wilkinson stated that the summer school for teachers begins on une 21st and lasts through July 23rd and that he expected several hundred to attend this course during the summer months. The school is open at any time to inspection by the white people of the state and those in charge are always glad to show visitors over the grounds.

Education—1926
Commencements.

Virginia.

Hartshorn And Va. Union Send Out Many Graduates

RICHMOND, Va., Jun[illegible]—Commencement week on the campuses of the Hartshorn Memorial college and the Virginia Union University, has been replete with impressive and inspiring exercises incident to the sending forth of their graduates.

On Tuesday morning at 11 a. m., the annual graduation exercises of the Hartshorn Memorial College were staged in Assembly Hall. The Negro National Hymn opened the program; then pleasing group songs were rendered, after which Dr. M. J. Twomey, pastor of the First Baptist Peddie Memorial church, Newark, N. J., delivered an inspiring address to the graduates.

Further musical numbers were well received, after which diplomas were presented.

The College department had eight graduates; the Normal department sent out ten young ladies; and the High school department graduated 28 girls.

* * * * *

To the tuneful tones of low, methodic, march music, a picturesque commencement procession filed slowly into the University Chapel to participate in Virginia Union's largest and perhaps greatest commencement exercises, last Wednesday, promptly at 4 o'clock.

Headed by the Marshall, who led with a solemn and dignified tread, candidates for Normal diplomas, for Bachelor's Degree and an aspirant for the Master's degree featured the procession, followed closely by the faculties in their colorful robes, the trustees, the candidates for honorary degrees and President William J. Clark with the Commencement orator, Robert Lee Vann, Esq., of Pittsburgh, Pa.

A prayer and a musicale rendition were impressive.

* * * * *

"Come on out—with the instruments you have; the world is waiting for you," declared Attorney R. L. Vann in one of the most inspiring addresses ever delivered here. In a forceful manner, Attorney Vann told of the world, just as it was; its hardships, its demand for efficiency; and the opportunities for success if one would but diligently apply the facilities with which one is equipped. He told of the various worlds—the professional world; the industrial world; the world of business; all await the graduate and again he said—"Come on out." He charged the graduates to be determined, to be aggressive, to be resourceful. His speech had telling effect and much favorable comment was elicited.

Next on the program was the awarding of scholarships.

Diplomas were then awarded and degrees conferred by President Clark, assisted by Professor M. M. Fisher of the University faculty.

Walter G. Daniel of Richmond was graduated "Magna Cum Laude," and was president of his class; Mary Elizabeth Curtiss of Norfolk, was salutatorian.

Eight young ladies received the Normal diplomas; 17 candidates received their A. B. degree; 11 were given A. B. in education; 15 were conferred B. S. degrees; 7 received the degree of L. L. B.; 4 received the B. D. degree; one candidate received the M. A. degree. Honorary degrees were conferred as follows: F. D. Bluford, D. Ped.; T. D. Adkins, D. D.; Firman W. Means, D. D.; Isaac William Reed, D. D., and Robert Lee Vann, L. L. D.

Education - 1926

Alabama

Common Schools, Condition of

White School Children Are Treated Unfairly, Says Col. Bibb Graves

Candidate For Governor From Montgomery County Will Demand Reapportionment of Seats In Legislature If Elected; Will Also Correct School Troubles.

This is the second of a series of articles being written by candidates for governor of Alabama in the approaching primary, and published in The Montgomery Journal and associated newspapers. These articles are designed to enlighten the voters upon the issues of the campaign and to assist them in making wise choice of their governor. Sunday's article was by Attorney-General Harwell G. Davis. The next of the series will be by A. G. Patterson, president of the public service commission and candidate for governor.

BY COLONEL BIBB GRAVES

Candidate for Governor of Alabama.

About a month ago representatives of Alabama's great daily papers asked each candidate for governor to tell the people what his election would mean. Four of us responded, the fifth did not. The principle I put foremost has never been publicly referred to by any other candidate so far as I have learned.

I said that:

"My nomination means:

First: equality in the powers, privileges, benefits and burdens of government.

"Equality in representation in the legislature.

"Equality in educational opportunity for every white child."

Equality in the political power of each voter is a first and fundamental need of Alabama. This equality, will take the control of Alabama's government out of the hands of a reactionary minority and will put it in progressive hands, in the hands of her people.

Then our resources, both human and material, will be conserved and developed and we will take our rightful place "at the forefront of world progress."

A comparison of three counties will illustrate the existing inequality of our legislative power. Jefferson, with three three hundred and ten thousand population (190,000 white) has one senator and seven representatives; Lowndes with twenty-five thousand population (3,000 white) has one senator and two representatives; Covington with thirty-eight thousand population (30,000 white) has one-third of a senator and one representative. In making laws, for all any one voter in Lowndes has as much power and voice as have 20 voters in either Covington or Jefferson. This travesty on democracy is the root of our political ills, other troubles are but symptoms of this foundamental ailment. Our state constitution commands that after each census the legislators shall be reapportioned among the counties on a population basis. We have had the census every ten years but have never had the reapportionment. This constitutional command to reapportion, will give Jefferson 13 representatives, Covington two and Lowndes one.

Obedience to that command can not be opposed by any honest democrat, who believes in our American system of constitutional government.

Obedience to that command is opposed by the reactionaries whose political control is based on this minority rule and is maintained by their continuous defiance of our constitution, hence every reactionary opposes me because my nomination means legislative reapportionment.

Another crying need for equality is in educational opportunities for every white child in the state. We are counting negro children against our white children dividing the school money. This must stop. The educational survey, made in the Kilby administration, shows that in 5 typical white counties the amount expended for teacher's salaries for each white child enrolled is an average of $4.65 per year, while in 5 typical black belt counties the amount expended for the teacher's salaries for each white child enrolled is an average of $25,34 per year. About one-fifth of our rural white schools run less than 5 months a year, all of them average just 128 days a year. The negro public schools in our black belt cities and in some of our industrial cities run 9 months a year. This taking of white tax money so needed for educating these white children to give superior educational advantages to these negroes, thus dissatisfying them with Alabama and hastening them north must stop. When I am governor this will stop. For years I have fought to stop it.

When state chairman in 1914, I distributed over Alabama, 10,000 copies of a speech, urging the righting of this wrong. In 1915 I prepared and tried to pass a law that would do this. Black belt senators voting with some senators that were interested in exempting water powers from taxation, defeating me. When I got out of the army in 1919 I tried again and was again defeated. Some of those who now protest most vigorously their loyalty to the little freckled faces back in the hills and in the woods, were most powerful in defeating these efforts of mine to give to each of these little fellows a child's part.

In my last campaign I preached this all over Alabama. Being the only candidate who has openly adrocated this, my nomination is the only pratical means of accomplishing it. Having no party convention this year, the platform of the winning candidate for governor will be the party's platform for the next four years. This is the leading plank in my platform, hence my nomination means that the democracy of Alabama adopts this as its leading plank, in my platform, hence my nomination means that the democracy of Alabama adopts this as its leading plank, which means that it will prevail in Alabama.

The best permanent remedy is by a constitutional amendment but we will not wait for a constitutional amendment to right this wrong.

An additional equalizing appropriation of $800,000 properly apportioned to the counties now discriminated against, will accomplish the purpose and will bring the terms of all our white grammar schools up to not less than 7 months. This I expect to do in my first year as governor, and during my term to increase these terms to 8 months.

Thus I would equalize the educational opportunities of the white children of Alabama, not by lowering the top but by raising the bottom. This equalization must come first, it is the only chance for our rural white children. After this has been done, then we will advance education all along the line, developing our system harmoniously so that the state may supply its educational demands. Surveys can't excuse delays, these things need doing now and I will undertake to supply the necessary funds for operation equipment and plant.

All of this will take money for we can not honestly get something for nothing. In future statements this will be covered in full as well as other prominent issues in the campaign.

bridge across the Tallapoosa river, whereas if the northern route had been taken the bridge would fall in Georgias territory.

6. In Chambers county between LaFayette and Opelika the long route was chosen which adds five miles to the distance and $47,500 to the cost, though the great majority of people of the county wanted the short route.

7. On the Birmingham-Montgomery highway, the route through such towns as Elmore, Deatsville and Speigner was abandoned and a route from Marbury to Montgomery selected through an unsettled section which passes within two miles of Prattville. The Reese's Ferry bridge on the new route is one of the most expensive bridges in the state and is in the opposite direction from Montgomery from the present Birmingham-Montgomery highway bridge across the Alabama river, being several miles further down the stream. The new route, however, is an advantage to Montgomery, because the city now has two bridges across the river, where there was one before. But if paved roads enhance the value of adjacent property—and this has ever been disputed—the state of Alabama by the new route chosen will lose the benefit of enhancement which would have accrued to the hundreds of acres in the state farm at Speigner, through which the old highway passes.

Suffice it now to say that there shall be no increase of taxes on tangible property, no inheritance, income, sales, nuisance of other new fangled taxes. No individual or enterprise will need a lobby at the capitol for protection against such, I as the governor will protect them.

$36,000,000 DEMANDED FOR SCHOOL

Alabama Education Association Takes Definite Stand

OMER CARMICHAEL IS NEW PRESIDENT

Selma Man Is Elected Unanimously On First Ballot

$6,000,000 NEEDED FOR FIRST YEAR

Amount Will Increase Annually To $11,000,000 For 1931

Six dollars increase toward the educational allotment of every child in Alabama next year, a $9 increase the following year, a $10 increase the third year and on $11 increase the fourth year, will solve the educational problems of the state, according to the findings of the educational research committee whose tentative report was unanimously adopted by the Alabama Education association Saturday morning in the closing session of its forty-fifth annual convention at Phillips High school auditorium.

On the basis of increase per child, it was pointed out, the Alabama Education association, in its efforts to find the actual needs of the schools, has placed the figures conservatively indeed. However, as a whole, the amount actually needed involves increased dollars, as Dr. R. E. Tidwell, chairman of the committee, explained.

Roughly, since there are approximately 1,000,000 school children in the state, the amount of money needed to raise the standards of the schools to a fair level will be $6,000,000 next year, $9,000,000 the following year, $10,000,000 the third year and $11,000,000 the fourth year.

The research committee's report, after being carefully revised, will be presented by the legislative committee of the Alabama Education association as a suggested financial program for the state legislature when it next convenes.

Action on this tentative program and election of officers for the coming year were the primary matters before the association Saturday morning. Retiring President Frank L. Grove, of Mobile, made a short farewell talk.

Carmichael Elected

Omer Carmichael, superintendent of the city schools of Selma, was unanimously elected president of the association for next year, being raised in rank from the office of first vice president. All officers were elected upon recommendation of the nominating committee, of which A. F. Harman, superintendent of the Montgomery county schools, was chairman.

Miss Janet C. Simpson, head of the English department of the state normal at Florence, was raised from second vice president to first vice president, and her former position was filled by Dr. C. W. Daugette, president of the state normal school at Jacksonville. C. C. Mosely, superintendent of the Dothan schools, was elected third vice president.

John C. Blackwell, superintendent of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad company, was re-elected as a member of the executive committee, and Miss Agnes Ellen Haris, dean of women at Alabama Polytechnic institute, was elected to fill the expired office of C. C. Mosely. The new committee includes these two, President Carmichael by virtue of his high office, and the following previously elected members: E. P. Murphy, of Gadsden; J. M. Burnett, of Tuscaloosa; R. V. Allgood, of Birmingham, and H. G. Dowling of Cullman.

R. W. Cowart, of Montgomery, secretary-treasurer, who is appointed by the executive committee, will continue in office another year, having been appointed last summer for a two-year term.

Tidwell Changes Plans

Dr. Tidwell, in making the tentative report of the educational research committee, stated Saturday morning that his committee had not intended to advance any program whatsoever this early, as he stated in an address Friday morning before the city and county superintendents. However, the committee had later decided, he said, that out of fairness to those who expected to gain a fair degree of what the state's educational needs are in dollars and cents, it was proper to announce the need as the committee seese it at this time. He stressed that the program he reported will be worked ovr carefully before it is completed and ready to present to the next legislature. His report was unanimously adopted.

"At present the average cost of education per child in Alabama is $28.32. For white children it is $36.59 and $9.55 for negro children. The $6 per capita increase we need for next year will bring the average cost of educationa per year to Alabama elementary and high

...hools to $34.32 for the first year, a ...ure which is not in excess of the gen...al average in other state," said Mr. ...dwell.

The program as worked out by his ...mmittee provides for the bringing of ...ery school within the first year up ... a minimum [illegible] term with ...n increase in the length of term, as ...st as funds will permit, until a stand...rd of nine months is reached. Also ...will provide for increased expendi...res in teacher training and for funds ... pay a [illegible] in trained teachers ...ccordingly, further provision is pro...ided for an expansion in the higher ...stitutions of learning.

Birmingham News 3-28-26

These provisions are listed under the ...aption of current expenses, and ade...uately [illegible] them $3,000,000 will ...e needed next year, $4,000,000 year after ...ext, $5,000,000 the third year and $6,...00,000 the fourth year.

Birmingham News 3-28-26

Capital Outlay Urged

The program goes further and pro...vides for capital outlay in permanent investments which include buildings and equipment in the elementary and high schools, the teacher training institutions and the institutions of higher learning. For the permanent investments, the research committee suggested $3,000,000 for the first year and $5,000,000 per year for the three following years.

Although various methods as to how the legislature will raise the money needed to further the educational interests of Alabama were discussed unofficially at the convention, this matter was never brought up before the body of delegates as a whole.

"It is the job of the school authorities to present the needs to the legislature, but the legislature must decide what it will or will not do regarding those needs," Mr. Tidwell said outside of executive session.

Resolutions adopted by the association included the ratification of a resolution adopted Friday by the primary department in which it went on record as favoring the single-salary schedule of equal pay for teachers who have equal training, regardless of whether they teach in the primary or the high schools.

A blanket resolution thanked every agency in Birmingham which participated in making the convention a success, without naming a single agency for fear some might be overlooked. The association repledged its allegiance to the National Education association and endorsed a resolution adopted three years ago by the national association in which teachers to discourage the use of all narcotics, including tobacco. D. A. McNeill, of Talladega, presented the resolutions.

Secretary Cowart gave reports from the executive committee, and W. G. Griggs, of Bessemer, reported on the oratorical contests which are being sponsored in the state by the associated Exchange clubs. It was voted to make the committee on ethics a continuous one with five members instead of the original three.

Silent prayer for members of the teaching profession who have died during the year was held Saturday morning after the reading of the list of the dead by L. D. Bynum, chairman of the committee on necrology.

Dr. T. W. Palmer, late president of Alabama college at Montevallo, headed the list. Others were Prof. W. Y. Adams of Oneonta, Prof. F. J. Cowart of Troy, Miss Gertrude Seymour of Winston, Miss Mary Cecil Judy of Lawrence, Miss Allison of Madison, Miss Ruth Head of Montgomery, J. T. Huffstutler and T. Y. Cargue of Jefferson county, Ira Kashmer of Birmingham, J. H. Graves, of Etawa, Mr. Johnston of Florence, Miss Mary Smithson, Mrs. Spencer, Miss Sadie Ruduth, Miss Louise Darby, Miss Bessie May, Mrs. Electres M. Colston and Miss Helen Townsend

Off The Bench

By JUDGE WALTER B. JONES

THE CITY'S PUBLIC SCHOOLS

The very interesting address of President Cardinal of the City Board of Education before the Rotary club Wednesday contains information which should be given wide publicity.

The address is very timely, too, because on October 11, one week from today, the voters of the city of Montgomery will be given an opportunity to vote a million dollar issue of bonds for a new high school. This issue will mean everything for the general welfare of the town, and is for the best interests of the public school system of the city.

Advertiser

Plans for New High School

Several years ago the people authorized a million dollar bond issue for school purposes. About $700,000 of this has been expended in the manner indicated later on in this article.

10-4-26

About $70,000 of this bond issue was used to purchase a fine tract of land of some twenty-five acres on the extension of Court street, just beyond Felder avenue. This sum also includes the expense of grading the property and laying sewerage under it. It also includes the cost of the plans for the new high school building, which have been drawn by Frederick Ausfeld.

Montgomery

In other words, everything is in readiness for the erection of the high school. The plans and details have been so carefully mapped out that bids can be advertised for and work commenced on the new building within six weeks after the bond election.

Ala.

New High School Badly Needed

The Parent-Teacher association of Montgomery, the school board and the city commisioners, have all joined hands in advocating a new high school building, and the commissioners have permitted the election to be held. It is Montgomery's most pressing need.

The present Lanier High school was built in 1911 to accommodate a maximum of 600 pupils and 20 teachers. Today the old building is entirely inadequate. More than 1,300 pupils are crowded into it, and the number of teachers has more than doubled. Even the school library and auditorium have to be pressed into use for class and recitation rooms. Before the end of the present school year the high school enrollment will be more than 1,500.

The University Club building will provide temporary relief only. A new building is needed to accommodate the hundreds of students at Lanier now, and a building is needed that will provide for the future growth of the school. The building of a new high school will release the present high school building for use as a junior high school.

Many Improvements In White Schools

More than half a million dollars of the old bond issue has been spent on the white schools, erecting new buildings and improveing and repairing the old buildings.

The splendid Forest Avenue School cost $130,000. The Goode Street school and equipment cost $112,000; and an annex to the West End school, provided needed class rooms and an auditorium, cost $50,000. In addition to these new buildings the old University club was purchased and converted into school rooms. The property on the corner of Scott and Lawrence was bought and is now being used for school purposes. New roofs have been put on some of the school buildings, new heating plants installed, and much new equipment has been purchased and put in use.

Negro Schools Helped

The school board has not been unmindful of the needs of the colored school children of Montgomery and has rendered liberal aid with the funds on hand. Two new schools were built, the Booker Washington and the Loveless, and additions and repairs were made to Day Street and Cemetery Hill schools.

Cost of Running Schools Each Year

It costs around $300,000 a year to maintain the public schools of the city. In order to keep the schools up to a high standard the school board employes 272 persons. Of this number, 148 are elementary teachers, 23 junior high school teachers, and 41 are senior high school teachers. Their salaries amount to about $265,000 yearly.

To operate and maintain the school plants costs about $12,000 yearly and supplies and other expenses of instruction cost something over $6,000. New equipment cost about $1,200 and interest on temporary loans around five thousand dollars. Last year the total cost of running the city's public schools was $290,263.13.

City Commission Makes Liberal Appropriations

The city commissioners have been very liberal in their school appropriations, and in addition to the sum mentioned above, which passed through the hands of the school board, the city commission paid out of the general funds of the city the cost of all the insurance on the school buildings and property, and also paid from the general funds the interest on the $925,000 of school bonds now outstandings. This amount of bonds is considered very small for a city of Montgomery's size and the number of pupils enrolled in her schools.

City Commisioners Back Up Schools

Mayor William A. Gunter, Jr., and the associate commissioners, are all staunch friends of the public schools. Under the law they have the authority to say whether a bond election shall be held, and if the vote is favorable to an issue of bonds the commission says when they shall be sold. And, of course, the cit ycommission makes the appropriations for the schools, and the schools can only be run on such money as is appropriated for them. The city commissioners have always made liberal appropriations for educational purposes, and have always been friendly to bond issues whenever needed. The school board and the city commission work together in perfect harmony.

Directing Force Behind the Schools

The city board of education has the general administration and supervision of the public schools and the educational interests of the city. The law gives the board very large powers and authorizes it to determine the educational policy of the city.

How School Board is Selected

The members of the city board of education are selected by the city commissioners. The school board consists of five members, and it is contemplated by the law that members of the school board shall hold office for five years, and that the term of one member shall expire annually. No salary is attached to the office.

Our public school system has been singularly fortunate in the character and ability of the men and women who have composed, at various times, its city board of education. Some of the finest men and women in the city, of vision and courage, have labored and sacrificed for the good of the schools.

Membership of Present Board

The present city board of education is composed of Louis C. Cardinal, Mrs. Warren Tyson, Leopold Strauss, Tyler Goodwyn and James M. Garrett. Mrs. Tyson is one of the most esteemed women in Montgomery and she has given much time and thought to school affairs. Mr. Strauss is a public-spirited citizen of Montgomery who has always rendered useful service in civic affairs. Mr. Goodwyn is one of the leading lawyers of the city and is a member of the legislature. He has rendered valuable public services to his people. Mr. Garrett is a distinguished civil engineer and a citizen of broad mind and fine intellect.

President Louis C. Cardinal

Mr. Cardinal, president of the school board, is assistant general freight agent of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad company. He is a useful and progressive citizen with practical ideas and is held in high regard by all classes of our people.

He is now serving his sixth year on our school board, and during this time has given of his best thought to educational problems. He is deeply interested in the public school system; and many of the things which he visioned several years ago are today, thanks to his ability and perseverence, realities.

School Board is Harmonious Body

It is doubtful if there exists anywhere in the country a public body whose members are more harmonious than the city school board of Montgomery. The members of the board each work in absolute harmony with the others. While the board is composed of independent thinkers, it has always been one on every major proposition that has come before it. There are no divisions and no cliques in the board. The members work and act together in a splendid spirit of co-operation. They are one in their purpose and determination to manage the public schools of Montgomery efficiently and economically.

Co-operation Secret of Success

The secret of the success of the city schools of Montgomery is the fine spirit of co-operation which exists among everybody that has anything to do with the schools.

In the first place, the people of Montgomery will have only the best educational system for their children, and they give their hearty support to those who have charge of the schools. Our people have been willing to do without things, but they have never been willing to do without a fine system of public schools.

In the second place, the city commission, representing the people, has always one everything possible for the good of the schools. They have manifested a deep interest in the schools and have made liberal appropriations.

Both the people and the city commission have co-operated with the school board, and the parents of the students, and the teachers and everybody, have all worked together with one purpose in view.

Should Have a Big Vote Monday

Every voter in Montgomery should go to the polls October 11, and vote for the proposed bond issue. If they will do this they will show their interest in the educational system of the city, they will show their confidence in the city board and their appreciation of the board's work, and will let the State know that Montgomery means to go forward and give her best to the public school children of the city.

Education—1926

Common Schools, Condition of

Alabama.

NEGRO SCHOOLS REVEAL DECREASE OF 2,989 PUPILS IN PERIOD

Montgomery, Ala., Adv.

Montgomery Total 27,222; Mobile 27,156, and Jefefrson 101,951; Mobile Shows Increase of 1,439 White; Per Capita

OCT 1 1926

Apportionment by State $4.57

Alabama's school census for 1926, as announced Thursday by the state department of education shows a total of 504,462 white children and 305,648 negro children between the school ages of 7 to 20 years inclusive, or a grand total of 810,110. This total exceeds by 6,572, the grand total for the last preceding school census of 1924.

The 1926 school census shows 10,190 white children and 17,032 negro children of school age in Montgomery county or a total of 27,222. In Mobile county the census states, there are 17,688 white, and 9,468 negro children of school age, or a total of 27,156. In Jefferson county the number of white children of school age is given as 64,261 and the number of negro children of school age as 37,690 or a total of 101,951.

In a supplementar ytabulation indicating by races the difference between the 1924 census, and the census for 1926, that has just been made public, it is shown that for the state as a whole the 1926 census reveals that there is a gain of 9,561 white children, and a decrease of 2,989 in the number of negro children of school age, making the net gain shown by the census of 1926 a total of 6,572, as already stated.

Montgomery county, by this comparsion, shows a gain of 93 white and 36 negro children, or a total gain of 129. A gain is shown for Mobile county of 1,439 white and 628 negro children, or a total of 2,067. For Jefferson county, a gain of 5,095 white children, and a decrease of 1,783 negro children is shown, making the net gain total 3,312.

The 1926 census education fund of the state for the current school year.

Amount of the general education fund is certified to the state department of education by the state auditor, every year, on October 1, or as soon therefore as is practicable. After the amount is so certified, the apportionment is made to the several counties by the education department. It is expected that this will be done within the next week or ten days.

Per-capita apportionment for the school year 1925-26 was $4.57. It is anticipated that this amount will be considerably increased, when the apportionment has been completed for the 1926-27 school year.

The school census for 1926 in middle and south Alabama counties follows:

	White	Negro	Total
Autauga	2,898	3,919	6,908
Baldwin	6,384	1,805	8,189
Barbour	4,828	7,137	11,965
Bibb	4,668	2,011	6,679
Bullock	1,410	8,543	9,953
Butler	5,063	5,673	10,736
Chilton	6,041	1,128	7,169
Clarke	4,178	4,925	9,103
Coffee	8,884	2,263	11,147
Conecuh	4,710	4,105	8,815
Coosa	2,634	1,714	4,348
Crenshaw	5,295	2,633	7,928
Dale	5,730	1,695	7,425
Dallas	3,609	14,369	17,978
Elmore	6,268	4,249	10,517
Escambia	6,209	2,515	8,724
Geneva	8,624	1,101	9,725
Hale	2,063	6,758	8,821
Houston	9,788	3,655	13,443
Jefferson	64,261	37,690	101,951
Lee	5,047	6,813	11,860
Lowndes	960	9,635	10,595
Macon	1,389	7,105	8,492
Marengo	3,006	8,793	11,799
Mobile	17,688	9,460	27,156
Monroe	4,547	4,975	9,522
Montgomery	10,190	17,032	27,222
Perry	2,340	6,796	9,136
Pike	5,763	5,117	10,680
Russell	2,054	7,934	9,988
Wilcox	1,826	9,333	10,159

AUG 22

CITY COLORED TEACHERS TO HAVE SCHOOL

Improvement Made In Both Colored Institutions, Teachers Named

An institute for the colored school teachers of the city will be held here Sept. 7, preparatory to the opening of the fall school term. Extensive repairs have been made at both the South Highland High school and the 17th Street Colored school.

The two additional recitation rooms provided at the 17th Street school will accommodate from 80 to 100 more pupils while the attendance at the South Highland colored school is expected to be increased.

Teachers of the two schools were announced by Prof W. A. White, city superintendent, Saturday as follows: South Highland Colored school—Nona Zanders, Mattie Martin, Willie Smith, Evelyn Evans, Sherman Rivers and Grace Wilkerson.

17th Street school: H. C. Hopkins, principal, Ora Brooks, Mary Edwards, Ida Elmore, Minnie McCoy, Charlie Neal Crawford, Pearl Martin, Viola Westfield, Viola Glover, Mary King and Maggie DeArmand.

Anniston, Ala., Star

NOV 3 1926

NEGROES FORM ORGANIZATION FOR TEACHERS

Term In Colored Schools Of County To Be Placed At Minimum Of Five Months

At the institute for the teachers of Calhoun and Cleburne counties, held here Monday and Tuesday, the Calhoun county Teachers' association for the colored was organized. Prof. H. C. Hopkins was elected president of the body, Ethel Jackson, secretary; Nona Zanders, treasurer, and Prof. C. E. Hanna, reporter.

An announcement made at the meeting by S. B. Gibson, county superintendent of education, that the minimum term of the colored schools of the county would be raised from four and a half to five months received the hearty indorsement of the teachers. Mr. Gibson stated that if this increase met with proper appreciation the minimum term would probably be lengthened further.

SCHOLARSHIP OF TEACHERS

In the table which appears elsewhere the counties are ranked according to the scholarship of their rural white teachers for the year 1925-26. By rural schools is meant all schools under the administration of a county superintendent. "The study," to quote from State School Facts, "is made by use of the index number. This particular index is called the scholarship index for the reason that it indicates the scholastic training of the average teacher employed in any given unit for the year under consideration. The whole scheme is based upon the kinds of certificates the teachers hold, and certificates in turn are based upon the amount of academic and professional credit which the teacher presents for certification. For example, a teacher who presents credit for two years' college work, including the required professional work is issued a C certificate—primary, grammar grade or high school. In this study all teachers holding C certificates are given a score of 600 in arriving at the scholarship index, because the training upon which such certificates are based is equivalent to four years of high school plus two years of college credit. In other words, a score of 100 is credited for each year's work done by the teacher after completing the elementary school. Four years in high school and four years in college gives a perfect score of 800 to the college graduate receiving the A certificate. The average score or scholarship index is obtained, therefore, by adding these scores and dividing by the total number of teachers." These are the figures by which the counties are ranked in the accompanying table.

The average scholastic training of all white teachers in the state, city and rural, in 1925-26 was nearly two years in college, the index being 579.1. The index in 1922-23 was 513.3. Thus during the last three years two-thirds of a college year has been added to the scholarship of the average white teacher in the state. If the state be divided into two parts, rural and city, it is found that the rate of progress has been greater in the rural systems than it has been in the city systems. "The average index for the rural schools has advanced from 464.5 to 536.8, whereas the city index has changed from 671.8 to 708.8. In other words, the gain in the rural index was .723 of a year and the city index gain was .370 of a year. However, sight must not be lost of the fact that the average index for city schools started with 671.8, nearly three years of college training, whereas the rural index for the same year was 464.5, slightly more than a half year of college training—a difference at the beginning of the period of over two years' training and of less than one and three-fourths years at the end of the period." The most that can be said is that the existing wide gap between the scholarship of rural and urban teachers is slowly closing, with no immediate prospects of any approach to equality. The urban teachers will always be better trained than the rural teachers.

Durham First

Durham county has the best trained rural white teachers of any county in the state. Her rural white teachers grade higher than the average for many of the city systems. Durham county has ranked first in rural white teacher scholarship for the last four years.

Currituck, a purely rural tidewater county, ranks next to Durham, and has held second place for the last three years. Currituck is really to be congratulated for the excellent quality of her white teachers, all of whom are rural.

Gaston now ranks third, having displaced Wilson last year. Gaston has moved up from ninth to third place in three years.

Cherokee seems to be contented with the cellar position which she has held without much competition for the last four years. Cherokee is really a very poor county, and is only one of a large number of counties in the state that simply cannot stand the pace being set by the wealthier counties. A large number of counties that rank low in the accompanying table are actually spending a larger part of their wealth and income on education than are many of the wealthier counties that rank high in school matters. As a rule the poor counties are doing their best by their children, but they cannot do enough. They need more help from the outside. A large number of the rural white teachers of Cherokee and many other poor counties have never finished high school. It may be that children in these poor counties are not entitled to educational opportunities equal to those of the more fortunate counties, but it cannot be denied that they are entitled to a better chance than they now have. The discrepancy is too great to exist in a just state.

Slightly more than half, 55.3 percent, of the white teachers of the state hold certificates based on two years or more

of college training, which is considered a sufficient minimum preparation for a teacher at present. An outstanding fact is that only 43.6 percent of the rural white teachers of the state have had as much as two years of college training, while 91.0 percent of the city white teachers have had two or more years of college training. This is a large difference. It simply means that in the rural schools the supply of well-trained teachers is inadequate. It is well that the existing gulf between urban and rural schools, as indicated by the scholarship of teachers, is gradually closing. We hope that the closing of the gap may be accelerated.—S. H. H., Jr.

Arkansas.

Education-1926

Common Schools, Condition of

URGES NEGRO SUPPORT OF EDUCATION WHICH SOUTH DENIES THEM

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LITTLE ROCK, ARK.—"It is your duty to rally to the support of your public institutions, especially your schools, in other ways than by giving them the financial support which is so essential," Dr. H. O. Sargent told an audience of Negroes at the dedication of a memorial erected here by Negroes to commemorate those of the race who lost their lives in the World War. Sargent is agent of Agricultural Education for Negroes.

And this utterance was made in the South, where notoriously Negroes get a very scant percentage of the school tax for education of their children.

Education-1926

Common Schools, Condition of.

D. C.

Colored Members Merely Tools is Charge: Relatives Favored for Positions

Members of the Board of Education are arrogant, discourteous to parents, unresponsive to the real needs of the schools and, in some instances unfitted to serve.

These are the charges that have been made by reputable residents of Washington who have children in the schools. They followed within a week the action of the Board of Education in demoting Captain Arthur C. Newman from principal of the Armstrong Technical High School to the rank of military instructor with a loss in salary of $1,300 a year.

These charges were made before a subcommittee of the House District Committee, which held hearings Tuesday on the Gasque bill for an elective board of education.

The most sensational and direct charges were made by Captain Julius I. Peyser, former insurgent member of the Board of Education. His charges, in substance, were:

1. Star chamber sessions of the board were held constantly during his term of office in direct violation of the law.

2. No board member ever gets a second term if he or she opposes the "regulars."

3. One woman board member has a son who was recently appointed as a teacher of applied arithmetic at Central High school and a colored member has a sister who has just been given an appointive job as secretary of a community center.

4. Reports of standing committees of the board are practically all written by school officials, not by committee members.

5. Ernest Greenwood failed to be elected president of the board at the time of Peyser's appointment in 1923 through underground politics of board members.

6. No news of any importance is ever issued from Franklin School. School officials confine themselves to propaganda and minor news.

7. The superintendent of schools should be interested in educational affairs only. He should not be a lobbyist or propagandist. The School Board, not the superintendent, should have entire charge of school business affairs, aside from purely educational matters.

Captain Peyser cited several cases where teachers have been demoted or forced to resign without hearing and without knowledge of the charges brought against them as in the Newman case.

He declared that Mrs. Laura Morgan and William L. Houston had failed of reappointment because they would not do the biddings of Superintedent Ballou.

At the Tuesday night session, high-handed, autocratic rule of the school system, with the Board of Education as "yes" men and women, was charged by witnesses before the subcommittee.

Among those who appeared were Huber Brown and L. D. Hoffman. They charged that teachers were discriminated against unless they had "pull" with Superintendent Ballou and his "pivot" men.

Education - 1926

Common Schools, Condition of.

Florida.

ST. PETERSBURG FLA.
AUG 29 1926

Congestion to Be Removed in Negro Schools

A reorganization now in progress in the negro schools pill eliminate much of the congestion, overcrowding and other handicaps that these schools have labored under during the past, George M. Lynch, city superintendent of schools, said yesterday.

"On account of the limited housing capacity," said Mr. Lynch, "it has been decided to give these schools a two day session. The morning session will be given at 8 o'clock and last till 12:15, and the afternoon session from 12:30 till 4:15 P. M."

Under this system the grades from six through ten will be instructed

The principal and teachers are asking the heartiest co-operation of all to make this the best term in the history of our schools. The teachers will never be too busy to take time to try and explain fully to the patrons anything concerning any child or plan set forth for the good of the school.

We hope one of our city daily papers will be taken in every colored home. With the permission of the publishers of these papers, we shall try to keep the public informed of the vital activities which will be necessary for the good of the children.

Yours for the good of the work,
W. A. ROCHELLE, Principal.

AUG 29 1926

CITY COLORED SCHOOL OPENS

Beginning of Session Set for Monday; All Children To Attend

The Lakeland colored schools will begin Monday, August 30. The opening program will begin at 8:45 and end at 10:00. The remainder of the day will be used in enrolling the pupils.

The parents are requested to send every child of school age the first day and every day on time.

The children are required to bring all the old books they used last term as there will not be enough new books to supply the full number to all the grades. All pupils in classes above the sixth grade will purchase their books at the book store on South Florida avenue.

NEGRO SCHOOLS OPENED IN COUNTY ON MONDAY

All schools for negroes were opened for the fall clases last Monday with the exception of the negro school in Pompano which has been in session for nearly a month, it was stated at the office of the board of public instruction.

Free text books under the new statute were stamped as property of the state of Florida and delivered to the schools for the opening classes.

The negro schools open at a date earlier than the other county schools to allow the children at certain times of the year free time to assist their parents in seasonal occupations.

Education-1926
Common Schools, Condition of.
General.

Observations From Atlanta to New York

By B. J. DAVIS

Good roads and good schools are the common heritage of a common people, and mark the progress of a nation more than any other element of civilization. The civilization of a people ranks no higher than the standard indicated by their public roads and public schools. Schools and public roads are for the public good, and mark, very largely, the intelligence of the people in a state or country, and the calibre of the men chosen to represent the people. Independent

On a motor trip from Atlanta to New York, one has a fine opportunity to study the character and temperament of the people along the route, and their progress as indicated by their public roads and rural school houses. 9-2-26

The development of good roads and good schools will eventually educate the people into the habit of legislating for all the people. Just as the line of race prejudice, or class benefit is wiped out in the construction of roads and the building of school houses, so will the people's minds be broadened in their legislation to cover the best interests of all the people. These betterments are for the nation, and not for race or classes. Atlanta Ga.

From Atlanta to New York you pass through Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, Virginia, District of Columbia, Maryland Delaware Pennsylvania New Jersey and a part of New York. In each of these states the public roads are the best measurement of the real progress of the state. In those states where race prejudice and religious intolerance control politics, you find bad roads and poor school facilities. In Georgia and Virginia, where the controlling element has not learned that the permanent progress of any part of the people means the progress of all the people, we have the poorest roads and school houses and the highest taxes. In these states, the white man, in order to deprive the black man of equal opportunity before the law, has denied himself and posterity many blessings of free government. His position argues, rather than let the Negro have a liberal education, and good roads, I will let my children grow up in ignorance, economically starve, and wade in mud through bad roads to the market myself. This is, at least, the logical sequence of the policy of these states which have made as a basis of their legislative policy, opposition to the Negro's progress. In those states where efforts are made to grant one race advantages and to deny the other race the same betterments, you can read the story in bad roads and poor school facilities.

It is tellingly noticeable that in those states where the people are returning to common sense and sanity, and discussing measures and not "niggers," good roads are appearing and better school houses are displacing the old one-room schoolhouse. North Carolina, which has abandoned its Negro-hating policy and is providing equal educational facilities for every citizen in the state, has as good roads and school facilities as any state between Washington and New York. Delaware, Maryland, Pennsylvania and New Jersey have no better roads than the old North state.

Georgia and Virginia have the poorest roads on the route. Both these states are still engaged in legislating to limit the human possibilities of the Negro and to fix a bound contrary to nature, and say: "Thou shalt go so far and no further, Mr. Negro." This cannot well be done without limiting the possibilities of the white people too. South Carolina is growing in good roads and better schools, just in proportion as she has forgotten the Negro in her legislating for the benefit of all the people. In Virginia the tax on gasoline is four and one-half cents per gallon, making the price of gasoline to the consumer twenty-six and one-half cents per gallon. In spite of this high tax Virginia has very little good roads. They are just beginning, as in Georgia, to build passable thoroughfares through the state. In the last session of the Virginia legislature, the solons lost much time in trying to effect race legislation. They went so far as to undertake to prevent a Negro from taking out an insurance policy in a company officered by white people. They passed legislation to prevent Negroes and white folks from meeting in public assemblies under the same roof, it matters not if it was for religious and educational purposes. They undertook to declare what constitutes a white man or a Negro by fixing the per centum of blood in the veins of either, without preparing a chemical test. While they were engaged in this nonsense and foolishness. Virginians and tourists were stuck up along the road in mud and endless detours, in order to reach the market or get across the state. It was more important to outlaw the Negro and impede his progress than it was to have good roads and better schools. In Georgia, the last piece of anti-Negro legislation was the Griffin Bill, in which the white man sought to so handicap the Negro politically that one set of men might control both parties, but they woke up to find they had tied their own hands as tight as they had the Negro's, and the result is about the same as the Eighteenth Amendment—the white man is violating it with impunity, and when asked about it, any white man will tell you, "the law is not worth a damn, it has no business on the books." All this time was flitted away in idleness while Georgia public roads are getting worse instead of better.

Verily, good roads and good schools are the best standard by which to measure the civilization and progress of a people.

Education - 1926

Common Schools, Condition of

Georgia

THE DOUBLE SESSION IN OUR SCHOOLS

We are carrying in another column of this issue statistics furnished by the office of the Superintendent of Public Schools, that make startling revelations. In spite of the fact that four million dollars has been spent in the last few years for school betterment, the condition of the schools, so far as seating capacity is concerned for both races, are indeed inadequate for the accommodation of the children.

The statistics referred to in this issue cover only the colored schools. We have not at our command the figures covering the white schools. Some time ago the figures covering the white schools appeared in the daily papers, but the dailies did not cover the Negro schools.

Colored Elementary Schools

The statistics show, first, that there are twenty-one classes being taught in basements; fourteen in portable buildings; eight in rented quarters, and four in miscellaneous places. The total number of classes without seats to sit in, 47, or 1,790 children are seated in these temporary quarters. The total number of seats in the elementary schools are 6,623. The total enrollment in the colored elementary schools, 12,264. The number of children without seats, 5,641.

Colored High School

The total seating capacity at the Booker T. Washington High School is 1,170. The enrollment at the high school is 1,882, showing 712 children more than seats.

Summary

The report shows that, using every available seat, and by overcrowding each room, there are still 6,353 Negro children in the city schools of Atlanta who have no seats. The necessary cost to seat these children, at $300 each, is $1,905,900.

So you see our school problem, from the Negro standponit, and how necessary it is for the Board of Education to have more money from some source or other, to adequately seat emfortably every child of school age. In spite of all that we have done, we still have the school problem, hard to handle. All we need is money, and any amount of money invested in the health and education of the youth is money well spent, and a good paying investment. There is no way to calculate the return on good health and education; so let's think a long time before we vote against any bond proposition, which has for its purpose the better equipment of our schools.

Lyons, Ga., Progress

MAR [illegible] 26

WHAT OF C[illegible]ORED SCH[illegible]

Schools for negroes in Toombs county are far short of what they should be in the matter of buildings and pay for teachers, and we fear that they do not receive proper consideration or direction by our boards and superintendents.

Negroes constitute a considerable per cent. of our population and are a big factor in the economic life of the county. First, of course, they are human and are entitled to more consideraton than we are accustomed to show them. After this, it would be a great boom to the agriculaural and commercial aspects of the county to make the colored schools so good and so attractive that negroes of other parts wouldp refer and adopt Toombs county for the benefit of its educational facilities for their race.

If it is doubted that this matter interests that average negro, it is only necessary to interview him on the question. There are at present numbers of negro boys attending school elsewhere, and families of the colored race frequently move long distances ,it is said, that they may have better schools.

It would be humane and of material economic advantage to provide the best schools for the colored people that our means and intelligent planning can make possible.

White Georgia Women Expose School Outrage

League of Women Voters Feature Article Frankly Telling of Gross Discrimination in Education.

Atlanta, Ga., May 18.—The Pilgram, official organ of the Georgia League of Women Voters, startled its readers this month by a first column, front page expose of the discrimination against Colored people widely prevalent in the educational system of the state. Having reviewed the background of Colored education in Georgia and the remarkable educational progress of the race since the Civil War, the article turns to present conditions and sets out frankly the facts as they are today, showing an expenditure for teachers' salaries averaging $17.93 for each white child of school age and $[illegible] for each Colored child. Value of public school building is shown to be per child, white $58.72; colored $10.02; expenditures for new buildings per child, white $2.84, colored 27 cents; expenditures for equipment per child, white 40 cents, colored 3 cents. It is pointed out that many counties use for white schools state school funds appropriated to the county on the basis of the Colored school population, the aggregate so diverted running to more than $600,000 a year. For college education, according to the article, the state appropriates to white schools $829,700 and to colored schools only $32,500.

JUN 13 1926

Atlanta Ga. Journal

56,320 STUDENTS ATTENDED SCHOOLS DURING PAST YEAR

A grand total of 56,320 students—the largest number in the city's history—attended the public schools of Atlanta during the 1925-26 season, just closed, according to figures made public Saturday by the school department.

This figure represents an increase of 1,800 over the 54,520 who attended the 1924-25 session, and an increase of 2,638 over the 53,682 reported in 1923-24.

School officials expressed gratification at this splendid showing and voiced the opinion that the attendance record will be eclipsed by an even greater margin next year. The summer months, they said, will be spent in preparation for the largest number of student in history next September.

Of the total enrollment during the year just passed, 36,253 were enrolled in the white schools, while 20,067 attended the schools for negroes.

The attendance in the white schools was divided as follows: elementary, 24,182; high schools, 8,[illegible]97; night and special schools, [illegible],374.

In the negro schools the following division was reported: elementary, 13,985; high school, 2,035; night and special schools, 4,047.

SEVERAL TRANSFERS

Of Colored Teachers Ordered by School Board.

By WALTER S. HARRIS

For the next term, which begins next Monday, several changes in the colored public school system of Augusta, which necessitates the transferring of a number of teachers in the schools, have been ordered by the board of education.

Because of rumors afloat upon the streets of the city, causing much comment, pro and con among the local colored citizens, as a matter of first-hand news we called at the offices of the board of education to get proper information bearing upon the subject from the Hon. Lawton B. Evans, superintendent of schools. In course of our interview, Mr. Evans stated that it was upon his recommendation at a meeting of the board of education that certain changes are to be made in the colored schools of the city. That there had been some talk to the effect that too much stress was being made on the teaching of domestic science in the colored schools rather than teaching the colored children their A B. C's. That, wherein the white schools of the city only had one teacher in domestic science, each, the colored schools were provided with eight; First ward, three; Gwinnett school, three and Weed Academy, The Hill, two.

It was further brought out that the colored schools were pressed for room in which to teach children their books and that by allowing only one teacher to a school in domestic science it would to an extent alleviate some of the conditions. However the consolidation of the subjects of domestic science under one teacher in each school did not throw anybody out of employment, but necessitated several being transferred, it was stated.

Under the new order the instructor in domestic science for First Ward school willb e Mme. Sarah J. Brown, cooking and sewing. Mesdames Gertrude G. Johnson and Ruth S. Mardenborough, former instructors, transferred to Second Ward school to book work. Mlle. Cammie Saxon, transferred from Second Ward school to Nellieville school.

At Gwinnett school Mlle. B. E. Gilbert and Mlle. M. E. Chinn, transferred from domestic science to book work.

Weed Academy, The Hill, Mlle. Emily Smythe transferred from domestic science to book work; domestic science, teacher cooking and sewing, Mlle. Norma Horton Domestic science, Gwinnett school, cooking and sewing, Mlle. Ruth E. Battey. At Nellieville school, cooking and sewing, Mlle. L. E. White.

Madame Amelia W. Sullivan is transferred from Second Ward school to Shiloh school; while Mlle. Evangeline McCann is transferred from Shiloh school to Second Ward school.

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS FEATURE ARTICLE TELLING FRANKLY OF POVERTY OF PROVISION FOR NEGRO SCHOOLS AND DISCRIMINATION PRACTISED AGAINST THEM IN APPR OPRIATION

Atlanta, Ga., May 1—The Pilgrim, official organ of the Georgia League of Women Voters, startled its readers this month by a first column, front page expose of the discrimination against Negroes widely prevalent in the educational system of this state. Having reviewed the background of Negro education in Georgia and the remarkable educational progress of the race since the Civil War, the article turns to present conditions and sets out frankly the facts as they are today, showing an expenditure for teachers' salaries averaging $17.93 for each white child of school age and $2.58 for each Colored child. Value of public school buildings is shown to be per child, white -58.72; Colored $10.02, expenditures for new buildings per child, white $2.84, Colored 27 cents, expenditures for equipment per child, white 40 cents, Colored 3 cents. It is pointed out that many counties use for white schools state school funds appropriated to the couty on the basis of the Colored school population, the aggregate so diverted running to more than $600,000 a year. For college education, according to the article, the state appropriates to white schools $129,700 and to Colored schools only $32,500.

The article was prepared by R. B. Eleazer, Educational Director of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation, and has been put into pamphlet form for wide distribution over the state. Its conspicuous publication in a journal of so great importance, representing the most intelligent and influentiol white women of Georgia, is considered significant.

AUGUSTA, GA.
Chronicle

NOV 28 1926

EVANS TO SPEAK TO COLORED CITIZENS

J. C. MARDENBOROUGH

Today at 3:00 o'clock Mr. Lawton B. Evans, Supt. of Education in Richmond County will speak to the colored citizens at the Lenox theatre which means that a large number of thoughtful and deeply interested citizens will be there to hear him. As an educator author and speaker Mr. Evans stands in the front rank. He is a man who speaks with language clear and expressive in the highest degree. His creative influences are far reaching and can do much toward the supreme need of the hour in this community.

Without doubt this will be one of the greatest meetings ever had in this city in that the address is being delivered by the Supterintendent of Education. On the other hand the colored citizens are concerned now everywhere in education. They know that if there is a negro problem the solution will have to come through education since the method has to do with economic moral and social status. They know that the fine relation between the races in this or any other community will be frail unless both races can reason together—this can only be done by education of the head, heart and hand. They know that every well-rounded community needs must have a well-rounded system of education. They are aware of the fact that education has a great uplifting value not alone in dollars and cents but in better lives where friendl yinter-racial understanding which makes any community prosperous will be found.

It is expected that all business men teachers and preachers will be present to hear the Superintendent of Education At this time we have not heard what his subject will be it certainly will be on education and let us hope that it will be on education in this city.

AS CITIZENS LET US ACCEPT OUR SHARE OF THE RESPONSIBILITY OF CITIZENSHIP

As a group, we too often complain that the white man ignores us, and leaves us out of the program in every civic or economic betterment, planned for the good of the community, that we are not counted as a factor in the community welfare, and that government, itself, was instituted for the blessings of the white man and the curse of the black man.

This complaint may be true, and it may not be true; but, be it as it may, we, as a group, are very largely responsible for our plight. Our program of isolation and fretting has impressed our neighbors that we are a negative quantity in the body politic, that we cannot be depended upon to share equally the responsibility of government with other citizens, when the crisis comes.

Atlanta is now facing a civic crisis, a situation that will not only prove the mettle in the man, but our faith in Atlanta. The question is not a race issue, or a white or black man's problem. It is a citizen's job, and if you are an Atlantan, it is your burden. So, shoulder your part of the responsibility, as the program is opened to you.

There is a deficit in the public school fund, which will close every schoolhouse door in the city, if the deficit is not met. The situation gives the Negro the opportunity to find his place in the community life, and affords him a generous opening to make his contribution to the community welfare. The city needs a half million dollars to keep the schools open; the banks have agreed to loan the amount, if the citizens would stand behind the loan individually—the city having no power to borrow it.

Patriotic Atlantans have agreed to subscribe the amount, and loan it to the teachers until such time as our taxes will be available to pay their salaries. The citizens then will take the teachers salaries and pay the banks.

We are citizens and a part of the community life, a part of its conscience, its thought, its character, its wealth, and its patriotism; and, as such, we are expected to shoulder a part of the responsibility of government. Atlanta boasts of three hundred thousand population, ninety thousand of which are Negroes. Let us underwrite an hundred thousand of the amount. We can easily find twenty Negro men in Atlanta, who are able to subscribe five thousand dollars each, but let us make the subscription popular, and take subscriptions from fifty dollars up. You can find a thousand Negro citizens in Atlanta, who can underwrite a hundred dollars each, before breakfast. The city, with all her millions of wealth, will be behind your note, and no subscriber will ever be called upon to pay a cent of his subscription. Your note will only be used as collateral for the banks to loan money on. Do not be skeptical and deceive yourself into the illusion that you are involving yourself in endless debt. You are simply loaning the citizens' committee your credit to raise money to keep your children and your neighbor's children in school until February, 1927, when the city will have ample funds to pay the teachers salaries, which will be used by the committee, who will have already paid the teachers, to retire your note by paying the banks back the loan.

We can use our credit to render our city a patriotic service without danger of loss. What citizen of Atlanta, who has a hundred dollars' credit at his bank, would miss this opportunity to render God and man so valuable and lasting service? The opportunity, to the man who embraces it, is an honor worthy of a king. We are not denied a place on this program; we are invited to help tide the city over this temporary financial crisis, and no Atlantan will hardly shirk the responsibility. If our schools are closed, Atlanta will be disgraced and the laughing stock of the world. We would be regarded by all self-governing people as a half civilized tribe incapable of self government, and in need of a protectorate and guardian. If we will function on the program we are given a place on, it won't be long before we will be on all programs that make for the civic, political and economic betterment of the city. Let the Negro citizens underwrite a hundred thousand dollars of the amount. It is our plain duty to do so. If we do not put something in the government, we ought not to expect to take out what the other fellow puts in. Every job well done earns another for the laborer. After all, virtue is not without **reward.**

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AUGUSTA, GA.
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NOV 28 1926

EVANS TO SPEAK TO COLORED CITIZENS

J. C. MARDENBOROUGH

Today at 3:00 o'clock Mr. Lawton B. Evans, Supt. of Education in Richmond County will speak to the colored citizens at the Lenox theatre which means that a large number of thoughtful and deeply interested citizens will be there to hear him. As an educator author and speaker Mr. Evans stands in the front rank. He is a man who speaks with language clear and expressive in the highest degree. His creative influences are far reaching and can do much toward the supreme need of the hour in this community.

Without doubt this will be one of the greatest meetings ever had in this city in that the address is being delivered by the Supterintendent of Education. On the other hand the colored citizens are concerned now everywhere in educa-

AS CITIZENS LET US ACCEPT OUR SHARE OF THE RESPONSIBILITY OF CITIZENSHIP

Atlanta Constitution

As a group, we too often complain that the white man gnores us, and leaves us out of the program in every civic or economic betterment, planned for the good of the community that we are not counted as a factor in the community welfare, and that government, itself, was instituted for the blessings of the white man and the curse of the black man.

This complaint may be true, and it may not be true; but, be it as it may, we, as a group, are very largely responsible for our plight. Our program of isolation and fretting has impressed our neighbors that we are a negative quantity in the body politic, that we cannot be depended upon to share equally the responsibility of government with other citizens, when the crisis comes.

Atlanta is now facing a civic crisis, a situation that will not only prove the mettle in the man, but our faith in Atlanta. The question is not a race issue, or a white or black man's problem. It is a citizen's job, and if you are an Atlantan, it is your burden. So, shoulder your part of the responsibility, as the program is opened to you.

There is a deficit in the public school fund, which will close every schoolhouse door in the city, if the deficit is not met. The situation gives the Negro the opportunity to find his place in the community life, and affords him a generous opening to make his contribution to the community welfare. The city needs a half million dollars to keep the schools open; the banks have agreed to loan the amount, if the citizens would stand behind the loan individually—the city having no power to borrow it.

Patriotic Atlantans have agreed to subscribe the amount, and loan it to the teachers until such time as our taxes will be available to pay their salaries. The citizens then will take the teachers salaries and pay the banks.

We are citizens and a part of the community life, a part of its conscience, its thought, its character, its wealth, and its patriotism; and, as such, we are expected to shoulder a part of the responsibility of government. Atlanta boasts of three hundred thousand population, ninety thousand of which are Negroes. Let us underwrite an hundred thousand of the amount. We can easily find twenty Negro men in Atlanta, who are able to subscribe five thousand dollars each, but let us make the subscription popular, and take subscriptions from fifty dollars up. You can find a thousand Negro citizens in Atlanta, who can underwrite a hundred dollars each, before breakfast. The city, with all her millions of wealth, will be behind your note, and no subscriber will ever be called upon to pay a cent of his subscription. Your note will only be used as collateral for the banks to loan money on. Do not be skeptical and deceive yourself into the illusion that you are involving yourself in endless debt. You are simply loaning the citizens' committee your credit to raise money to keep your children and your neighbor's children in school until February, 1927, when the city will have ample funds to pay the teachers salaries, which will be used by the committee, who will have already paid the teachers, to retire your note by paying the banks back the loan.

We can use our credit to render our city a patriotic service without danger of loss. What citizen of Atlanta, who has a hundred dollars' credit at his bank, would miss this opportunity to render God and man so valuable and lasting service? The opportunity, to the man who embraces it, is an honor worthy of a king. We are not denied a place on this program; we are invited to help tide the city over this temporary financial crisis, and no Atlantan will hardly shirk the responsibility. If our schools are closed, Atlanta will be disgraced and the laughing stock of the world. We would be regarded by all self-governing people as a half civilized tribe incapable of self government, and in need of a protectorate and guardian. If we will function on the program we are given a place on, it won't be long before we will be on all programs that make for the civic, political and economic betterment of the city. Let the Negro citizens underwrite a hundred thousand dollars of the amount. It is our plain duty to do so. If we do not put something in the government, we ought not to take out what the other fellow puts in. Every one earns another for the laborer. After all, virtue is not without reward.

Education - 1926

Common Schools, Condition of.

Kentucky.

Flemingburg Colored Citizens Wins Shcool Fight

Louisville Herald 22-8-26 Louisville Ky

Frankfort, Ky., Aug. 25.—County boards of education must support Negro schools, the Court of Appeals held today in declining to dissolve an injunction that released the Flemingsburg graded school district from supporting a Negro school.

The injunction suit was brought by Negro citizens of Fleming county to obtain interpretation of a 1926 act that had been construed as forcing white graded school districts to maintain the schools. The decision affects approximately 200 school districts, including seventy-two county seats.

The 200 school districts, affected support of white schools. Property by the decision, levy taxes for the owners in these districts pay no county school tax. The schools for Negroes inside these white school districts have been classed as county schools and the county supported them. The act of 1926 General Assembly, introduced by Dr. Shaler Berry, Fort Thomas, and known as House Bill 460, was backed by school authorities, who waited the law changed so graded school districts would support their own schools for Negroes.

McHenry Rhoads, Superintendent of Public Instruction, interpreted the law to mean that each graded school district must support its own schools. The Fleming County Board of Education, acting on his advice, declined to take a census for Negro schools or to appoint teachers for them. The Board of Trustees of the Flemingsburg Graded Common School District cited an opinion of the Attorney General an drefused to takeover maintenance of a school for Negroes.

Arthur Brown, Addison White, Lake Taylor, Ed Rice and Robert Carr, Negroes of Flemingsburg, brought suit in the Fleming Circuit court seeking an injunction to compel one or the other of the boards to maintain their school. The Kentucky State Board of Education; the Superintendent of Public Instruction; the Board of Trustees of the Flemingsburg District, including C. L. Dudley, J. M. McIntire, N. J. Power, M. H. Kendall and J. H. Armstrong; County Supt. M. N. Evans, and the Fleming County Board of Education, including D. C. Colgan, Carlton Whatley, D. E. Kidwell, R. K. Garvey and Nelson Davis, were made co-defendants.

The citizens charged that the act was vague, indefinite, contradictory and mixed and that they were unable to tell its purpose or effect on exististing school laws. They pointed out that refusal o feither of the two boards to act was threatening to deprive Negro children of their school.

Circuit Judge C. D. Newell held that the 1926 act was unconstitutional, and issued an injunction compelling the county board to maintain the school. The county boar dasked the dissolution of the injunction in taking the case to the appellate body, contending that the 1026 act made the graded school districts responsible.

The Court of Appeals did not go into the constitutionality of the 1926 act, merely holding that the interpretation that graded school districts were responsible fo rmaintenance of schools was unwarranted.

In Flemingsburg, approximately 140 Negroes attend the graded school. The Flemingsburg district had an 80-cent school tax, producing a per capita average of $57 a year for white school students. Fleming county had a 40-cent tax, producing approximately $14 per capita for pupils. It developed that the county had been spending $2,500 a year out of its own funds for maintenance of the school for Negroes in Flemingsburg.

Education—1926

Maryland.

Common Schools, Condition of.

COUNTY SPENDS $14.98 COLORED; $47.33 WHITE

Per Capita Cost To Races Show Wide Differences In State Schools

NEARLY EQUAL IN BALTIMORE CITY

Local Cost Per White Child Is $68.20; For Colored About $55.83

About three times as much per child is spent in Maryland for educating white children as is spent for educating colored children, reports soon to be made public in the office of the State Superintendent of Education reveal.

Approximately $14.98 was spent in 1925 for each colored child, while approximately $47.33 was the cost for each white child, according to the financial statement contained in the annual report of Dr. Albert S. Cook.

Baltimore Sun 3-21-26

During the school year 1924-1925 the current expenses in the colored school amounted to $558,216 with an enrollment of 30,710 in the counties. In the counties the white expenditure for the same period was $5,821,796 with an enrollment of 122,926. White children are four tmes the number of colored, but have eleven times as much spent on their schools.

City Rate Better

Reports of expenditures in Baltimore City shows a more equitable proportionment of funds. For the colored schools the city spent last school year $1,031,833 and the enrollment was 18,498, making an approximate per capita expenditure of $55.83. There was spent on white children in the city $6,046,687 and with an enrollment of 88,635, makes a per capita cost of $68.20.

This report also shows that in the counties there was a capital outlay in the colored schools of $110,392 while in the white schools the capital outlay was $2,387,613.

Trained Teachers

A study of the teachers in the county schools shows a constant increase in training, of the 765 teachers in the system 272 attended summer schools in 1925, and there were 324 teachers, or 41.8 per cent who had more than five year's teaching experience.

Of the 727 teachers in the elementary county schools 383 hold first grade certificates; 219 second grade, 80 third grade. 39 of the 49 high school teachers in the counties have had regular college training.

The report also shows that 67.1 per cent or 353 of the schools have parent teacher associations.

North Carolina.

Education - 1926

Common Schools, Condition of.

CURRENT EXPENDITURES FOR RURAL SCHOOLS 1924-25

Per Child Enrolled in Rural Schools

In the following table based on State School Facts, Vol. II. No. 18, the counties are ranked according to the current expenditure for rural schools per child enrolled in rural schools for the school year 1924-25. Current expenditures include salaries of superintendents, principals, teachers, public welfare officers, rural supervisors, per diem and expense of County Board of Education, clerical and other administrative expense. Expenditures for outlay purposes are not included. News Letter 6-30-26

Durham ranks first in current rural school expenditures per child enrolled in rural school with $40.42. Caswell is last with $14.63. Chapel Hill N.C.

State average current expenditure per rural child $21.80; state average per city child $38.91.

The two items that most largely determine the current cost of schools are, (1) length of school term, and (2) training of teachers.

Department of Rural Social-Economics, University of North Carolina

Rank	County	Current expenditure per rural child enrolled
1	Durham	$40.42
2	New Hanover	39.89
3	Currituck	38.53
4	Buncombe	36.03
5	Craven	32.17
6	Guilford	31.39
7	Pamlico	30.63
8	Transylvania	30.41
9	Gaston	29.91
10	Dare	29.71
11	Polk	29.27
12	Moore	27.78
13	Wilson	27.40
14	Washington	27.10
15	Henderson	26.86
16	Graham	26.80
17	Jackson	26.77
18	Montgomery	26.51
19	Carteret	26.42
19	Vance	26.42
21	Granville	26.35
22	Forsyth	25.75
23	Rockingham	25.54
24	Pender	25.40
25	McDowell	25.08
26	Hyde	25.05
27	Alamance	24.88
28	Davie	24.77
29	Catawba	24.71
30	Cumberland	24.58
31	Mecklenburg	24.40
32	Swain	23.83
33	Alexander	23.77
34	Avery	23.13
35	Wayne	23.07
36	Orange	22.78
37	Bladen	22.76
38	Wake	22.73
39	Northampton	22.62
40	Lincoln	22.47
41	Rowan	22.33
42	Clay	22.04
43	Columbus	21.99
44	Burke	21.88
45	Pasquotank	21.86
46	Davidson	21.61
47	Caldwell	21.33
48	Rutherford	21.07
49	Beaufort	21.01
50	Nash	20.80
51	Jones	$20.78
52	Harnett	20.64
53	Martin	20.62
54	Person	20.55
55	Haywood	20.31
56	Iredell	20.01
57	Chowan	19.95
58	Chatham	19.92
59	Tyrrell	19.91
60	Camden	19.78
61	Edgecombe	19.76
62	Gates	19.75
63	Johnston	19.58
63	Stanly	19.58
65	Pitt	19.54
66	Onslow	19.34
67	Macon	19.17
68	Stokes	18.83
69	Warren	18.81
70	Richmond	18.40
71	Randolph	18.38
72	Sampson	18.33
73	Anson	18.19
74	Brunswick	18.15
75	Hertford	18.03
76	Wilkes	17.92
77	Halifax	17.73
78	Bertie	17.69
79	Cabarrus	17.54
80	Mitchell	17.21
81	Lee	17.07
82	Lenoir	16.78
83	Cleveland	16.77
84	Yadkin	16.76
85	Union	16.66
86	Yancey	16.61
87	Franklin	16.59
88	Madison	16.54
89	Duplin	16.53
89	Robeson	16.53
91	Ashe	16.41
92	Surry	16.27
93	Hoke	16.15
94	Greene	16.12
95	Scotland	15.98
96	Watauga	15.93
97	Alleghany	15.36
98	Cherokee	15.17
99	Perquimans	14.89
100	Caswell	14.63

Charlotte, N. C., Observer

OCT 29 1926

NEGRO SCHOOLS OPEN IN COUNTY ON NOV. 8

The 44 county negro schools will open November 8 for the six months' term of classes, it was announced yesterday by J. L. Matthews, county school superintendent.

The negro schools will open on the second Monday of the month instead of the first Monday, in order to permit the adequate financing of the teachers' salaries, it was said.

A total of 97 teachers will be employed to conduct the classes, Mr. Matthews said.

Of the 44 negro schools in the county, there are 10 in which there are four instructors, 13 which have two teachers and 21 which have a single instructor in charge.

Education - 1926

North Carolina.

Common Schools, Condition of.

SCHOLARSHIP OF RURAL WHITE TEACHERS, 1925-26

In the following table, based on State School Facts issued by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, the counties are ranked according to the scholarship rating of rural white teachers. A score of 100 is credited for each year's work done by the teacher after completing the elementary school. Thus four years in high school and four years in college give a perfect score of 800, entitling the teacher to an A grade certificate. A score of 600 means a high school education plus two years in college.

News Letter

The index for the rural white teachers of Durham county is 695 8, almost the equivalent to three years' college work. The index for such teachers in Cherokee county is 403.2, or barely out of high school. The counties rank between these two extremes.

12-8-26

State average index for all white teachers 579.1. The index for city white teachers is 708.8; for rural white teachers it is 536.8.

Chapel Hill, N. C.

Department of Rural Social-Economics, University of North Carolina.

Rank	County	Index
1	Durham	695.8
2	Currituck	679 5
3	Gaston	662 6
4	Wilson	660.4
5	Guilford	637.5
6	Mecklenburg	635.9
7	Scotland	625.9
8	New Hanover	621 9
9	Pamlico	619.2
10	Halifax	617.1
11	Warren	605.1
12	Cumberland	594.9
13	Granville	593.8
14	Edgecombe	592.6
15	Martin	591.7
16	Northampton	589.9
17	Pitt	582.6
18	Jones	578.8
19	Buncombe	577.9
20	Hertford	576.7
21	Hoke	575.0
22	Chowan	571.9
23	Rockingham	571.5
24	Vance	570.0
25	Pasquotank	568.3
26	Wake	568.2
27	Polk	568.1
28	Lenoir	567.4
29	Orange	566.3
30	Bertie	564 3
31	Forsyth	563.7
31	Jackson	563.7
33	Gates	563.4
34	Nash	563.1
35	Robeson	561.5
36	Camden	557.6
37	Pender	556.4
38	Transylvania	554.8
39	Catawba	550.4
40	Montgomery	549.2
41	Anson	547.0
42	Lee	543.5
43	Johnston	543.0
44	Wayne	542.9
45	Lincoln	542.7
46	Stanly	541.9
47	Hyde	540.4
48	Alamance	539.2
49	Rutherford	533.6
50	Davidson	532.7
Rank	County	Index
50	Richmond	532.7
52	Davie	531.3
53	Harnett	531.0
54	Person	530.3
55	Duplin	527.2
56	Bladen	526.1
57	Perquimans	525.9
58	McDowell	525.8
59	Iredell	524.4
60	Franklin	522 6
61	Columbus	521.0
62	Greene	510.6
63	Haywood	509.8
64	Tyrrell	505.9
65	Rowan	505.5
66	Avery	504.5
67	Beaufort	501.2
68	Union	500.0
68	Washington	500.0
70	Carteret	497.5
71	Caswell	497.3
72	Moore	495.8
73	Stokes	495.6
74	Chatham	495.3
75	Swain	495.1
76	Sampson	494.2
77	Cabarrus	494.1
78	Alexander	491.7
79	Cleveland	491.5
80	Onslow	484.0
81	Henderson	483.3
82	Craven	482.1
83	Mitchell	477.7
84	Graham	476.7
85	Dare	471.4
86	Madison	470.4
87	Macon	468.7
88	Alleghany	464.6
89	Caldwell	462.7
90	Burke	461.9
91	Ashe	458.8
92	Yadkin	456.5
93	Watauga	456.0
94	Clay	452.8
95	Brunswick	447.4
96	Yancey	446.0
97	Wilkes	445.0
98	Randolph	441.6
99	Surry	440.0
100	Cherokee	403.2

Education-1926

Common Schools, Condition of

South Carolina.

SOUTH CAROLINA NEGLECTS EDUCATION OF THE NEGRO CHILD

Daily Worker

6-29-26

Chicago Edition

CHARLESTON, South Carolina, June 28. — The annual report of the board of education of this state reveals that a per capita expenditure of $9 is made for the education of the Negro child while $68.31 is spent on the education of the white child.

The average number of Negro pupils to a teacher, who is paid the small sum of $261.84, is 42. The average number of white children to a teacher, who receives $885.16, is 21.

Item

Sumter - S. C.

OCT 29 1926

Attention, Colored Teachers.

A study center for colored teachers will be opened in the Lincoln School on Saturday morning, October 30th, at ten o'clock.

This center will have the sanction officially of the City Superintendent and the County Superintendent of Education as well as the State Board of Education. All progressive teachers are welcomed and urged to attend the full time and take the final examination. Due credit will be given.

Special attention to the fundamentals in school work will be given during the session and teachers are urged to bring in their knotty problems in literary work and school management and general methods in order that they may receive assistance in the successful handling.

Miss Helen N. Usher will have charge of Primary Methods in Teaching.

J. C. Prioleau will have Civics and History.

Principal C. A. Lawson, English and Mathematics.

E. E. Jones, Geography and Elementary Grammar.

ADVOCATE

Bennettsville-S.C

NOV 25 1926

To the trustees of the Bennettsville school district: We, your committee elected and approved by you to take charge of the controlling power of the colored school in the Bennettsville district, accept this opportunity to show our appreciation for the authority and trust invested in the committee.

First, we thank our friends for the action taken at the legislature in January, 1926, in order that the trustees might have the power and authority to do the necessary things required to make the colored school what it ought to be.

We also thank our friends for granting a request for a litt'e loan of finance.

When this committee took charge of the business they did not have one penny of school funds. We had nothing but an old fashioned dilapidated school building, practically without any equipment at all. We found that the whole business would have been condemned if we had not done a little necessary sanitary work.

Now, we had no money, and the only place we had to teach school was threatened to be condemned. We went to a white friend and explained the condition of affairs: Told him; that we wanted to borrow $800.00. He kindly granted the request. We spent the $800.00 for things which were absolutely necessary to be done in order that our children might escape some contagious disease which might be developed from the condition of the building. In addition to that $800. we spent $600, total $1400.00. We thank the chairman, the secretary and other members of the board for the good and wholesome advice and instructions.

Peace and harmony only exists between the committee, the teachers and patrons. We are busy doing the necessary things which will be needed in a modern building. We feel safe in saying that if we as a committee continue to sacrifice as we are now doing, we have no doubt but have the evidence, that you are going to help us secure a moder building which will be a credit t the community and an honor to th race.

R. McCollum.
Chairman of Committee

32c

Greenville, S. C.

Enterprise

JAN 23 1926

What our boys and girls learn in our public schools must be turned into good accounts, for if this is not done then it will be proper to say that much time and money have been wasted. The above statement at once suggests the importance of the many institutions that have been organized and established by American Negroes for the purpose of encouraging race progress. Such organizations as the N. A. A. C. P. and the National Negro Business League and many other similar institutions have for their purposes the preparing of business ways and means and the encouragement of the proper understanding between the races and many colored people so that what our boys and girls learn in the public schools may have opportunities to be turned into seal gains. Too much cannot be said in the way of encouraging all those efforts which are being made by the race, which seek to put the rising generations to work at something worth while. It is not enough to simply train boys and girls through a school curriculum without furnishing them with something valuable to do after they have finished their school work.

The white race continually plans to furnish employment for its boys and girls and that race educates its children so that they may progressively do the work that falls to their hands. Two generations of American Negroes have had educational advantages and have experienced enough in American life to know the importance of being productive along business lines. To this knowledge and experience should, more largely than it does, make provisions for the boys and girls who are at present in our public schools.

The school life of a Negro boy and girl will mean much more to him or her if the child knows that something concrete is being built up for it. Thousands of white children are attending the public schools who realize that they are going to school for a purpose. At home they hear of things that will be done for them if they make good in school, also they see material advantages that will fall to their hands to be carried on to a larger degree of perfection. What a child sees that will fall to him and what he hears for his advantage are things that will always help the child to turn his education to good accounts.

It is not advantageous for a Negro boy or girl to know that the thousands of American factories and business establishments will be closed to him and that there is in America an order that would forever bar the doors of such institutions against them. The colored race must make more efforts to keep before Negro youths of this country helpful business impressions so that education will mean more to those who are daily going to the public schools.

Education - 1926

Common Schools, Condition of.

Virginia.

NEWPORT NEWS
VIRGINIA

NOV 9 1926

Colored Schools Celebrate National Education Week

American Education Week was celebrated in the colored schools of the city with a program at the colored "Y" last night put on under the auspices of the Patrons' leagues of Huntington high school, John Marshall, Booker T. Washington and the Eighteenth street schools.

Just before the program got underway the sealed boxes containing the money raised for the dental clinic on clinic tag day were opened, and the contents of each was announced.

Attorney W. R. Walker, and Attorney L. Marion Poe addressed the gathering on "My frank Opinion of the Public Schools." A. E. Williams spoke to the audience on "Taking a practical interest in our schools." L. F. Palmer, principal of Huntington high had as the subject of his address, "What the schools are doing for the health of the children." All speakers were warmly applauded.

Huntington high school's twelve piece orchestra added to the occasion by rendering several beautiful numbers.

Education—1926 I.

Common Schools, Improvement of

Alabama.

DEDICATORY EXERCISES OF NEW COUNSILL SCHOOL BUILDING

The Dedicatory Exercises of the new Council School, Prof. W. R. Wood, principal, took place in the main auditorium of the new building, Monday evening.

This building was erected by the Board of Education, of the city of Birmingham for the use of the school children of Ensley, and to show their appreciation the masses of the race as well as the business and professional group, were out in large numbers to witness dedication.

There were present on the platform Superintendent C. B. Glenn, and the president of the board, Mr. Erskine Ramsey, and two others members, also Asssitant Superintendent Banks.

A very interesting and beneficial program was rendered, which consisted of music, history of the school, presentation of the late Dr. Council's picture, for whom the school is named.

A surprise was sprung on Superintendent Glenn, when Prof. J. A. Welton, principal of the Patterson School, with much eloquence, presented a life-size picture of the Superintendent. Prof. Welton made a profound hit, and was asked to send in copies of the speech for each member of the board.

A picture of the late President Trenholm, and one of the President of the United States, Calvin Coolidge, was also presented. These portraits will add dignity to the appearance of the spacious hall.

Speeches were made by Dr. Glenn and Mr. Ramsey, in which they expressed their encouragement and their faith in the Negro Race.

Speeches were made by Rev. P. W. Walls, and Dr. Mansfield, which was very enthusiastically received by the large audience.

Prof. Wood and the faculty of the Council School are receiving the congratulations of their co-workers and friends upon the beauty and adequateness of the splendid structure.

THE NEW COUNCILL SCHOOL

The Councill School in Ensley has moved into its new quarters on Eighteenth street, where they have an up-to-date plant. The growth of the school and the manner in which it has served the colored population of Ensley is a very gratifying evidence of the masterful management of the city school administration, the interest of the board of education as well as the ability and foresight of the principal. The building must be seen at close range to be appreciated. It is built for all time. There is nothing about it that can burn. Except the floors and trimmings, it is built of reinforced concrete and solid brick, which makes it as nearly absolutely fireproof as it is possible in that type of building. The wing already built is three stories high with a principal's office and modern class rooms on each floor. The colored people of Ensley are to be congratulated on the fine showing this school makes for the opportunities of their children.

Prof. W. R. Wood has made his efforts tell a story in that part of the city, which cannot be forgotten and too much credit cannot be given him for the far-sighted manner in which he has planned the destiny of this school and pushed it to the present high place that it holds with the citizens and the Board of Education.

It has been through his constant vigilance to adopt its work to the needs of the people and his able management to bring his plans to successful issue that has "brought the bacon home" for the colored people of Ensley. With a large auditorium and all modern conveniences Ensley is strutting at a stride in keeping with its industrial and commercial importance.

Mobile, Ala., Register

SEP 19 1926

NEGRO SCHOOL

County Training School at Plateau Opens Soon.

The Mobile county training school for negro boys and girls, of Plateau, will open at 8:30 o'clock Wednesday morning. Benjamin F. Baker is the newly elected principal and Ollie Matthew of Tuskegee, will be in charge of vocational agriculture, manual training, etc. A science laboratory is to be used this year in connection with the classes in physics, chemistry and biology.

The faculty of the training sch will consist of graduates from Atlanta University, Bayne University, Terre Haute (Ind.) School of French, Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, the State Normal school, Selma University and Talladega College.

Graduates from this school will receive pre-normal teachers' licenses from the state department of education.

Birmingham, Ala., Age-Herald

SEP 1

NEW NEGRO SCHOOL PLANNED

A new $30,000 school building for negro children will be erected by the Huntsville board of education according to plans now being drawn by architects following a meeting of the board yesterday. The new building will contain 16 class rooms and an auditorium with a capacity of 800 and will be erected on a lot at the corner of Pearl and Barnett streets. The new school is expected to provide adequate facilities for the negro population for some time to come.

SEP 26 1926

ENROLLMENT GAINS IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Birmingham Attendance 1,686 More Than 1925 Figure, Glenn Announces

A gain of 1,686 in the enrollment of the Birmingham public schools for September, 1926 over September, 1925, is shown at the end of the first week, according to figures released by Dr. C. B. Glenn, superintendent.

The Woodlawn High School leads among the white high schools with a gain of 110 students, while the Barrett and Robinson elementary white schools gained 147 and 146, respectively. Only the Phillips High shows a decrease among the high schools, losing 10 students from the same period 1925. The total gain of white students was 1,322.

The Industrial Negro High shows an increase of 122 pupils, while the Lincoln elementary leads with an increase of 1,058. The total gain of negro students was 364.

The census of the various schools follow:

White Schools

	Sept. 1925.	Sept. 1926.	Increase.
White High.			
Phillips High	1,916	1,906	— 10
Ensley High School	1,516	1,605	89
Woodlawn High	1,355	1,465	110
Paul Hayne Junior High	832	905	73
Total white high	5,619	5,881	262
White Elementary			
Acipco	430	450	20
Alley	26	24	— 2
Avondale	901	996	95
Baker	205	276	71
Barker	684	646	— 38
Barrett	927	1,074	147
Bush	873	791	— 82
Central Park	688	835	147
Cunningham	1,041	1,015	— 26
Elyton	685	775	90
Fairview	603	629	26
Gate City	256	267	11
Gibson	789	843	54
Glen Iris	455	526	11
Gorgas	138	177	39
Graymont	435	454	19
Hemphill	933	920	— 13
Henley	421	364	— 57
Jackson	219	235	16
Kennedy	396	460	64
Lakeview	610	661	51
Lee	231	269	38
Martin	731	770	39
Minor	844	877	33
Moore	356	430	74
North Birmingham	1,003	1,063	60
Norwood	476	583	107
Powell	473	445	— 28
Pratt	882	835	— 47
Robinson	729	875	146
Seventeenth Avenue	228	220	— 8
South Highland	967	928	— 39
Ullman	432	354	— 78
Woodlawn	602	628	26
Wylam	726	760	34
Total white elementary	20,395	21,455	1,060
Total white schools	26,014	27,336	1,322
Negro Schools			
Industrial High	814	936	122
Elementary			
Avondale	204	229	25
Camgron	744	778	34
Council	1,460	1,489	29
East Birmingham	82	125	43
East Lake	31	48	17
East Thomas	87	72	— 15
Enon Ridge	150	185	35
Eureka	92	124	32
Graymont	681	616	— 65
Hudson	1,202	1,169	— 33
Kingston	286	301	15
Lane	829	873	44
Lincoln	1,037	2,095	1,058
Patterson	700	687	— 13
Pratt	638	600	— 38
Princeton	153	150	— 3
Slater	1,572	676	—896
South Pratt	109	112	3
Thomas	1,395	1,177	—128
Thomas Furnace	115	84	— 31
Washington	707	752	45
West Acipco	421	505	84
Total negro elementary	12,695	12,847	242
Total negro schools	13,419	13,783	364
—, decrease.			
Summary			
White schools	26,014	27,336	1,322
Negro schools	13,419	13,783	384
Grand total	39,433	41,119	1,686

Summary For Five Years

	White.	Negro.	Total.	Inc.
End of first week 1922	22,124	11,444	33,568	1,351
End of first week 1923	22,793	11,921	34,714	1,146
End of first week 1924	24,890	13,174	38,064	3,350
End of first week 1925	26,014	13,419	39,433	1,369
End of first week 1916	27,336	13,783	41,119	1,686
Average annual Increase 1925 over 1922	1,297	658	1,955	.....
Average Increase 1926 over 1925	1,322	364	1,686	.....

OCT 22 1926

ATHENS NEGRO APPOINTED

ATHENS, Ala., Oct. 22.—Prof. G. R. Bridgeforth of Athens, long prominent in Limestone educational circles, has been appointed director of negro education in Alabama, his headquarters to be in Athens but the work to carry him all over the state. Bridgeforth is Limestone born and bred, having graduated at the Trinity college in Athens in 1894. He graduated from Talladega college in 1897, Massachusetts State Agricultural college in 1901, and Boston university in 1902. He has taken post graduate work at Ohio and other institutions.

NEGRO SCHOOLS REVEAL DECREASE OF 2,989 PUPILS DURING PERIOD

Montgomery Total 27,222; Mobile 27,156, and Jefefrson 101,951; Mobile Shows Increase of 1,439 White; Per Capita Apportionment by State $4.57

Alabama's school census for 1926, as announced Thursday by the state department of education shows a total of 504,462 white children and 305,648 negro children between the school ages of 7 to 20 years inclusive, or a grand total of 810,110. This total exceeds by 6,572, the grand total for the last preceding school census of 1924.

The 1926 school census shows 10,190 white children and 17,032 negro children of school age in Montgomery county or a total of 27,222. In Mobile county the census states, there are 17,688 white and 9,468 negro children of school age or a total of 27,156. In Jefferson county the number of white children of school age is given as 64,261 and the number of negro children of school age as 37,690 or a total of 101,951.

In a supplementary tabulation indicating by races the difference between the 1924 census, and the census for 1926, that has just been made public, it is shown that for the state as a whole the 1926 census reveals that there is a gain of 9,561 white children, and a decrease of 2,989 in the number of negro children of school age, making the net gain shown by the census of 1926 a total of 6,572, as already stated.

Montgomery county, by this comparsion, shows a gain of 93 white and 36 negro children, or a total gain of 129. A gain is shown for Mobile county of 1,439 white and 628 negro children, or a total of 2,067. For Jefferson county, a gain of 5,095 white children, and a decrease of 1,783 negro children is shown, making the net gain total 3,312.

The 1926 census education fund of the state for the current school year.

Amount of the general education fund is certified to the state department of education by the state auditor, every year, on October 1, or as soon therefore as is practicable. After the amount is so certified, the apportionment is made to the several counties by the education department. It is expected that this will be done within the next week or ten days.

Per-capita apportionment for the school year 1925-26 was $4.57. It is anticipated that this amount will be considerably increased, when the apportionment has been completed for the 1926-27 school year.

The 1926 census will for mthe basis for apportionment of the general education fund of the state for the current school year.

	White	Negro	Total
Autauga	2,989	3,919	6,908
Baldwin	6,384	1,805	8,189
Barbour	4,828	7,137	11,965
Bibb	4,668	2.011	6,679
Bullock	1,410	8.543	9.953
Butler	5,063	5,673	10,736
Chilton	6,041	1,128	7,169
Clarke	4,178	4,925	9,103
Coffee	8,884	2,263	11,147
Conecuh	4,710	4,105	8,815
Coosa	2,634	1,714	4,348
Crenshaw	5,295	2,633	7,928
Dale	5,730	1,695	7,425
Dallas	3,609	14,369	17,978
Elmore	6,268	4.249	10,517
Esacmbia	6,209	2,515	8,724
Geneva	8,624	1,101	9,725
Hale	2,063	6,758	8,821
Houston	9,788	3,655	13,443
Jefferson	64,261	37,690	101,951
Lee	5,047	6,813	11,860
Lowndes	960	9,635	10,595
Macon	1,389	7,105	8,492
Marengo	3,006	8,793	11,799
Mobile	17,688	9,460	27,156
Monroe	4,547	4,975	9,522
Montgomery	10,190	17,032	27,222
Perry	2,349	6,796	9,136
Pike	5,763	5,117	10,680
Russell	2,054	7,934	9,988
Wilcox	1,826	9,333	10,159

SEP 2 - 19

Negro School Opens Here September 20th

The Elmore County Training School opens Sept. 20th, 1926. Registration and tuition the same as last year.

A limited number of girls and boys can be accommodated in the boarding department.

Application blanks will be sent you, upon request. For further information write A. R. Mosley, Principal, Box 283, Wetumpka, Ala.

P. S. We are striving to raise $1,000 by Sept. 20th. Each person in the county is asked to give $1.00 by that time.

A special effort will be conducted Sunday evening, Sept. 5th, at 3:30 P. M. in the Chapel of the school. Please be present with your donation.

NEGRO SCHOOL OPENED

One-Room Structure Starts With Enrollment Of 36

THORSBY, Ala., Nov. 14.—A one-room modern school building dedicated to education of negro children of the community was opened here Friday. Enrollment in this school is 36. The principal, Rev. Joseph Sistrunk, D. D., is a graduate of Morehouse Theological Seminary, and is a strong leader of his race. He has worked assiduously to arouse a community interest in negro education nearly two years, and has inspired them to raise over $500 by their own efforts, which, with an appropriation from the state and an equal amount from the Rosenwald fund, together with a gift from F. A. Gulledge, of Verbena, of four acres for a building site, has culminated in a successful issue of their plans and inspired a hope that at no distant day they can bring their enrollment to 50 and build an additional room and have another teacher.

The opening exercises consisted of addresses made by prominent citizens of the county, including Mr. Lawrence, Chilton County superintendent of schools; Rev. E. W. Butler and Joseph E. Each and other boys, white and negro.

A note of sadness crept into the exercises on account of the death of Simon S. Campbell, who lived in the midst of Thorsby's negro colony, and for many years was one of its most respected and prominent members. He had helped promote the new enterprise.

In material things Thorsby has a well-organized fruit and truck growers' association, which cooperatively buys supplies and markets products. Thorsby is now linked up with the Alabama Power Company.

DEC 16 19

Negro's Needs In State Discussed

Mrs. J. H. McCoy, president of the Athens College, was elected chairman and Mrs. J. H. Crawford of Jasper, secretary of the woman's section of the state committee of race relations Monday at the annual meeting of the Y. W. C. A., at which the committee planned legislative action in behalf of negro educational and health problems.

It was developed at the meeting that the state pays approximately six times as much money for the education of white children as it does for the negro. In 1924, it was announced that the annual per capita cost of education was $19.64 for each white child, against $3.72 for a negro. Also it was said that there is a teacher for every 35 white children, against a teacher for every 102 negro children.

The committee took a definite stand in favor of more liberal educational provisions for the negro children of the state for compulsory, education and child labor laws, for a more effective program of public health and for a provision by the state of a school for deliquent negro girls.

Mrs. Peyton E. Eubank, of Birmingham presided. Officers were elected for the ensuing term. In addition to the election of Mrs. McCoy and Mrs. Crawford, Mrs. Eubank was elected vice president and a lagislative committee, headed by Mrs. Crawford, was appointed to promote the project of the school for deliquent negro girls.

Mrs. McCoy in an address set fourth the comparison of educational standards for white and negro children. Resolutions were adopted deploring this condition and expressing confidence that the fairminded people of the state would not approve of such conditions were they conversant with them.

Concerning the health of negroes, it was set out in the resolutions adopted that "there are at all times 450,000 or more negroes in the South who are unable to work as a result of disease, most of it preventable, constituting both a grave public peril and a vast economic loss." The group expressed itself in favor of working for "a better distribution of clinical services, more adequate hospital facilities and additional public health nurses.

More than 50 representatives from throughout the state were present.

LARGE INCREASE ASKED IN BUDGET BY SCHOOL BOARD

State Body Adopts Program Seeking $12,834,024 Gain For Quadrennium at Special Meet at Capitol

REQUESTS IMMEDIATE ACTION ON TEXTBOOKS

Author[illegible] Suit to Bring Prices Level of Other States

The state board of education in session Thursday afternoon approved the budget for the department of education for the next quadrennium, increases over appropriations of the last quadrennium being $12,834,024. The board also endorsed the investigation being made into the textbook situation in Alabama and instructed the state superintendent to request the governor to begin suit against any publisher who is not carrying out his contract with the state to sell textbooks in Alabama as cheaply as in other states.

The board authorized the principal of the state secondary agricultural school at Albertville to construct a shop building for agricultural purposes not to exceed $1,500 in cost.

In view of the removal in the near future of the education department into two reconstructed buildings on Dexter avenue, the board authorized the executive officer of the department, within the limits of present appropriations, to make such changes in the service, personnel, assignments and clerical salary schedule as will make for greater efficiency in the execution of the work of the department.

Furnished By Abercrombie

The budget for the educational department as endorsed by the state board Thursday is the same as made up and furnished the state budget commission by Superintendent John W. Abercrombie in October. Additional funds asked for the coming four year period include an equalizing fund of $1,000,000 per annum for the purpose of equalizing school terms in the various counties and making them longer where needed. An attendance fund of $500,000 per annum for the quadrennium is also asked to be used to

Education - 1926 II.

Alabama.

Common Schools - Improvement of

crease public school attendance. The budget asks for an additional $73,200 for the four years for the library fund, $1,505,000 for teacher training institutions including the normal schools for operation and maintenance and $1,950,000 for capital outlay on these institutions which would include necessary new buildings, equipment, etc.

Also Additional $40,000

The budget asks for an additional $40,000 for the quadrennium for the operation and maintenance of the A. and M. institute and an additional $200,000 for capital outlay for this institute. An additional $514,000 for the four years for the rural school house fund was also asked as was an additional $450,000 for the illiteracy fund.

The budget asks for an additional appropriation for the four years of $627,824 to take advantage of federal funds offered in the Smith-Hughes and Smith-Bankhead bill for vocational education.

An additional $2,244,000 additional f the four years is asked in the budg for high schools including standar high schools under county boards education, and an additional $130,00 is asked for the executive and busines administration of the state depart ment of education. These addition make a grand total of $12,834,02 which will be asked of the incomin legislature over and above what wa spent in the last quadrennium for th same purposes.

The board, just before concludin its meeting, adopted resolutions thank ing Governor W. W. Brandon and Dr John W. Abercrombie for their serv ices to education while on the board. Both the governor and the state superintendent are members of the state board and Governor Brandon and Superintendent Abercrombie will retire from the board on January 17th.

Education - 1926

Arizona.

Common Schools, Improvement of

Arizona Town Boasts Fine School Facilities

Phoenix, Ariz., Oct. 8.—That members of the Race here are making progress along educational, civic and political lines has been recently shown by the dedication of a $150,000 school for junior and senior high school pupils, and of a new $50,000 grammar school, along with the completion of a new $100,000 grammar school and community center. A force of about 25 teachers and three principals mans these schools.

Lederer
10-9-26
Chicago

Education - 1926
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Florida.

SEP 4 1926

NEGRO SCHOOL PREPARED FOR THE FALL TERM

Full Equipment and Fine Faculty Combine to Insure Successful Year

With full equipment for a thorough educational system from the primary to the senior high grades, the Lincoln Park Academy will open September 13 with an attendance of more than 600 colored pupils, its was announced today.

James A. Espey, principal, accomplished much last year to get domestic and chemical laboratories for his pupils. Equipment was purchased through contributions made by local inhabitants of the colored section. About $2,000 was raised for this purpose.

The faculty is as follows: Agnes Heard, Myrtia Griggs, Naomi Johnson, Betsey Austin, James Pollard, Mary Mullins, Floy Britt, Clara Sweat, Bessie Duncan, Elizabeth Moman, Jaunita Griffin, C. E. Eccleston, Maria James, Lurine Pulliam, Mabel Laurence, Ruth Austin, Lucille Byrd, Melissee Patterson, C. A. Moore, and James A. Espy, Principal.

SEP 2 9 1926

NEGRO SCHOOL BOND ISSUE IS APPROVED

The proposal to issue $80,000 in bonds to provide building, property-purchase and improvement funds for the negro schools of school district No. 9, carried yesterday by a vote of 21 to 1 in the election held in the district.

Proceeds from the bonds will go toward constructing an additional school building on the industrial high school property, the purchase of a site and building for the negro elementary school in Pleasant City and for improving existing buildings, it was announced. The site in Pleasant City is already occupied by the negro elementary school.

The election was called by the county board of education following receipt of petitions requesting that this action be taken.

AUG 20 1926

TESTS CONDUCTED

Broward County Teacher Applicants Are Examined.

FORT LAUDERDALE, Fla., August 19.—Teachers' examinations as required by the state board of education were started here today at the central elementary school building, 17 white and 20 negro teachers being present to take the tests. The examination is the same as held in all parts of the state today, tomorrow and Saturday, the questions being sent from the state board to the several counties, it was stated by Guy W. Brubaker, Broward county supervisor of teachers. Tests were given under the direction of Mrs. F. L. Huff, for the white teachers, and J. A. Ely, principal of the Fort Lauderdale negro school.

Herald.

DEC 23 1926

Florida Public Schools Enroll 50,000 Students More Than Last Year

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Dec. 23 (AP)—Over 50,000 more pupils enroled in the public schools of Florida for the 1925-26 term than for the previous term, according to statistics compiled by W. S. Cawthon, state superintendent of public instruction.

The enrolment for the 1925-26 term was 342,976, compared with 288,107 for the 1924-25 term, or an increase of 54,869. In 1924-25, the enrollment of whites was 212,506 and 75,601 negroes.

The average attendance in 1925-26 was 24,139 more than that of 1924-25. That of 1925-26 was 250,559, and of 1924-25 it was 216,221, divided into 160,437 whites and 55,784 negroes.

During 1924-25 there were 2,517 schools, with 1,702 operated for white children and 815 for negroes.

The average length of the school term in 1924-25 was 130 days, with 142 days for the whites and 100 for the negroes.

In 1924-25, the high school students numbered 26,665. During the same term, 7,029 teachers taught in the schools for whites, and 1,585 for negroes. The teachers drew a total of $6,207,576 in salaries for that term. The average monthly salaries paid teachers was $93.35 for all, with white males drawing $144.31; white females, $92.84; negro males, $72.71, and negro females, $48.01.

It cost the state of Florida $14,997,248 to operate its public schools in 1924-25, while $3,844,239 was spent for building and equipment, and salaries ranging from $1,260 to $6,300 were paid the county superintendents. Duval and Hillsborough counties are said to be paying their county superintendents the highest salaries of the state.

The total value of school property at the end of the 1925 term was fixed at $37,348,659.

The principal of the common school fund is now about $4,000,000.

Last year, the state distributed $366,773 from the state school fund, including the 1 mill tax.

NEWS

Deland - Fla

DEC 15 1926

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Public Instruction of Volusia County will receive bids up to Ten O'Clock A. M. January 6, 1927 for the construction of a Negro School Building at Osteen, Fla. Plans and specifications may be obtained from the County Supt., at DeLand. A certified check in the sum of $100.00 must accompany each bid. The successful bidder will be required to furnish bond in the sum of $500.00. The Board reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

THE BOARD OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, VOLUSIA CO.
V. W. GOULD, Chairman.
GEO. W. MARKS, Secretary.

D14-15.

OCT 3 1926

NEGROES ORGANIZE AT MEETING HELD IN JONES SCHOOL

One of the most enthusiastic meetings that has been held in Orlando in some time was held Wednesday night at Jones high school. The meeting was presided over by Prof. L. C. Jones, principal of the school. Three things were accomplished: the election of officers, reorganization of the parent-teacher association and organization of the night school, which will open November 8.

On the same night, the parent-teacher association will have a meeting at which all patrons of the city have been invited.

The following officers of the association were elected: Mrs. F. N. Bishop, president; Rev. L. R. Braboy, vice-president; Mrs. C. G. M. Thomas, secretary; Miss B. S. Bryant, assistant secretary; Mrs. Mary Savage, treasurer; Prof. G. W. Speller, reporter; Miss L. C. Allen, assistant reporter.

Remarks were made by Dr. H. K. Hill, Mrs. C. B. Taylor, Rev. G. W. Jones and Rev. L. R. Braboy.

The night school will be conducted on the same plan as the day school, its object being to reach all classes and conditions of the negro race. Instructors will be selected from the best members of the faculty. The courses of study will be such as to meet all conditions of practical life.

OCT 29 1926

TRAINING SCHOOL NOTES AMONG THE COLORED PEOPLE

Two years ago the King's Welcome Rosenwald School begun its agricultural journey. At that time there was only a nice large building complete within and without. Standing out in the woods with a ten acre plat of land around it. Today there is a well put up wire fence around five acres of it, with the posts all painted very pleasing to the eye to look upon. This plat of land has been cleared and used as demonstration plats for the school and community. Varieties of crops planted as follows: Field peas, garden peas, pepper, okra, tomatoes, strawberries, onions, peanuts, potatoes, cotton, green beans, pumpkins, which proved very helpful to the school and the community.

The agricultural department is trying to demonstrate to colored farmers that it pays to improve his methods of farming to succeed. He must plant less and cultivate better and he must fertilize and must secure good seed. The club boys of the agricultural school select their seed corn from the field so as to have a faint idea of what he is planting.

We are now planing a few community fairs, we find that it encourages the farmer more than any other one thing. We are asking that the house wives select some of their best fruit, jellies, jams, some of their best cookies, their best patching and darning, while the men are preparing to have on exhibition their best livestock and poultry. The boys are planning to have corn, peanuts, potatoes, sugar cane, while the girls are to have fancy work of all descriptions.

Bethel's community Fair comes off on Nov. 6th. the people getting busy to have their fair a success. Everybody is invited to Bethel's community fair on Nov. 6th. Which will be held at the public school house.

The Smith Hughes Teacher will have charge of all fairs, in the interest of the colored people.

A. W. BOWLS, Teacher.

OCT 21 1926

MEDICAL INSPECTION OF SCHOOLS COMING

Probe of Grammar Grades Here Starts Monday Under City Guidance

Medical inspection of the West Palm Beach schools is to begin on Monday, October 24, according to an announcement by Miss Myrtle Funsch, public health nurse. Miss Grace Ewing, of Logansport, Ind., is to arrive the latter part of this week to assume the position of school nurse, as assistant to Miss Funsch.

The school inspections will be in the charge of Dr. R. C. Strods and Miss Ewing, and will be held from the first to the eighth grades. In addition to the usual medical examinations, including eyes, teeth and throats, this year there will be spe-

Education - 1926

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General.

MODERN SCHOOL BUILDINGS FOR NEGRO CHILDREN

Summerville, Ga., News

MAY 27 1926

The "Rosenwald schools" for negroes, most of which are located in rural communities of the south, now number [illegible] buildings. These schools have [illegible] classrooms and provide for 353,[illegible] pupils. They have cost in construction and equipment $[illegible] [illegible] amount the colored people of the communities contributed $[illegible] the white people $[illegible] the public school authorities $7,[illegible] and the Julius Rosenwald fund $[illegible]

This [illegible] for better schools in the south began when a [illegible] of money was given to Booker T. Washington for the purpose of providing modern schools for colored children in six rural communities of Alabama. It has grown to its present size through the cooperation of the four agencies named above. State and county superintendents and school trustees in each of the 11 southeastern states take advantage of this fund to improve the school facilities for negro children. "Rosenwald schools" are now common throughout the south. South Carolina has at least one such building in each of its counties except four. Their location is determined by a careful survey of the territory to be served. In order that a community obtain Rosenwald funds, schools, grounds, buildings, equipment, and teachers must meet designated standards.

Macon, Ga., NEWS

SEP 5 1926

Interest in Negro P.-T. A. Work Growing

Five states sent negro delegates to help organize a National Congress of Colored Parents and Teachers during the Atlanta convention. Alabama, Delaware, Florida, Georgia and one other state sent 122 delegates representing 103 local associations. The colored Parent-Teacher Associations of West Virginia, Kansas and Mississippi sent telegrams showing their interest.

There is a growing feeling among the negroes that their greatest opportunity lies in a separate organization and the national congress has had a committee at work for several years, upon whose recommendation and assistance the separate organization was effected as the best means of developing leadership among the people of their own race.

Mrs. H. R. Butler, former president of the Georgia Congress of Colored Parents and Teachers, was elected president of the new national organization. There has long been a spirit of co-operation between the two organizations in Georgia which hold their meetings in the same city and at the same time, though at a different place, and the Georgia Congress of Colored Parents and Teachers has been the strongest organization of its kind in the country.

Our national congress appainted an advisory committee for extension work among the colored, of which Mrs. Fred Wessels, of Savannah, was made chairman.

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SAVANNAH, GA. NEWS
JAN 7 1926

FOR NEGRO CHILDREN

West Savannah School to Be Started Now

The newly constructed school for colored children at Springfield Terrace was opened Monday morning, when classes were assembled and the regular school routine gotten under way, was learned yesterday at the office of Carleton B. Gibson, superintendent of schools.

The new Springfield Terrace school fills a great need in that district and is the first part of the great building program in store for the school of Savannah. It cost approximately $15,000 and is a brick structure with concrete floors, steam heated, with four large class rooms accommodating 200 children.

All rooms and classes were practically filled Monday morning when the school opened. Olaf Otto was in charge of the construction and Levy, Clarke and Bergen are the architects.

A four-room school building of similar construction will be started immediately in West Savannah for white children with the hope of completing same within a few months.

The building program also includes an eight-room structure on Waters avenue to take care of the Twickenham, Gordonston, Eloyd Heights, Avondale and Ingleside districts, and finally a twenty-two room building in the southern part of the city, all of which will be completed by the beginning of the next school term in September, if all plans work out satisfactorily.

All of the school buildings have been so designed as to permit of additions being added when necessity warrants, without destroying the architecture, Mr. Gibson says.

SAVANNAH, GA., Press
JAN 1 - 1926

NEW NEGRO SCHOOL WAYCROSS LAUDED

WAYCROSS, Ga.— Superintendent A. G. Miller, of the public schools of Waycross, stated recently that Walter B. Hill, state supervisior of the colored schools of Georgia, while on a recent inspection of the new grammar school for colored children being constructed here, declared that building was unexcelled in this state. Atlanta was the only Georgia city to have once so good and the Atlanta building did not surpass the one in this city for excellence and adaptability to the needs and purpose.

Hawkinsville, Ga., Dispatch
APR 22 1926

INDUSTRIAL BUILDING FOR COLORED SCHOOLS UNDER WAY

An industrial building, planned when the new city colored school was built a couple of years ago but which on account of the lack of funds was omitted, is now under construction at the colored school grounds. The building when completed will be used for the purpose of teaching manual training and agriculture to the boys. The domestic science department for the girls is housed in the main building constructed some time ago. This building as were the others is made possible by gifts from the General Board of Education through the state representative, Mr. Hill. In addition to the sum furnished by this agency the colored P.-T. A. will furnish $100 and the city will be asked to furnish the remainder which will amount to about $200.00 The city Board of Education last fall appropriated an amount for the purpose of purchasing books, desks and supplies for these departments which amount was matched by the state. When completed this will give the colored citizens of Hawkinsville a school of which they can well be proud. The colored principal, Prof. J. B. Mosley, who has been the head of the city colored schools for the past eighteen years, deserves much credit for his tireless efforts in bringing the schools to their present standard.

Negroes Pleased By Action On School

Moultrie, Ga., Observer
FEB 23 1926

The colored people of Moultrie are very proud to learn that the school building which was destroyed by fire some months ago is to be replaced with a modern building. It makes them more proud that they live in Moultrie; it shows to what extent the white people of Moultrie are willing to help the negroes acquire a liberal education under favorable conditions.

They are desirous to school their children; to have them become efficient in the elementary principles of education, if no more. They have learned that true citizenship can be understood only in proportion as the child learns to lift his visions above that which is base and immoral, press their thanks to the superintendent, chairman and members of the board of education for their faithful efforts.

All of the children and parents extend

G. T. MARTIN, Principal,
Colored School.

This Clipping From

MAY 13 1926

ol Expenditures In Georgia

COLUMBUS, Ga.—Georgia expends annually on the salaries of public school teachers an average of $17.93 for each white child of school age and $2.58 for each colored child, according to a study of Negro education in Georgia appearing in the Columbus Enquirer-Sun. The totals so expended in 1924 were $9,400,842 and $969,666, respectively. The relative values of school buildings, according to the article, are $58.72 for each white child and $10.02 for each colored child, while expenditures for new buildings last year were respectively $2.48 and 27 cents per child.

Similar contrasts are shown in the figures for school equipment, supplies, libraries, etc., the ratio being about ten to one in favor of the white child. It is stated that there is but one public accredited Negro high school in the State, as against 229 white high schools, and that the totals expended by the State for higher education—normal, agricultural, technical and collegiate—were $829,700 for white schools and $32,500 for colored schools.

Attention is called to one county which received from the State $15,928 to educate its 3264 Negro children and expended on their education a total of 4,216; the remaining $11,712, together with all other state and county school moneys, was used for the white schools. This practice, says the article, prevails in three-fourths of the counties and results in a loss to negro education of more than $600,000 a year of state school money supposed to be used for that purpose. It is pointed out, however, that there is "a very manifest and growing sentiment for a more liberal policy, in which the cities are leading."

The article was prepared by R. B. Eleazer, of Atlanta, and first appeared The Pilgrim, the official paper of the Georgia League of Women Voters.

MORE MONEY FOR SC

During the past week the teachers and friends of the school system have been busy securing names to the petition requesting the call of a special election to raise additional tax for school purposes. Instead of asking for a bond election, the Board of Education thought it best to simply beg the levying an additional five mill. It has been figured, that this tax would be ample to meet the needs of the school system for many years to come, and give immediate relief to the congestive facilities that are now preventing a more satisfactory effectiveness of the work. The willingness with which the hundreds of voters signed the petition indicate that they are very anxious for an improved school condition, and when the day of election comes this will be voted by their vote.

No other class of the county's populace should be more interested in this question than ours. We are more sorely in need of increased and improved facilities than any other. Our new superintendent it is felt is interested with assurance that the members of the board are conversant with this condition and desirous of extending proportionate benefits.

MAY 15

PUBLIC SCHOOL EXPENDITURES IN GEO

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GRIFFIN, GA., News
JUN 3 1926

School Betterment Retards Migration

Washington, D. C., May 31—Better educational opportunities for Negro children in the South will do much to countract the tendency toward Negro migration to the North, according to H. O. Sargent, agent of the Federal Board for Vocational Education who recently returned from and educational survey in the Southern States. As an example Dr. Sargent quoted Coahoma County, Mississippi, which levied and additional tax, the proceeds to be expended in an intensive school program for Negro children, which when complete will include an excellent county school, sixteen junior high schools, and sixty-four elementary schools, all constructed and operated along modern and efficent lines. This plan has now been in operation three years, and the results are said to be most satisfactory from every standpoint.

AUG 13 1926
Hartwell, Ga., Sun

Principal Colored School

GEORGE E. ARCHIBALD

He is Principal of the Hartwell Colored Schools, and as such has accomplished much good amongst his people. For the past three summers he has taken special work at Tuskegee to better fit himself as leader of the colored boys and girls of this community. A visit to the school will repay anyone.

ATLANTA, GA. TELEGRAM
AUG 25 1926

From the Rite-Rite corporation, manufacturers of metallic refillable pencils, comes an itemization of the business man's pencil bill.

The total is unbelievable. For a factory employing, say, 100,000 men and women, the yearly pencil cost would come to the stupendous amount of $775,000.

Here is the way the Rite-Rite folks dope it out:

50 pencils per year at 5 cents each $2.50
10½ hours per year in sharpening at 50 cents per hour 5.25

Total yearly pencil cost per employe $7.75

* * *

Additional Liabilities

You could have, when I read these amazing figures knocked me over with a pencil. Yet the Rite-Rite corporation does not tell half the story.

What of the countless fingers cut by knives in whittling the cedar? What of the hours of irritation, per year, resulting from broken points? What of the tremendous waste of pencil stubs?

It has been figured by competent authorities that if all the pencil stubs thrown away in the United States alone within the space of one year, were placed end to end, so that the lead of one rested lightly upon that spot of another where the rubber was before you chewed it off,—if this were done, competent authorities say, you'd have a raft of pencil stubs. As is well known, there aren't many quantities larger than a raft.

Nor do the Rite-Rite figures account for the mental anguish occasioned when the automatic pencil-sharpener insists on whittling a stalwart writing implement, through successive lead fractures, down to a stick about as long as my little finger, which is the smallest finger I have.

* * *

In Praise of An Ancient Institution

In spite of these objections, I cannot admit that any improvement has yet been made in the old-fashioned wooden pencil. It was good enough for Adam and Noah (who took a pair of them into the ark with him), and it's good enough for me. These makers of mechanical pencils are undoubtedly foreign-born immoralists, who consider all such traditions as those which hover about the conventional pencil, merely as objects for their derision.

One of the finest traditions of the wooden pencil, I think is that of losability. The best recommendation for any pencil in the world is that, if you mislay it, you will not be kept sleepless by worry as to its whereabouts. I will have no pencil in my possession that is so valuable as to cause concern.

Now obviously, almost any wooden pencil answers this description. Nickels, I know, are not to be sneezed at; nor, for that matter, are they to be wept over. So when I discover the loss of my pencil—a somewhat frequent occurrence—I have no qualms. Possibly Mr. Rite-Rite's estimate of fifty pencils a year would not fill my requirements; certainly the expense of extra pencils is slight in comparison to the anxiety I would be caused by such contrivances as the Rite-Rite.

For the Rite-Rite (with fifty Rite-Rite leads) costs fifty-two cents. The Eversharp, the Wahl and the rest, I believe, are even more high-priced. Why burden myself with additional dependents when it is not essential? My responsibilities are ample, without adding a pencil to the list.

* * *

Anticipation

Again comes news from Hollywood. David W. Griffith, whose name should be spoken in whispers, has "germinating back in his secretive mind" (I quote The New York World) a new picture which will recount the rise and fall of the Confederacy.

"Nothing definite has been decided," says The World, "beyond the setting of the limits. It will start with basic causes, go through the Civil War and end somewhere in the carpet-bagging times."

Now is the time, therefore, for excited ladies to indite enthusiastic notes Griffithwards. No one in screendom can make this subject so ably—from the excited ladies' viewpoint—as the Master Mind of the Movies. It goes without saying that the sentimental bent of the Griffith temperament will compel a film favorable to the South. We are, as it is superfluous to repeat, the romantic inheritors of a Lost Cause, a cause so replete with incidents of glory that I only marvel Mr. Griffith did not long ago discover it.

Eagerly I await the outcome.

* * *

Southern Justice

A recent study of Negro education in Georgia compiled by Mr. Robert B. Eleazer, of Atlanta disclosed a condition which would be laughable were it not so tragic.

The State allots to the various counties about $5 a year for each child of school age, to be used as school funds.

"In many counties," says Mr. Eleazer, "the Negro schools are given very much less than the counties receive on their behalf, and the white schools are given proportionately more. For example, in a recent year one county received from the State $15,928 for its 3,264 Negro children and spent on their education only $4,216. The white schools got the difference of $11,712, in addition to all the other school tax money. This practice prevails in three-fourths of the counties, with a resulting loss to the Negro schools of more than $600,000 a year."

Are Negroes People?

This is a sad state of affairs. I have heard only one attempt at justification from those intelligent enough to favor the education of the Negro. And that attempt made the condition more distressing.

"Isn't it fair?" I was asked. "Remember, the Negroes pay only a small part of the State's taxes. Why should white tax-payers be required to support Negro schools? The Negroes get back in education funds, far more than they put in,—even if they don't get all that is coming to them."

This is a type of argument which can logically be carried only to one conclusion: That the benefits of public tax money should be shared only by those who pay taxes.

Hundreds of thousands of white persons in Georgia do not pay any State taxes whatever. Yet they share the bounties provided by their tax-paying brothers. If my friend's line of reasoning was valid, mill village residents should be denied the privilege of walking the public sidewalks, traversing the paved highways, sending their children to the common schools, employing the protection of police and firemen.

The theory of taxation is a levy upon the opulent for the benefit of all the people. Are Negroes people?

* * *

Lesson In Art

I am indebted to the News for the information, relative to the Macon City Hall:

"The painting of the exterior has recently been completed and the beauty of the Gothic architecture is greatly enhanced by the whiteness of the exterior."

And I always thought the City Hall was Moorish in design!

* * *

The Ashford Influence

It was Daisy Ashford who once startled the world with her description of the Prince of Wales, "here on a golden chair, in a lovely ermine cloak and a small but costly crown."

Daisy was a forerunner of the Associated Press reporter who recently attended a royal party, given in the gardens of Buckingham Palace, by Their Majesties of England. Many American notables were among the 13,000 guests, and the royal hosts included the Duke and Duchess of York, Princess Mary, Prince Henry, the Duke of Connaught and the Prince and Princess Arthur of Connaught.

The A. P. correspondent added, and this is the authentic Ashford touch:

"One of the most interesting sights for the Americans was to see the King handle his tea cup and slender bits of buttered toast with much grace and no inconvenience, despite the white gloves which he always wears on these occasions."

Education-1926

Common Schools, Improvement of.

Augusta, Ga. HERALD

NOV 5 1925

THE NEGRO IS ENTITLED TO BETTER SCHOOLS

THE negro, especially in the South, is ambitious to become a better citizen—he is becoming a better citizen. If the white people fail to encourage him in this most laudable ambition then the whites will not only be denying the colored man the help and cooperation that he is entitled to, but at the same time will be hindering the general progress and development of the Southland.

A few weeks ago the Grand Jury of Richmond County recommended that the Board of Education take measures to provide more schools for the negro children, in view of the fact that "the colored population is clamoring for education and the present facilities are inadequate."

It is understood that a large number of the men and women of the Board of Education are in sympathy with the movement to improve the negro schools of the city and county. Now that the building program for white schools is well under way, it is generally agreed that serious attention should be immediately given to the deplorable condition existing in the negro schools, where there is a lack of sanitation because of overcrowded school rooms and a marked inadequacy of equipment.

Augusta and Richmond County owe this attention to their negro citizens, and the Herald sincerely hopes that the problem will be given attention at the earliest possible moment.

Mr. John Sylvester and Mr. John Phinizy and others of the Augusta Inter-racial Committee, have been quietly at work for many months in the interest of improving the negro schools. While in Chicago a few weeks ago Mr. Sylvester personally discussed with officials of the Julius Rosenwald Fund the matter of securing an appropriation for negro schools in this county, and he was given much encouragement.

Georgia,

Athens, Ga. Banner-Herald

MAY 18 1926

Good Work Of Athens Negroes

When the Athens High and Industrial School presented the operetta, "Belle of Barcelona," at the Colonial theatre Thursday evening, it not only presented a performance that demonstrated real talent on the part of the colored cast and excellent training by their teachers, but demonstrated in a forcible manner the progress that is being made by that race in the city of Athens.

Attended by more than a hundred white citizens of Athens, as well as an equally large number of negroes, the performance indicated that in this community, at least, a better understanding between the two races is being built up—a thing toward which intelligent leaders, both white and black, in the South have been working for these many years.

Too much importance cannot be attached to the wisdom of such work as this performance, it indicates what is being done at the Athens High and Industrial School. It is a sociological fact that ignorance lies at the basis of much of the misunderstanding that has existed between the two races, and it is at such a gathering as that which witnessed the performance of "Belle of Barcelona" that the public is allowed a glimpse into the educational, industrial and cultural work going on among the better element of the negro race.

Typical of the reaction of the white citizens at the Colonial theatre Thursday evening are the statements of leading people of this community. "The authorities of this school (Athens High and Industrial) deserve congratulations on the excellent showing made," says Solicitor General Henry H. West. "Besides the display of good musical talent, one could easily observe that the pupils had been well trained . . Athens should be very proud of this colored school and I hope that the white people of Athens will take time to observe the work that is being done there, for here we find real training along educational and industrial lines which develops the highest kind of citizenship on the part of the colored people of Athens."

Noting the appreciation of the performance by the large audience as indicated by the applause, Superintendent G. G. Bond believes that "affairs of this kind will go a long ways towards making relations, existing between the two races, more cordial."

Miss Vincentia Coppenger, local secretary of the Red Cross, says that "the excellence of the performance shows the type of training being given in this school and it must have been gratifying to the teachers who had devoted so much time to their task. It was interesting to see the cordial inter-racial feeling which exists in this community as evidenced by the large attendance of white citizens and their appreciation of the program."

The Athens High and Industrial School, due in a large measure to the capable direction of Principal Sam Harris, has won many distinctions. It is the only four year public high school in Class One of accredited schools in this state. Its graduates are admitted to all Class A southern Negro colleges, and also to Northern and Eastern colleges and universities. Besides a full literary curriculum, it carries many industrial and vocational courses, including carpentry, mechanical drawing, bricklaying, plastering, nursing, dressmaking and home economics. It is recognized by most of the educational boards and foundations. The General Education Board through the Georgia Board has granted it funds for a state teachers summer school.

AUGUSTA, GA.

Herald

NOV 21 1926

Colored School at Keysville Directed by I. E. Bryan Has Attracted National Attention

BY I. S. CALDWELL

KEYSVILLE, Ga. — At a time when many thoughtful people think that civilization is slipping backward, when there are cries and rumors of crimes it is refreshing to come in contact with a man or an institution that is doing real constructive work. I. E. Bryan, principal, of the negro school at this place is a man of this type. Though the school is poorly equipped and insufficiently supported as iti s, is doing much constructive work.

Seven years ago, Bryan obtained his education at Clarke University, Atlanta. He came to this place at that time and took charge of a typical colored school. Two years later by securing the cooperation of the school authorities, $1,800 was secured from the Rosenwald Fund and $1,500 was contributed by Burke county's Board of Education. Being a practical carpenter and teacher, he bought material with the funds and with assistance of men of his own race built a commodious school building. In addition to the school building, there is a cottage on the school ground where the five teachers board.

THOUSANDS OF CANS OF FARM PRODUCTS PUT UP

Thes chool has a well selected library of four hundred volumes and a reading room in which are found the standard weeklies and the better class of magazines. The English and history classes use these publications in the preparation of their classes. In addition to the regular school work, there are part time classes, evening classes for adults, domestic science classes, agricultural classes and canning clubs.

In connection with the school there is a canning factory with a boiler that cooks seven hundred and twenty cans of fruit at one time. At the beginning of the season, just closed, a car load of two pound cans was ordered and these cans have been filled by products from fifty farms; the vegetables being grown under the direction and the inspection of the principal of the school. Under his direction twenty thousand cans were filled with tomatoes, two thousand with peaches, two thousand with apples, fourteen hundred with pears. One thousand [illegible] glasses were filled with jelly and three hundred jars were filled with preserves. As a result of the canning industry, fifty families are abundantly supplied with canned goods. Twenty thousand cans of tomatoes have been sold at Baltimore prices to a wholesale grocery company.

EFFECTIVE WORK IS DONE BY PROJECT PUPILS

Burke county furnished three hundred dollars to buy canning equipment and the teacher built the house and installed the plant.

The principal thinks that the most effective work is being done with the pupils who work projects. There were thirty-eight projects pupils this summer. In the teacher's estimation, another very effective class is the evening class fo radults. This class numbers twenty-four. There are seventeen in the part time classes. In the regular classes last year the enrollment was 146. On account of the unusual cotton crop this year, the enrollment is below the normal at present.

The principal is on the job every month in the year. When regular school work closses, he gives his attention to demonstration and canning work. The teachers draw a small salary when one considers the amount and the character of the work. The principal is paid $100 and the domestic science teacher $50 the month. The other teachers are apid $30. The equipment is poor, there not being a desk in the building. The children sit on benches and chairs brought from their homes.

The school has attracted wide attention. A short time ago a sociologist with a national reputation from the University of Wisconsin madea study of the work.

School of this type all over Georgia would solve many of the problems, racial and economic, with which the state is confronted. The head of the school has the confidence of the auhtorities of Burke county and of the white citizens of this place. Burke county board has promised $300 with which to buy lumber for desks and the teacher is ready to build the desks after the designs recommended by Tuskegee Institute.

Americus Chamber Backs Negro School

Herald-Journal
American
11-14-26

AMERICUS, Ga., Nov. 13.—The influence of the Chamber of Commerce here has been placed behind the drive of Americus Institute to secure local public subscriptions for the benefit of that organization.

The institute is a negro high school and has been in operation here for several years past. It is supported in part by the Southwest Georgia (negro) Baptist Association, and until recently received additional funds from certain eleemosynary societies in Northern States, but this revenue has now ceased.

CONSTITUTION
ATLANTA, GA.

DEC 25 1926

Jackson Negroes Start Movement To Obtain Industrial School

Jackson, Ga., December 24.—(Special).—A movement has been started here by the colored citizens to secure for the community a school to provide industrial training. At a largely attended meeting a few days ago the mayor, ministers of the city and other leading citizens attended and addressed the gathering of colored citizens.

S. H. Lee, field agent of the Rosenwald fund, was present and explained what is necessary to secure help from the Rosenwald foundation. A considerable sum has already been subscribed among the colored people and later contributions will be solicited from business men of the community and it now seems that the conditions of the Rosenwald fund will be met.

The new school, which will be the first of its kind in the county, will provide training in the manual arts, handicrafts and allied lines.

Jackson, Ga., Progress-Argus

DEC 24 1926

MOVE TO OBTAIN A MODEL SCHOOL

RALLY HELD BY COLORED CITIZENS AND ADDRESSES MADE BY NUMBER OF LEADING CITIZENS OF TOWN

Colored citizens of Jackson and community have taken steps to secure for Jackson an industrial school to give training in the manual arts, handicraft and allied lines. This school would take the place of the presnt building, which is out of date and badly in need of repairs, it is said.

A mass meeting was held at Israel C. M. E. church December 16 and a number o fthe leading citizens of the community took part. A good deal of interest was aroused and the finances, it is believed, can be arranged.

S. H. Lee, with headquarters in Forsyth, field agent of the Rosenwald fund, made one of the principal talks of the evening. He gave much information and told what is necessary to obtain one of the Rosenwald schools. Money will be made available from the Rosenwald fund on condition that local citizens raise a certain quota. Lee pointed out that there are many of these industrial schools in the South and he told of the good work they are doing to give the colored race needed training along industrial lines.

Among the white people attending and making talks were Mr. O. A. Pound, mayor of Jackson; Rev. Augustus Ernest, pastor of the Methodist church; Mr. E. S. Settle, chairman of the city board of education; Prof. R. I. Knox. All the speakers made forceful and telling arguments in favor of the institution and pledged their co-operation.

H. M. Jones, principal of the colored school, has taken much interest in the movement and has already done much preliminary work. The campaign to raise funds will be staged at a later date, it is announced.

The school would be along the lines of the industrial school in Forsyth that is doing such splendid work to provide training for the colored people of that section.

An industrial school for Butts county would be a forward step for the colored people and it is thought a liberal degree of support and co-operation will be given.

Education– 1926

Kentucky

Common Schools, Improvement of

MILLION DOLLARS FOR LOUISVILLE'S COLORED SCHOOLS

University to Establish Colored Department

Louisville, Ky.—The colored school system of Louisville will profit by more than a million dollars, providing for many improvements and extensions, as a result of two school bond issues recently voted by a majority of almost five to one. The first, an issue of one million dollars for the University of Louisville, will provide $200,000, to establish a colored department of the University, which will be maintained by taxation as a part of the city's university system. A suitable site will be selected and a handsome building erected, where courses, will be given in pre-medical training, English, modern languages, mathematics, pedagogy, and the sciences. Credits and degrees in this department will be conferred by the University.

From the larger bond issue of five million dollars for the improvement of the common schools, the colored people of the city will get two new junior high schools, an elementary school, the transfer of three schools from the white to the colored department, and the enlargement of two others. The building program involved will run to $800,000 or more, and the three schools to be transferred will carry the total beyond a million dollars.

In the case of the university bond issue, the movement for a colored department was initiated and successfully followed through by the Inter-racial Committee, under the leadership of Dr. James Bond. The needs of the common schools were presented by representatives of the principal Negro organizations and were cheerfully recognized by the school authorities. Everybody is happy over the result.

Education - 1926
Common Schools, Improvement of

Louisiana.

Natchez Mirror
Dec. 1926

JAN 17 192

NEGRO EDUCATION IN LOUISIANA IS MAKING PROGRESS

BATON ROUGE, La., Jan. 12.—Education for negroes in Louisiana has not progressed rapidly in the past twenty-five years, but it has grown steadily and consistently, T. H. Harris, state superintendent of public education declared here today. While progress has been made in physical conditions, in qualifications of teachers, in attendance, in sanitary conditions and in other phases of education in these schools, "there are two well defined trends that seem to stand out."

These two trends, Mr. Harris believes, are:

First, the widespread establishment of elementary schools in which more than half of the children are now enrolled annually; and

Second, the rapid expansion of industrial training within the past ten years.

"Both trends are educationally, socially and economically sound and are now supported by public opinion," the superintendent declared.

"In 1900, the prevailing sentiment of the state was indifferent or openly hostile to the development of the negro schools. Sentiment gradually changed as the reasons for negro education became more apparent and as the character of instruction offered was modified. The necessity for all children, regardless of race, of mastering the elementary tools of learning, of acquiring and practicing the elements of personal and community hygiene and sanitation, and of learning and the simple principles and rules of correct conduct has come to be generally recognized and accepted. The necessity for the introduction of industrial training courses into the program of negro education is also accepted as sound educational practice."

Mr. Harris said that when schools were first established for the negro after the War Between the States, "education meant simply an easy avenue through which he might escape labor and might enter the leisure class. Without definite notions of its aim and purposes and the responsibilities incumbent upon the educated, he was sure that, whatever the meaning might be, it had no relation to work, effort and responsibilty. Education meant, second, 'higher learning.' The greater the number and the size of the books, the better he was satisfied. The sooner he was exposed to Latin, to Greek and higher mathematics, regardless of the lack of fundamental preparation for these studies the more convinced he was that he was being education.

Fortunate, however, the superintendent pointed out, "these gross misconceptions of education among the negroes have ukndergone marked changes.

"The negro has learned something of the dignity of labor. Experience has taught him that schooling leads not to idleness, but to a better quality of labor, ot a trained hand, and to the assumption of responsibilities not expected of the ignorant and the illierate. Emphasis on 'higher learning' has been replaced with emphasis on the development of primary and elementary schools for all children of the race. The changes are to be credited not only to the recognition that elementary education is fundamental to all progress, but also to the introduction of various industrial courses into the curriculum of the common schools. Negro leaders now realize that education which does not prepare, directly or indierctly, for industry, for daily life needs, and for better social and moral conduct is not worthy of the name."

School Facilities for Colored People Expanding

National Negro Voice
11-20-26
New Orleans, La.

Those who remember the scant facilities provided for colored people in the public school system of the city and state 15 or 20 years ago can but agree that gradually since that time, or during the last two decades the School Boards of the parish of Orleans and of the state at large have done much to provide better facilities for the colored citizenry of the state, and particularly here in New Orleans.

While there is much yet to be done for the betterment of the training and education of our group, the School authorities deserve great credit for what has been done; and the colored people in comparing the improved educational facilities which they now have, to those of two decades ago should show appreciation now to those inclined to see to it that our children have ample provisions for getting an education.

From ordinary observation of a citizen one can see what the plan of the school authorities is to improve educational facilities for the colored people gradually, depending upon certain inescapable conditions of available funds, etc., which make it possible or impossible to expand present facilities for colored education or not expand it. But underneath all this one can notice plainly that there is a determined plan to gradually make the facilities for colored education equal to those provided for the whites.

Several new school buildings have been erected recently the one replacing the old McArthur school, the new Craig school now in process of building and

which, it is said, will be one of the most of affording training in domestic science modernly equipped school of any public etc., and in manual training such as car-school system in the South and perhaps pentry, brick masonry, etc. As was said second to none for colored people in the above these thoughts are but the ordinary country.

The additions made to the Danneel observations of a citizen — much more School providing more room — those made could be said, if a thorough investigation to Thomy Lafon for the came purpose was to be made with a view of showing — the improvements to Nos. 24 and 35 why the colored citizenry of New Orleans etc. All point to the plan of the school have at least some reasons to feel that the board as being one of gradual, but determined purpose to improve Negro education.

To a majority of the larger schools have been added annexes for the purpose

School Board has every intention of expanding educational facilities for colored people as rapidly as is consistent with present conditions governing school expansion.

Again it is to be noticed that the teach-

Louisiana.

Education—1926
Common Schools, Improvement of

Nitchey Nat'l Register

JAN 17 192

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Mr. Harris said that when schools were first established for the negro after the War Between the States, "education meant simply an easy avenue through which he might escape labor and might enter the leisure class. Without definite notions of its aim and purposes and the responsibilities incumbent upon the educated, he was sure that, whatever the meaning might be, it had no relation to work, effort and responsibility. Education meant, second, 'higher learning.' The greater the number and the size of the books, the better he was satisfied. The sooner he was exposed to Latin, to Greek and higher mathematics, regardless of the lack of fundamental preparation for these studies the more convinced he was that he was being education.

Fortunate, however, the superintendent pointed out, "these gross misconceptions of education among the negroes have ukndergone marked changes.

"The negro has learned something of the dignity of labor. Experience has taught him that schooling leads not to idleness, but to a better quality of labor, ot a trained hand, and to the assumption of responsibilities not expected of the ignorant and the illiterate. Emphasis on 'higher learning' has been replaced with emphasis on the development of primary and elementary schools for all children of the race. The changes are to be credited not only to the recognition that elementary education is fundamental to all progress, but also to the introduction of various industrial courses into the curriculum of the common schools. Negro leaders now realize that education which does not prepare, directly or indierctly, for industry, for daily life needs, and for better social and moral conduct is not worthy of the name."

School Facilities for Colored People Expanding

National Negro Daily
Dec. 26
New Orleans La.

Those who remember the scant facilities provided for colored people in the public school system of the city and state 15 or 20 years ago can but agree that gradually since that time, or during the last two decades the School Boards of the parish of Orleans and of the state at large have done much to provide better facilities for the colored citizenry of the state, and particularly here in New Orleans.

While there is much yet to be done for the betterment of the training and education of our group, the School authorities deserve great credit for what has been done; and the colored people in comparing the improved educational facilities which they now have, to those of two decades ago should show appreciation now to those inclined to see to it that our children have ample provisions for getting an education.

From ordinary observation of a citizen one can see what the plan of the school authorities is to improve educational facilities for the colored people gradually, depending upon certain inescapable conditions of available funds, etc., which make it possible or impossible to expand present facilities for colored education or not expand it. But underneath all this one can notice plainly that there is a determined plan to gradually make the facilities for colored education equal to those provided for the whites.

Several new school buildings have been erected recently the one replacing the old McArthur school, the new Craig school now in process of building and which, it is said, will be one ot the most ot affording training in domestic science modernly equipped school of any public etc., and in manual training such as carschool system in the South and perhaps pentry, brick masonry, etc. As was said second to none for colored people in the above these thoughts are but the ordinary observations of a citizen — much more country. The additions made to the Danneel could be said, if a thorough investigation School providing more room — those made was to be made with a view of showing to Thomy Lafon for the came purpose why the colored citizenry of New Orleans — the improvements tc Nos. 24 and 35 have at least some reasons to feel that the etc. All point to the plan of the school School Boards of the state at large board as being one of gradual, but deter- panding educational facilities for colored mined purpose to improve Negro educa- people as rapidly as is consistent with tion. present conditions governing school expan-

To a majority of the larger schools sion.

Again it is to be noticed that the teachhave been added annexes for the purpose

ers are paid better than they were two decades ago — their school equipments are better, and that the school authorities seem to have adopted a policy to not only enlarge and improve the public school curriculums but to go to extraordinary precautions in securing instructors who have completed their courses in accredited schools and who have had ample experience. This tendency to secure good teachers is another sign that the school board is not unmindful of its duty in looking out for the welfare of its colored citizenry in the matter of their schools.

Nor has the adult colored citizenry nor any who, for various reasons, who failed to get an education been neglected by the board. For them night schools have been established in the several sections of the city where colored people of any age may enter free of cost and improve themselves along educational lines. Thus an effort is being made to lower the percentage of general illiteracy. During 1925 there were only four night schools. This year two others have been established which is in keeping with the policy of the board to gradually make improvements depending upon certain conditions.

There are other improvements, perhaps unavoidable which greatly handicapped the school board in blocking the over congested situation that was so evident in some of our schools before the various annexes were provided. Many failed to note that this condition of congestion was largely brought about by a sudden influx of families from our rural districts bringing large numbers of children with them for whom no adequate preparations could be made, because of the unhearlded inpour. But it is encouraging to note that this congested situation is being rapidly remedied.

It is said that the school boards of the Parish of Orleans and of the state at large have a large school expansion program under consideration—that the necessary funds are being negotiated for and that great improvements are going to be made in the public school system for both the white and colored people of this parish and state and that equal facilities, wherever possible, are to be provided for both races.

On the whole there are many reasons why our group should appreciate what has already been done for them in school matters—especially when it is observed that there is no intention on the part of the school authorities not to make every possible provision for them.

If the policy of the school board is gradual but sure expansion of educational facilities for colored people—co-operation on the part of the colored people is highly essential in the working out of what seems to be a fixed policy, whose extension depends upon conditions uncontrollable by our group.

Education - 1926

Maryland.

Common Schools, Improvement of.

CORNERSTONE LAID FOR NEW SCHOOL

Mayor Jackson Reiterates His Promise Of A Square Deal For All

PRESTON STREET IS SOON TO BE WIDENED

Park Is Planned. Supervisor's Office and "Gym" In New Building

Cornerstone of school 122, the new elementary school building, Preston street, between Druid Hill and Pennsylvania avenues, was laid Friday.

Supervisor Francis M. Wood, presided and addresses were made by Mayor Jackson, William L. Rawles, president of the School Board, J. Barry Mahool, former mayor and chairman of the school committee of the Public Improvement Commission, and Dr. David E. Weglein, superintendent of public schools, while William Norris, president of the Park Board, Mrs. Marie O. H. Baurenschmidt of the Public School Association Mrs. Laura D. Wheatley, of the Parent-Teacher Federation were asked for brief remarks.

The Mayor in his address reminded the audience how it was said of him in the last campaign that if he, a Democrat, were elected the new high school would not be completed and that the colored people could look for no more new school buildings.

The laying of the cornerstone of this building, he said, indicates his stand for the square deal and his intention to serve all the people of the city.

Mayor Jackson in his address said that he had signed on Thursday a measure widening Preston St., from Druid Hill avenue to the new school.

President Rawls of the School Board backed up the Mayor's stand for a square deal, in the building of new schools.

Former Mayor Mahool declared that the new building would cost $300,000 and the land $167,000. Despite the fact that residents in the adjoining streets were so close that they could look down on the exercises, Mr. Mahool declared that he hoped the time would soon come when the Park Board would remove those nearby dwellings and create a park around the school building.

David E. Weglein, superintendent of schools, said that a new building meant new opportunity and new responsibility. The new structure, he said, will contain 18 class rooms accommodating 800 pupils. There will be a gymnasium, an assembly hall, rest room for teachers and three times as many shops for industrial work as in any other school of its size.

In fact the new school, says Superintendent Weglein will act as an industrial center and pupils of other nearby schools will come here for shop work.

It will be so built that additions can be made to the original unit without serious handicap to the present light and ventilating system. Original plans, said Dr. Weglein, call for the placing of the supervisor's office in the new building. Later he declared this matter not officially settled but is yet under discussion.

Education 1926

Common Schools, Improvement of.

Mississippi

GRIFFIN, GA.

Natchez Miss Democrat

JAN 31 1926

VIDALIA PLANNING NEW NEGRO SCHOOL

The present negro school at Vidalia is unable to take care of the many children applying for admission. At the present time the school is a small frame building, and the board of education ahs taken steps to rectify this inability, and will build an addition to the school.

It was announced by Prof. Strickler, superintendent of education, that the addition would be a four room Rosenwald school. Work has already been started on the addition, and it is thought it will be completed in about two weeks.

The contract for the building was awarded to Mr. Mike Olsen, prominent young contractor of Vidalia. The cost of the addition will be approximately $3400.

The length of London streets is 2210 miles.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 12.—Better educational opportunities for Negro children in the South will do much to counteract the tendency toward Negro migration to the North, according to H. O. Sargent, agent for the Federal Board for Vocational Education, who recently returned from an educational survey in the Southern States.

St. Louis Argus

5-14-26

Citizens of Coahoma County, Miss., have recently taken action to levy upon themselves a special tax, in addition to their present school tax, said Mr. Sargent, the proceeds of which are to be expended in a general school expansion program for Negro children.

Holmes, Miss.

The return from the special tax, it was said, will aggregate $26,000 per year, which will be augmented by grants from State and other funds, according to present plans of State educational officials of Mississippi.

Columbus, Ga. Enquirer

FEB 15 1926

Mississippi County Sets Pace In Negro Education

FRIAR POINT, Miss., Feb. 14.—Three years ago Coahoma County, Mississippi, began and now has well under way a system of negro education which is attracting national attention. Lying in the rich Yazoo Delta and highly developed agriculturally, Coahoma County has a very large negro tenant population. The school census shows 14,325 colored children and 1,355 white children. Ninety-five per cent of the land is held by a hundred land owners, in plantations ranging in size from four hundred to twenty thousand acres. The relations between owners and tenants have been good, but until two years ago the provisions for negro education were very inadequate. Funds were insufficient, the term short, salaries low, equipment almost unknown. There were no negro school buildings at all; the colored schools were conducted in churches, lodge rooms, commissary buildings, and the like.

Three years ago, P .F. Williams, county superintendent of education, decided that these conditions were intolerable. He accordingly worked out a comprehensive plan to meet the need. The county authorities accepted the plan; a special tax was laid for negro schools; the co-operation and financial support of the land-owners was enlisted; the General Education Board and Julius Rosenwald gave generous aid. Immediately the superintendent's dream began to come true.

The county was divided into sixteen school districts and the plan provided that in each district there should be four primary schools teaching the first five grades and a junior agricultural high school going through the eighth grade. Each junior high school has a four-room school building, five teachers, including a Smith-Hughes agricultural man and a home economics teacher, a teacher's home, and an industrial building for the teaching of home economics and farm mechanics. They are well equipped for domestic, mechanical and agricultural training having stoves, forges, and shops well furnished with tools. The cost of these junior high schools will run about eight thousand dollars each. The primary schools each have one or two teachers and cost from $1,250 to $2,000. Around every school are several acres of land for playgrounds and agricultural experiment.

At the top of the system is a central agricultural high school, with a four year course, beginning with the ninth grade. This school has been completed and is a splendid plant, costing $55,000, of which the General Education Board contributed $10,000 and Mr. Rosenwald $4,200. In this plant there are thirteen buildings, including practice school, two dormitories, dining hall, industrial building, home science building, light plant, poultry house, barn, laundry, and two homes for teachers. Surrounding the school are forty acres of land, provding a generous campus and plots for agricultural projects. This school has a capacity of three hundred and gives not only regular high school work, but provides special training also for teachers, farm workers and homemakers.

In addition to the high school seven junior and thirty primary schools have already been completed and are in successful operation. More than one hundred teachers are employed at salaries well above the average and the schools are running eight months in the year, as against an average of five or six for the whole state. It is estimated that it will take four years to complete the building program.

Compulsory smallpox vaccination has been introduced, tests are made for carriers of diptheria, and typhoid vaccination is given free by the county health unit. A child welfare worker has been provided and also a county nurse. The Red Cross is assisting in the health campaign. Farm and home demonstration agents are raising the standards of agriculture and home making. The Smith-Hughes teachers are contributing greatly to the same end.

The results? Excellent in every respect. The colored people are eagerly embracing the larger opportunities afforded them. They are appreciative, hopeful, better content. Nor are they the sole gainers from the new order of things. It is proving equally to the interest of the white land owners, in that it makes for an efficient, steady, dependable producing class who will not only prosper themselves, but will be an asset to the whole community.

JUN 31 1926

School Betterment Retards Migration

Washington, D. C., May 31—Better educational opportunities for Negro children in the South will do much to countract the tendency toward Negro migration to the North, according to H. O. Sargent, agent of the Federal Board for Vocational Education who recently returned from and educational survey in the Souhtern States. As an example Dr. Sargent quoted Coahoma County, Mississippi, which levied and additional tax, the proceeds to be expended in an intensive school program for Negro children, which when complete will include an excelllent county school, sixteen junior high schools, and sixty-four elementary schools, all constructed and operated along modern and efficent lines. This plan has now been in operation three years, and the results are said to be most satisfactory from every standpoint.

HERALD

Gulfport, Miss

NOV 26 1926

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

Sealed bids will be received by the Board of Trustees of the City of Pass Christian until 7:30 p. m. Tuesday, December 14th, 1926, in the auditorium of the High School building at Pass Christian, Mississippi, for furnishing all labor, materials, and other things necessary for the construction of a one-story wood frame school building for negroes at Pass Christian, in accordance with plans and specifications prepared by Shaw & Woleben, Architects, to govern said work.

Separate bids will be received for the installation of the electrical wiring and for the plumbing and heating sytems.

Extra copies of said plans and specifications may be secured from the Architects upon application, accompanied with a deposit of $5.00, which deposit will be refunded upon return of said plans, etc., together with a sealed bid on one of the contracts involved.

The right is reserved to reject any and all bids and to waive any informality in any bid.

(Signed) J. M. TERRELL,
Secretary.
advg19 3Fri.

Education - 1926

New Jersey

Common Schools, Improvement of

THE New Lincoln School in Trenton, New Jersey, is considered one of the most beautiful pieces of school architecture enjoyed exclusively by Negroes. It was erected at a cost of nearly a million dollars and has been worked out by the architect to the minutest detail with a view to incorporating in this magnificent structure the dominant spirit of the race. This spirit, he interpreted as being religious and the interior of the building has the solemn and sturdy grandeur of a monastery. Arthur T. Long, formerly principal of a school in Indianapolis, Indiana, was given charge of this new school and there are enrolled close to a thousand pupils with 38 instructors.

Opportunity
January, 1926
New York, N.Y.

Education - 1926

Common Schools, Improvement of

North Carolina.

DEC 29 1925

NEGROES TO HAVE NEW SCHOOL BUILDING

Wilson's Mills, Dec. 21.—The negroes here are quite elated over the prospect of their new school building. They have waited during the year in full confidence that this want would be supplied as soon as the school authorities could see their way clear. Plans now being worked out give assurance of a building which in all respects will meet the need for several years to come. They involve an expenditure of not less than $20,000.

One of the chief features of the future school will be the teaching of industries. And why not? Ninety per cent of the boys and girls attending our negro elementary schools must get their living by some form of manual labor. Why educate them then, or school them, if you please, as though they were to engage in purely intellectual pursuits? They should be prepared for life and for the life they are to live. This does not preclude the idea of higher education for those who may be able to secure it. It does not mean that, since ninety out of every hundred will not be able to pursue their education to higher courses, the main purpose in our elementary schools should be to equip them for the service to which they will be called. Indeed, it matters not to what extent we may be able to carry the school training of our children, they should be taught to work with their hands and to work efficiently. It was a proverb among the Jews of old that "He who does not bring his child up with some useful handicraft, brings him up to be a beggar."

Contribution To Hospital Fund

The Wilson's Mills school is striving hard to meet its quota to the hospital fund. We were given eighty tags at fifty cents each, which amounts to forty dollars. This amount has already been collected. The supervisor, however, set our quota at $100. We shall meet this.

The following amounts were contributed by my good white and colored friends in Raleigh: Mr. Ernest Hogwood, $5.00; Mr. Willis G. Brigs, $2.00; Mr. F. P. Hogwood, $1.00; Mr. B. H. Little, $2.00; Mr. W. B. Jones, $1.00; Dean W. S. Turner, (col.) of Shaw University, $1.00. These checks were presented to the school in chapel service and on motion a rising vote of thanks was tendered these good friends for their generous help. Personally I am deeply touched. The action of these gentlemen not only evidence their willingness to extend help to those who need it, but it bespeaks their confidence in and respect for me. This is not the only time they have responded in like manner. Negroes of Johnston county, let us prove ourselves worthy of such friendship. We can. We should. We must.

CHAS. N. HUNTER.

DEC 31 1925

SITE FOR THE NEW NEGRO SCHOOL BUILDING SELECTED

Located in Eastern Part of Town—Building Will Cost in Neighborhood of $16,500.

The town school board, after considering several proposed locations, has definitely selected a site for the new school building for the colored race in Asheboro. The building will be located on a beautifully situated plot of land about 400 feet square in the eastern part of town, a few hundred yards north of Route 75. It is reached by a street which intersects 75 just west of the Carolina Power Company's sub station. It comprises the lots of George and Claud McLamb and seventeen small lots lying north of these lots. The purchase price of the land was in the neighborhood of $1325.

The cost of the new building which will be started at some time soon is expected to be in the neighborhood of $16,500. It will be built without any bond issue or any borrowing of money. Tentative plans for the building, a one story brick structure, have been drawn up and have been submitted to the State department of education and to the Rosenwald Foundation, at Chicago.

Other locations proposed were the old site and a lot on North Fayetteville street, both of which were rejected by the town board, the State department and a representative of the Rosenwald Foundation. The new site is centrally located for the colored population of the town, which numbers approximately 150. The building itself will be in the heart of the colored section of town and those who live in other colored settlements can reach it easily and without having to travel the main street of the town.

DEC 29 1925

The Letter Box

WANTS BETTER SCHOOLS FOR NEGROES

Dear Editor:

Please allow me space in your valuable paper to ask why Johnston county is behind other counties in school buildings for negroes. I have visited Wilson, Nash, Pitt and Greene counties and Johnston county stands ahead in size and produce. Johnston county also is made up of some of the best white people of the state. Prof. H. B. Marrow, the county superintendent, is a great school man and stands second to none. Mrs. Laura J. A. King is the right woman in the right place, yet we need school buildings at Lee's Cross Roads, at White Oak, at Princeton, at Southern Grove and many other places. Our people need a better chance of an education in this county. When we are better educated we will be better farmers, more loyal, have better homes and mean more in every way of uplift.

N. L. HORTON.

Raleigh, N. C. News & Observer

JAN 3 - 1926

NEGRO EDUCATION HERE OF INTEREST

N. C. Newbold Invited To Tell of State's Progress at New York

N. C. Newbold, director of the division of negro education in the State Department of Education, leaves Sunday for New York City, where he will deliver three addresses at Columbia University on the topics of the work being done in North Carolina for the education of the negro race.

The organizations before which Mr. Newbold will speak are the Columbia University Teachers College and the International Institute, both of which are affiliated with Columbia University.

In discussing the work done in the past ten years for the negro race in North Carolina, Mr. Newbold stated that this State had done more for its negro schools than any other State in the union.

Continuing Mr. Newbold said that the counties, cities and towns of the State have made great strides in building new schools for negroes, and that all the schools were being provided with capable teachers.

Direct appropriations for the normal schools and colleges for negroes, which were made by the 1920 session of the General Assembly, have amounted to nearly $3,000,000, added the director of negro education.

He declared that the work started by former State Superintendent J. Y. Joyner, and continued by Superintendent E. C. Brooks had been kept up by the present State Superintendent. The plans and work in behalf of the negroes in North Carolina have attracted widespread attention from many of the other states, and also in several foreign countries, averred Mr. Newbold.

North Carolina's system for the education of its negroes has resulted in visitors from far away Asia and Africa, together with representatives from the various possessions of the British Empire, visiting Raleigh within the past 12 months to observe the system employed by this State, stated Mr. Newbold.

He declared further that representatives of the State Department of Education had been invited to deliver addresses before educational associations in Florida, Alabama, South Carolina and Louisiana on North Carolina's program for negro education.

Mr. Newbold will spend three days in the metropolis before returning home. He recently returned from Jacksonville, Fla., where he delivered an address before the Negro Educational Association, of Florida.

Times

APR 23 1926

HOME ECONOMICS IN NEGRO SCHOOLS

On April 2nd, it was our privilege and pleasure to attend the Princeton colored group commencement, and while the order was good, the contests fine, the signing excellent, and the addresses illuminating, nothing made the impression upon us or elicited our admiration as did the home economics exhibits.

Mrs. M. L. Jeffries of Durham has charge of this course in the Kenly schools, and furnished a most complete exhibition of domestic science from the lower grades through high school. Seldom have we tasted better prepared food or seen finer work done by children along this line.

We regret that this course does not run through every colored school in the county. Mrs. Jeffries received many congratulations on her work. All of the exhibits were good and were put on by Princeton Kenly, Southern Grove, Pine Level, Micro and Cedar Grove.

Mr. W. S. King, principal of Moreland City graded school made an excellent and inspiring address on "North Carolina The Land Now".

and Lieut. Lawrence Oxley state director of welfare work among Negroes, spoke for the first time to a Johnston County audience, and was highly appreciated. He spoke on "Welfare Work Among Negroes."

Mrs. D. J. Thurston
Supt. Public Welfare.

NOV 28 1926

DEDICATION NEGRO SCHOOL BUILDING

Johnston County North Carolina is to be commended for the very splendid school building program that is now on which means that each rural school is to have a modern school building within a reasonable length of time. Two new brick school buildings have recently been completed and several others planned. On Sunday afternoon the modern brick building at Wilson's Mills was dedicated with appropriate services. Several distinguished speakers were on the program among whom were the county superintendent of schools, Mr. H. B. Marrow; chhairman of the board of education, Mr. W. G. Wilson; Prof. J. A. Grimes of A. & T. College, Greensboro; Dr. Charles Dunston, Raleigh; Mrs. Laura J. A. King, supervisor of negro schools of Johnston county.

The principal address was made by Col. Fred A. Olds, Raleigh, whose speech was practical and full of wholesome instruction. Among the things he said was that the negroes of North Carolina own five hundred million dollars worth of property in North Carolina, and that the negro increase in the Building and Loan association in North Carolina is 21 per cent.

The Johnston county Directory of 1921 shows thhat its taxable wealth was 42 millions of dollars, and that the negroes of the county own a little more than one and a half million dollars worth of this taxable property. That Johnston county (1831) was the first to levy a tax to maintain free schools on all property taxed for state or county purposes to get 25 per cent of all state, county and parrish taxes.

The gist of Superintendent Marrow's talk was to urge the people to train for good citizenship. Mr. Wilson brought out some beautiful thoughts on character building, emphasizing the importance of building a rounded character.

The supervisor of negro schools read a splendid paper on "A Glance at the educational system of North Carolina."

EXHIBITS AT THE SESQUI EXALT RACE

Vast Movement For Education Of Colored Citizens Of North Carolina Is Exemplified

PHILADELPHIA.—(Special Release)—North Carolina, the southern State that has stopped lynching colored Americans and gone about educating them at an expense of $4,000,000 a year and upward, was asked to fit up the educational exhibit at the Sesquicentennial in the space allotted to the Committee on Negro Activities. The invitation was accepted by the Division of Negro Education of that State's Department of Public Instruction and the exhibit is now in place, it not only features North Carolina, but stands out among the neighboring exhibits in the same section. It is not a part of the North Carolina State exhibit, which occupies another space, but is visited by Carolinians and stands at the Sesqui with much interest.

Lynchings Stopped

Lynching in North Carolina stopped in the early part of 1921 when Cameron Harrison, then Governor, served notice that mob law would be punished at the point of the bayonet. He made good the threat by sending troops on numerous occassions at the first inkling of trouble. His successor, Angus W. McLean, now Governor, who was managing director of the War Finance Corporation under Woodrow Wilson, let it be known that he was going to pursue the same policy. And he has.

When North Carolina stopped lynching Negroes its race "problem" was converted into a "program" and it began spending more money on colored children, in order that they might be educated to the point of appreciating justice in the Courts.

$20,000,000 For Schools

Within the past five years the State of North Carolina has spent nearly $20,000,000 from the public treasury on more and better schoolhouses for Negro children and millions in rebuilding its institutions for higher learning among its Negro people.

Charts, pictures of white leaders who braved possible criticism to give the Negro a helping hand, pictures of Negro leaders who have co-operated with white leaders and helped to make the educational program a success, specimens of the work done in Negro normal schools and other features help to make up the exhibit.

Among the white leaders whose photographs appear are Charles B. Aycock, known as the educational Governor; former Governor Thomas W. Bickett, than whom the Negroes never had a better friend and whose widow, visiting the exhibit, declared she was glad her husband took the stand he did; Cameron Morrison during whose administration millions were spent in building Negro schools; James Y. Joyner and Arch T. Allen, State superintendents of public instruction, who helped to put over the program, and Angus W. McLean, present Governor.

It is pointed out that North Carolina, because of its activities, has within its borders 567 Rosenwald schools, valued at $2,797,210. Of this money Negroes themselves contributed $494,133 white friends, through private subscriptions, $66,907, and Julius Rosenwald, $460,636. The sum of $1,775,434 came out of the public treasury. North Carolina, for its educational activities among its Negro people, has received $793,603 from the General Education Board, $258,570 from the John F. Slater fund and $145,069 from the Anna T. Jeanes fund.

Winston-Salem, N. C.,

NOV 1926

Negroes to Attend Classes at Night

Night classes in arithmetic and drawing have been organized for negro tradesmen of the city. These classes will be held at Fourteenth Street School Tuesday and Friday nights from 7:30 till 9 o'clock and are free to applicants.

Charlotte, N. C. News

NOV 4 1926

Negro Schools in County to Begin New Term Monday

Forty-three Mecklenburg County negro schools are scheduled to open for six months' terms Monday morning, it was announced Thursday in the office of J. M. Matthews, superintendent of rural schools. Nine of the larger schools will have four teachers each, it was said, and thirteen will have one teacher each. The remaining twenty-one schools will have either two or three teachers. The enrollment of negro pupils last year was 3,837, with an average daily attendance of 2,794.

Henderson, N. C. Dispatch

NOV 2 - 1926

NEW NEGRO SCHOOL WILL COST $8,000

$1,100 From the Rosenwald Fund and $1,000 Given by Negroes Themselves

A contribution from the Rosenwald fund of $1,100 is included in the $8,000 which is to be spent in the erection of a new negro school in Nutbush township, this county, provision for which was made by the County Board of Education at a meeting the last of last week, held in place of the regular monthly meeting scheduled for yesterday, the first Monday. The Rosenwald fund is derived from an annuity from Julius Rosenwald, Chicago merchant for negro schools in the South. In addition to this, the negroes of the section served by the new school are themselves contributing $1,000, while $5,000 comes as a loan from the State literature fund, and the remainder provided outright by the Board of Education.

The new school is a consolidated school for negroes, and is to be located on the Drewry-Townsville highway. It is to be a frame structure, and will have four class rooms and an auditorium with seating capacity of 400. The school will have an enrollment of approximate 200 children.

North Carolina.

Education - 1926

Common Schools, Condition of

NEGROES' TARDY IN SCHOOL WORK

Allen Reveals Low Average in Scholastic Standing.

242,976 Colored Children Enrolled in Grades Between First and Seventh.

RALEIGH, April 2.—(AP)—Of 249,952 negro pupils enrolled in the city and rural schools of the state, 242,976 are enrolled in the grades from first through the seventh while only 6,976 are enrolled in the four higher grades. This is shown in "State School Facts," issued here today by the superintendent of public instruction, A. T. Allen.

Mr. Allen's figures show that 189,369 of the negro children in the first seven grades, are enrolled in the rural schools while 53,607 are enrolled in the city schools. In the eighth, ninth, tenth and eleventh grades, 1,727 are enrolled in the rural school while 5,249 are enrolled in city schools.

STRIKING FACT.

A striking fact about the situation, the figures show, is that there are 88 negro pupils of 20 years of age and 326 of 21, or over, enrolled in the schools. Of the 20 year old pupils, 506 are not yet out of the seventh grade while 114 of those 21 or over still are taking work in the seventh grade or lower. The number of these ages taking the elementary work is much greater in rural schools than in city schools for 646 of the 20 year class are in the rural schools compared with 241 are in the city schools. In the 21 and over class, 238 are in the rural schools while 8 8are in the city schools. Thirty of the pupils in the 20 year class taking the work of the four higher grades are in city schools while 476 are in country schools. Seven pupils over 21 are taking high school work in the cities while 107 are taking similar work in the country.

MANY OVER-AGE.

Another significant fact pointed out Mr. Allen in contrasting educational opportunities of the city and rural districts is that in the negro schools, 72.3 per cent of the pupils in the rural schools are over-age for the grades in which they are registered while in the city schools, the over age percentage, though high, is less, it being 60 per cent.

"It is safe to say," states Mr. Allen, in commenting on the figures, "that the longer term and better equipped and more modern school buildings attract the better trained teachers. It is also safe to say that the better trained teacher gives better instruction to pupils than does the teacher not well qualified. All these factors must be taken into consideration as causes of the differences in retardation between rural and city systems."

Mr. Allen summarizes certain phases of the situation by saying that the length of the school term, usually shorter in the country; the training of the teachers, usually better in the city schools; the higher percentage of attendance in city schools and better equipped schools in the cities with relation to physical properties all have their effect on the situation. In addition he says the call of the farm and home in the rural sections is more keenly felt than in the cities and has some affect, causing greater retardation in rural sections.

FACTS ABOUT NEGRO SCHOOL DISCLOSED

Raleigh, April 7.—Of 249,952 negro pupils enrolled in the city and rural schools of the state, 242,976 are enrolled in the grades from first through seventh, while only 6,976 are enrolled in the four higher grades. This is shown in State School Facts issued here on April 2 by the superintendent of public instruction, A. T. Allen.

Mr. Allen's figures show that 189,369 of the negro children in the first seven grades are enrolled in the rural school while 53,607 are enrolled in the city schools. In the eighth, ninth, tenth and eleventh grades, 1,727 are enrolled in the rural school, while 5,249 are enrolled in city schools.

A striking fact about the situation, the figures show, is that there are 887 negro pupils of 20 years of age and 326 of 21 or over enrolled in the schools. Of the 20-year-old pupils, 506 are not yet out of the seventh grade while 114 of those 21 or over still are taking work in the seventh grade or lower. The number of these ages taking the elementary work is much greater in rural schols than in city schools for 646 of the 20 year class are in the rural schools, compared with 241 in the city schools. In the 21 and over class, 288 are in the rural schools while 88 are in the city schools. Thirty of the pupils in the 20-year class taking the work of the four higher grades are in city schools while 476 are in country schools. Seven pupil over 21 are taking high schoo work in the city, while 107 are taking similar work in the cour try.

FEW NEGROES ARE IN HIGH SCHOOLS

Figures Show That Majority Quit School In Elementary Grades

That only a few thousands of the negro children enrolled in the schools of the State reach the high schools is shown in the current number of "State School Facts," publication of the State Department of Public Instruction, released here yesterday, which reveals that, with an enrollment of 249,952 negro pupils in the schools during the 1924-1925 session, only 6,976 were enrolled in the four higher grades.

Three times as many negro children are enrolled in the rural schools as are enrolled in the city schools, the publication showing that 189,369 negro school pupils, registered in the first seven grades, while 53,607 pupils are recorded in the city schools. The enrollment in the four higher grades is: Rural, 1,727 and 5,249 in the city systems.

A striking fact about the situation, the figures show, is that there are 885 negro pupils of 20 years of age and 326 of twenty-one or over enrolled in the schools. Of the 20-year students, 506 are not yet out of the seventh grade while 114 of those 21 or over still are taking work in the seventh grade or lower. The number of these ages taking the elementary work is much greater in rural schools than in city schools for 646 of the 20-year class are in the rural schools compared with 241 in the city schools. In the twenty-one and over class, 238 are in the rural schools while 88 are in the city schools. Thirty of the pupils in the 20-year class taking the work of the four higher grades are in city schools while 476 are in country schools. Seven pupils over 21 years are taking high school work in the cities while 107 are taking similar work in the country.

Another significant fact pointed out by Mr. Allen in contrasting educational opportunities of the city and rural districts is that in the negro schools, 72.3 per cent of the pupils in the rural schools are over-age for the grades in which they are registered while in the city schools, the over-age percentage, though high, is less, it being 60 per cent.

"It is safe to say," states Mr. Allen in commenting on the figures, "that the longer term and better equipped and more modern school buildings attract the better trained teachers. It is also safe to say that the better trained teacher gives better instruction to pupils than does the teacher not well qualified. All these factsors must be taken into consideration as causes of the differences in retardation between rural and city systems."

Mr. Allen summarizes certain phases of the situation by saying that the length of the school term, is usually shorter in the country; the training of the teachers, usually better in the city schools; the higher percentage of attendance in city schools, and better equipped schools in the cities with relation to physical properties all have their effect on the situation. In addition he says the call of the farm and home in the rural sections is more keenly felt than in the cities and has some effect, causing greater retardation in rural sections.

Burlington, N. C. News

APR 1 3 1926

Show What Negroes Are Doing in County

To the editor of the Burlington Daily Times; Since the appearance of your editorial note, on the status of the Alamance County Negro on the 2nd instant; I have decided to make a more full and detailed statement of the progress and achievment of the negroes of this county.

And to this end, I am submitting the accompanying paper of facts, which I ask to appear in the columns of the Daily Times.

In 1886, the number of Negro churches in the county were 2. And, since then, new churches, (14 in number) Elon, Glen Raven, Mebane, Miles Chapel, Kimes Chapel (Baptist); St. Luke, McBrooms Chapel, Burnettes Chapel, and Parish Chapel (Christian); Clinton Memorial and St. Andrew Chapel (Congregational); Scott's Memorial (Presbyterian); and Long's Chapel (A. M. E. Z. Church) have been added, thus totalling a list of 34 churches at present.

In 1886, there were 23 school houses in the county, against 34 negro schools at present; during the interval elapsed between the two dates, the following named school houses were erected and established: Dellaplain, Petersburg, Haw River, North Mebane, Unity, Thompson, Shady Grove, Burnette, Altamahaw, and Buttermilk school houses.

There are at present 32 free public schools, and 3 urban schools functioning in the county.

All of these schools, save one (Morrows Grove) have been converted into framed structured school buildings; and of the 36 negro free public schools, 13 of which have two or more teachers each, while three of the latter number of schools, have teaching forces as follows: one, 4 teachers One, 5 teachers and one, 9 teacher school. While the two first named are schools of the junior high school order, and the last mentioned one, is of the county high training scool class.

In 1886, there was not a negro school house equiped with patent school desks in the county. While at the present, more than half of

the negro school houses in the county are equipped with either patent or otherwise improved desks.

In 1886, of the 20 negro school teachers, there were only 2 first graded teachers in the county. While at the present time there are more than 50 negro school teachers in the county, and at least 16 of them hold standard state certificates, and whose labors in the school rooms are expended both within and without the state.

Of the last named list of teachers, they are locally related: To wit: Mebane, 19; Graham, 8; Woods Chapel, 5; Rock Creek, 4; Burlington, 13.

Not being able to produce in credible figures, taken from the tax listing papers of the year 1886, which is occasioned by an enormous amount of work, necessary to make an accurate condense report from these papers; but I am hopeful of being able at a future date, not remotely distant, to give to the readers of the Times a more accurate comparative review and per cent of the progressive steps in economic intellectual and religious growth; I herewith present to your readers a summary of the Alamance county negro for the year 1924, which figures have been officially gathered, from the commissioner of revenue for the state of North Carolina for the year of 1924.

We have the following facts:

As to the economic status of the Alamance county negro, there were 934 tax payers, who owned 19,660 acres of farm land, valued at $687,745, and 446 town lots with dwellings thereupon, valued at $193,432, and personal property valued at $180,425, making an aggregate value of $1,-661,602.

The negro teachers holding state grades have organized and maintained for more than two years, a teacher's extension course of study, under the very efficient oversight and instruction of Prof. A. G. Phaymes of the A and T college, Greensboro, N. C.

They are considering the formation and erection of a general forum, where subjects affecting uplift of negro race, inter-racial peace, industrial development, social race developments, racial ethics, will be discussed by our most learned men of our state institutions of both races.

Another outstanding need today is practical aid and encouragement in the formation of rural community settlements, and also suburban community settlements of 20 or more negro families of the more progressive class of negroes.

And a county-wide league of negro mothers, where more efficient work in the erection of a family alter in every Christian home, for moral culture of the children in the homes.

S. G. Walker

APR 12 1926

249,952 NEGROES IN STATE SCHOOLS

Only 6,976 Are Enrolled In Grades Higher Than The Seventh, Figures Show

Raleigh, April 11.—(AP)—Of 249,-952 negro pupils enrolled in the city and rural schools of the State, 242,-976 are enrolled in the grades from first through seventh while only 6,976 are enrolled in the four higher grades. This is shown in State School Facts issued here today by the Superintendent of Public Instruction, A. T. Allen.

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Burlington, N. C.
APR 10 1926
Times

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S. G. Walker

South Carolina.

Education 1926

Common Schools, Improvement of.

Fort Mill S.C.

Times

MAR 11 1926

To Dedicate Negro School Building.

Dedicatory exercises of the George Fish school building for negroes, in the "Paradise" section of Fort Mill, will be held Tuesday evening, March 16, according to information yesterday given The Times. The exercises will include a number of songs and addresses. J. B. Felton, State superintendent of negro schools, and George Fish, in whose honor the school was named, are expected to make addresses. The use of the building was begun several days ago. It was erected during the fall and winter months at a cost of several thousands dollars, the principal part of which was put up by the local school district. There were donations, however, by both the State and the Rosenwald foundation of Chicago. The architecture of the building conforms to plans approved by the State.

Register, Ga., Enterprise

MAR 12 1926

NEED OF CONSOLIDATED SCHOOLS FOR NEGROES

The need of consolidated schools for the betterment of negro education throughout the South, is a problem of serious nature which requires a deal of thought and consideration on the part of school authorities, who are in positios to act wisely upon the subject.

Keeping in mind that negro children of the rural districts are given but a short period of five to six months in school, usually housed in delapidated and unsanitary buildings, poorly equipped and often under the auspicies of a teacher inadequately trained, if continued is nothing less than buying meat weighed upon scales of unjust balance, a cheat to youth.

I admit that there is a rural school here and yonder that's being carried on nicely. Wherever such school is located the nearby ones of the above type mentioned should be connected to it. For instance our central school (Coffee County Training School) is full able to take care of all the pupils within the 3-mile radius of Douglas. At present this only requires one well paid teacher, furnished by the county, to be added to our present number. This means that the children will be properly classified and that one teacher will be given the number she can safely care for. In this way our colored youth will be trained to do things as well as read about them.

And too, rural boys who are interested in farming as their future occupation, will be given cources in agriculture which will increase their knowledge in the profession they are learning to love and practice. Girls of the same sections will be given the benefits of domestic science, which the smaller schools are not in position to furnish.

In the last analysis, when boys and girls are trained under such conditions, they think more upon present and future decency, they live lives that are more wholesome and grow to be better citizens. Morris L. Brown,

Coffee County Training School.

Spartanburg, S. C. Journal

MAY 6 1926

PLANS FOR NEGRO SCHOOL HERE ARE NEARLY COMPLETE

Local Patrons Will Voice Need of Building to City Trustees.

Plans for the new school building for negroes to be erected on Cumming street are being made. It has not been determined whether the building will be an eight- or twelve-room building. The plans will be adopted and the contract let during the summer.

There is a need for a standard high school for negroes in the city which will be available to the negro children over the county. At present those children desiring work up to the eleventh grade are compelled to go from the city to get that, it is said. It is estimated by negro educators that thousands of dollars are sent out of the county every year to give negro girls and boys educations equivalent to the work done in the eleventh grade in standard high schools.

With a central high school in the city those negro girls and boys in the county who desire higher work than they are now getting and who do not care for a college course, could attend, just as children from the county attend the white high school.

A committee of colored citizens are planning to meet with the city board of education and lay the matter before them before the final plans for the new school building are perfected. This committee composed of the grogressive element of the colored population are looking to the future of the city, and will make an appeal to give them the privilege of educating their children at home.

One of the residents of the section in which the school is to be constructed in speaking of the location of the school said, "This section of the city needs a school. Look at the police record and you will find that the people of our section of the city are in police court less than the colored citizens of any other section. We pride ourselves on this being a law-abiding section. What we want in this new school building is an accredited high school in which all the boys and girls of the county who want a high school education may be taught. Spartanburg is losing thousands of dollars every year by parents being compelled to send their children away for an education.

"I would like to see a school like the one Orangeburg county has established where a high school with eleven grades will be available. I have a son at Orangeburg now costing me $300 a year. I know hundreds of boys and girls who have left the county at big expense to get an education which could be given here at home in the high school. I hope the trustees of the school will look at the matter from a reasonable standpoint and make the new school a central high school where our children will be given an opportunity of getting an education under the splendid direction and supervision of the city schools of Spartanburg, the best schools in the state."

Education - 1926

Texas

Common Schools, Improvement of

NEW SCHOOL BUILDINGS FOR COLORED PUPILS.

In awarding contracts, recently, for the erection of three new buildings at the Gregory, Harper and Douglass elementary schools for colored children, the Houston board of education and superintendent have finally indicated that they intend to do something substantial and concrete regarding the physical plants of the colored schools in this city.

10-2-26

In addition to this building program, the board has also acquired additional land at all three of these colored ward schools, as well as the Colored High School on San Felipe, and it begins to appear that some bit of relief from crowded conditions and inadequate facilities is in sight for local colored teachers and scholastics.

Houston, Texas.

Fully one-quarter of a million dollars will be spent for new structures, modern in their entirety, at Gregory, Harper and Douglas schools, excluding the cost of the additional ground for campus at these three ward schools and the aforementioned Colored High in Fourth Ward.

In this connection, the board has also awarded a contract for a 13-room building at the Bruce School, Fifth Ward, with cafeteria, clinic, two auditoriums, etc.; also purchasing additional ground and spending in all $84,000 on and at this elementary school—fully $15,000 more than allotted in the original budget.

Aside from these land purchases and new buildings, the board just recently added an annex to the new Jack Yates Colored High School in Third Ward, which cost in the neighborhood of $75,000.

Summed up, the board has already authorized the expenditure of nearly one-half million dollars on and at six of the local public schools for colored children, with additional purchases of land and physical improvements to be made at several of the remaining elementary schools.

This is, by far, the largest sum of money ever expended on the colored public schools in Houston's history, and, perhaps, represents more money than spent on all previous colored school buildings combined since the establishment of public schools in this city for colored children.

The Informer wishes to commend and thank the local board of education, superintendent and business manager for the tangible consideration accorded the colored patrons and pupils of the Houston public schools; for the ambitious program will do much to not only place the local schools on a plane with similar institutions in other Texas and Southern cities, but to place our public schools in the forefront of others in Texas and the South—where ours rightfully belong.

Money spent for and in the education of any people, is an investment and not an expenditure; for it requires a symmetrical education to develop good citizens and to assure the perpetuation of American ideals and institutions, and our public schools are important factors in this necessary development.

ELECTION OF FOUR SCHOOL BOARD MEMBERS.

Saturday, April 3, 1926, the voters of the Houston Independent School District will be called upon to go to the polls and cast their ballots to elect four members on the board of education, who will hold office for two years.

There are eight candidates in the field for the four positions, two of them—Mrs. Maurice L. Goldman and Dr. H. K. Read—being candidates for re-election.

In view of their work and worth, The Informer favors the re-election of Mrs. Goldman and Dr. Read, and believes that the voters of this school district will not make a mistake in returning these two public-spirited citizens to membership on the local board of education.

Houston Informer

This leaves six more candidates in the field for the other two positions; and, since most of them are capable and well-prepared men and women—some having served on boards of education in Houston and Houston Heights, before the latter was absorbed by the former—the electors can hardly do wrong in voting for any two of the remaining six aspirants.

4-3-26

The other six candidates are Walter H. Smith, G. C. Street, Jr., Henry Falk, Mrs. F. G. Matthews, Mrs. W. B. Morrison and K. C. Barkley.

Houston, Texas.

Mrs. Morrison was formerly a member of the local board of education and Mr. Barkley, a lawyer of Houston Heights, was a trustee in that city before its annexation to Houston.

In looking over this field of candidates The Informer believes that other sections of the district should be given recognition on the board (this paper espouses the doctrine that "taxation without representation is tyranny"), and therefore we favor the election of K. C. Barkley and Mrs. F. G. Matthews as the other two members of the local board of education.

Mrs. Matthews represents that section formerly known as District No. 25, and her election as a school trustee would mark the elevation to school board membership of the first citizen of that erstwhile school district.

Embracing the number of schools that it formerly did and the fact that the citizens of said section must pay the same school tax as the citizens of urban Houston, we concur with the contention and suggestion that his former school district should have representation on the board of education of the Houston Independent School District.

In this respect we hold to the view that Houston Heights should also have representation on the board, as the vast majority of the present school trustees reside in sections of the city located south of Buffalo River; and for this reason we favor the candidacy of Mr. Barkley, a very able man and one who has the interest of the schools at heart.

In voting for candidates to fill these four positions, the voters will draw a black line through the names of the candidates who are not their choice, and leave untouched and unmarked the names of the four candidates they want elected to these four offices.

Every qualified voter in this school district, colored and white man and woman, can cast a ballot in Saturday's school trustee election, and The Informer urges our people to go to their polling places and help elect to office four good men and women.

The Holy Writ declares that "many are called, but few are chosen;" and Saturday, April 3, 1926, will prove that this Biblical quotation is absolutely correct and true.

We can not elect to these four positions all of the eight aspirants (we wish that we could, since all of them are worthy of the office they seek); therefore, let us elect the four that we believe are best fitted and qualified for membership on our board of education.

This new board will have an Amazonic task on its hands, and great care must be exercised to select those citizens who will function well and serve best the interests of the public schools of this district.

The public schools directly affect the colored citizens of this community, and our people should manifest as much interest and concern in their schools and the calibre and capacity of the trustees as any other group in our metropolitan and tax-paying population.

Let us not be indifferent, apathetic nor passive in such a vital and far-reaching proposition, but let us go to the polls Saturday and cast our ballots for the following candidates: Mrs. Maurice L. Goldman, Dr. H. K. Read, Mrs. F. G. Matthews and K. C. Barkley.

Education - 1926

Texas

Common Schools, Improvement of

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Dec. Informer

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We can not elect to these four positions all of the eight aspirants (we wish that we could, since all of them are worthy of the office they seek); therefore, let us elect the four that we believe are best fitted and qualified for membership on our board of education.

This new board will have an Amazonic task on its hands, and great care must be exercised to select those citizens who will function well and serve best the interests of the public schools of this district.

The public schools directly affect the colored citizens of this community, and our people should manifest as much interest and concern in their schools and the calibre and capacity of the trustees as any other group in our metropolitan and tax-paying population.

Let us not be indifferent, apathetic nor passive in such a vital and far-reaching proposition, but let us go to the polls Saturday and cast our ballots for the following candidates: Mrs. Maurice L. Goldman, Dr. H. K. Read, Mrs. F. G. Matthews and K. C. Barkley.

Tennessee

Education - 1926

Common Schools, Improvement &c.

$70,000 COLORED SCHOOL FOR ALCOA TENNESSEE

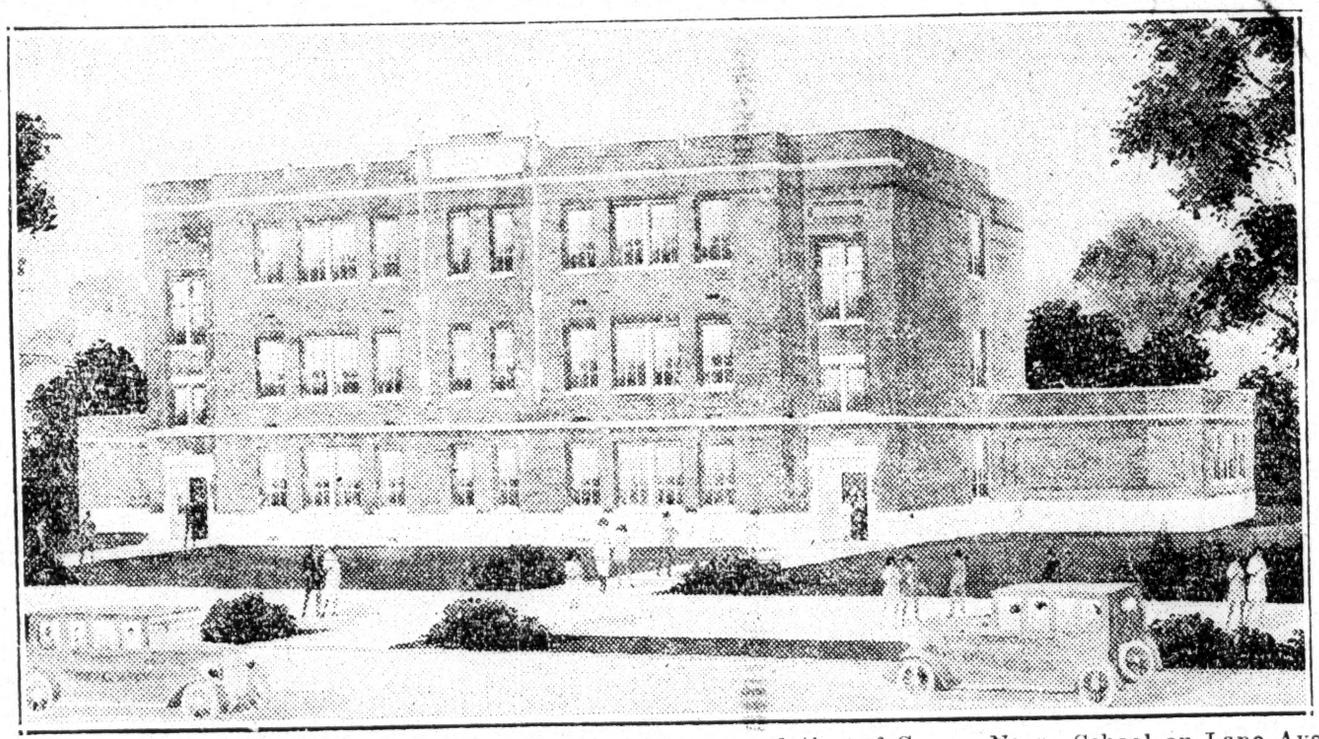
ALCOA, Tenn., April 28.—The construction of a new colored school to cost $70,467.00 is to start here May 1.

The building will be located at Howe and Henry streets. It will be built of brick and steel and concrete, and will be of the one story type having twelve class rooms with a large auditorium, teachers rest room library and principal's office. It will be one of the best public schools for colored pupils in the south. It will be a high school and grade school combined. It is expected to be completed by next fall.

MEMPHIS, TENN. Commercial Appeal

JUN 6 1926

Work Is Progressing on Carnes Negro School



Rapid progress is marking the work looking to the completion of Carnes Negro School on Lane Avenue between Decatur and Ayers streets. His building, a modern school structure, das designed by Joe R. Wallace, Memphis architect.

ATHENS WILL ERECT SCHOOL FOR NEGROES

Athens, Tenn., April 3.—(Special.)—Plans are being perfected By the city commission and the city board of Athens, whereby the city, assisted by the county court, will erect a new $20,000 public school building for the colored people of the town.

A splendid spirit of co-operation is being shown the colored citizens by the McMinn county court, which has obligated itself to bear one-third of the cost of the building, and the city of Athens has called a special election for April 28, for the purpose of voting upon a proposed issue of $13,500 negotiable city bonds to be expended upon the erection and equipments, that amount being the city's proportion toward the consolidated building for the city and McMinn county, as authorized by ordinance of the mayor and board of aldermen.

The state will allow $1,000, the colored citizens of the town have raised $1,000, and $1,500 was obtained from the Rosenwald fund, the school site which will be furnished by the colored people, $1,000 which with the city and county, will total $25,000 for the building and equipments. Two sites, composed of from two to three acres each, are under consideration for the new building by the school board.

East Knoxville Four Acre Plot Selected At Cost Of $16,975.44

Upon recommendation of Hon. Louis H. Spilman, the president of the city board of education, the city council at its session of last Tuesday morning authorized the purchase of a parcel of land containing four acres as a site on which a high school for Negroes will be erected. The council voted as a unit on the recommendation and authorized the payment of $16,975.44 as the purchase price.

The prompt manner in which the board of education and the city council are going about the matter assures the local Negro population of a modern high school building to be completed and ready for use by the time for the opening of school in the fall of 1927.

The council authorized the board of education to perfect final arrangements for the purchase of the property at once which means that the work on constructing the new high school building will begin early in the coming new year.

Ideal Location

The site which has been selected for the new high school is an ideal one and will be acceptable to the local colored populace. It is located in the center of the largest colored population of the city and is easy of access because of its location near two street car lines.

The four-acre rolling plot is bound on the south by East Vine Avenue, Shady street on the north and lays between Preston and Thompson streets, west and east, respectively. Three lots in the entire plot, one at the corner of Vine and Thompson on which a store is operated and two at the corner of Shady and Preston, are excluded.

President Spilman Active

President L. H. Spilman, of the board of education appeared before the council in person at the Tuesday morning session, and presented the matter, reciting the fact that the site of the present high school is inadequate as well as unsuitable for the erection of an addition there to meet the expanding enrollment. He outlined that the board considered the price to be paid a reasonable one.

Dr. McCampbell, chairman of the building committee was also at the council meeting in behalf of the movement and assured the council that a clear title could be secured for the property.

Council Acts

Upon motion of Councilman E. R. Keller, the council voted unanimously to purchase the property

Education-1926

Baptists.

Denominational Schools.

NEGRO BAPTISTS HAVE GOOD SCHOOL

Dr. Robert T. Pollard President Makes Splendid Report To Trustees

SELMA, ALA., April 24.—Special to The Advertiser.—Showing that $48,000 dollars received by the treasurer during the last ten months of the fiscal year; that six thousand dollars in cash and pledges was reported by C. J. Hurston, financial secretary, during the last four months; that the institution has enrolled six hundred students, under thirty-two instructors, including 93 in the college departmen and sixty-two in the theological department under two instructors; tha the departments of industry, including manual training, domestic science and dressmaking, have been largely attended and that the institution o learning fostered by the negro Baptists of the state had had one of th most successful years in its history Dr. Robert Thomas Pollard, presiden of Selma university, submitted his annual report Wednesday to the trustee at their annual meeting held in Dinkins hall.

Among the recommendations of President Pollard endorsed by the trustee were the reorganization of the curricula; the re-election of practically all of the teachers, including Dean W. H. Dinkins of the literary department and Dean A. F. Owens, of the department of theology, extensive plans for the physical improvements of the school including the raising of funds for the erection of a boys' dormitory to cost fifty thousand dollars, another appointment of Dr. L. L. Burwell of Selma, resident school physician.

Endorsing the recommendations of President Pollard, five members of the board of trustees subscribed more than two thousand dollars, payable on demand. They were Dr. Burwell, T. C. Windham, Dr. R. B. Hudson, secretary of the board; H. Councill Trenholm and President Pollard.

The management of the financial campaign was left in the hands of President Pollard and his assistant, C. J. Hurston.

Among those attending the meeting were Dr. Pollard, Dr. Burwell, Dr Moorer, Dr. J. A. Martin, Dr. Hudson, Rev. T. C. Hayes, Dr. D. V. Jemison and others, Selma; Dr. I. T. Simpson chairman, Ensley; Dr. C. L. Fisher T. C. Windham, Dr. W. L. Boyd, Birmingham; H. Councill Trenholm, Dr J. P. Barbour, Rev. E. B. Tyson, Mrs. H. M. Gibbs, Montgomery; Rev. J. D. Maddox, Eufaula; Dr. E. W. Shields, Linden; Rev. E. P. Mison, Burnsville; Rev. A. G. McKinley, Tuscaloosa; Dr. Uriah J. Robinson and Dr. N. C. Cleveland. Mobile.

MORRIS COLLEGE TO GET $100,000 ENDOWMENT FUND THROUGH NEGRO BAPTISTS OF S. C.

A meeting of the three heads of the Baptist State Conventions viz: Rev. J. S. Earle, President of the Educational and Missionary Convention; Rev. J. C. White, President of the State Sunday School and B. Y. P. U. Convention; and Mrs. Cornie N. Jones President of the Women's Missionary and Educational Convention of South Carolina, together with Dr. R. W. Baylor, Chairman of the Trustee Board of Morris College and Dr. J. J. Starks, the President of Morris College met at the office of Morris College, Sumter, S. C., last Wednesday, March 10, and went over plans by which the Negro Baptists of South Carolina would raise $100,000 fund to endow Morris College.

The three state executive boards will be called to meet in Columbia on Wednesday, April 14th, to agree to these plans—adn they will be sent up to three annual bodies which meet in May at Georgetown; in June at Union and at Anderson in July.

The financial drive will begin Aug. 1st, 1926. —Ex.

Macon, Ga. TELEGRAPH

SEP 24 1926

BAPTISTS HELP NEGRO COLLEGE

Churches Aid in Central City's $1,000 Campaign

The Baptist ministers of Macon will ask their congregations to support the $1,000 campaign of the Central City College (Negro) it became known yesterday.

Dr. William Russell Owen, pastor of First Baptist Church, Dr. H. M. Fugate, pastor of Tattnall Square Baptist Church and Dr. W. G. Lee, prominent in Baptist lay activities, were appointed members of a committee to co-operate with the Negro promoters in their campaign for the local Negro College.

Dr. Owen stated yesterday that the Baptist ministers of the city decided at a recent meeting that it would be appropriate for them to lend their efforts toward making a success of the campaign of Central City College.

The Baptist pastors will make appeals for funds from their pulpits between now and the time of the closing of the campaign, Oct. 10.

The campaign for the college has been started under the direction of Dr. J. H. Gadson, president of the institution, and attempts will be made to raise $1,000 for the school before Oct. 10. On the closing day of the campaign there will be a special program at the college.

Birmingham, Ala., The Post

NEGROES HELP SCHOOL

Baptist Convention Here to Close Meeting Friday Night

Large contributions to Selma University are being reported at the thirty-fifth annual meeting of the negro Alabama Sunday School Convention at the Thirty-Sixth Street Baptist Church. The meeting will adjourn Friday night.

Friday morning was devoted to addresses by F. W. Jacob, pastor of the Dexter Avenue Baptist Church, Montgomery; J. W. Goodgame, Jr., M. J. Hinton, superintendent of the Sixteenth Street Baptist Church, Birmingham; the Rev. E. M. Morton, host to the convention, and others.

At the meeting Thursday night, Dr. R. T. Pollard, president of Selma University, spoke of his school, its achievements and its needs. An appeal for the university, made by Dr. J. W. Goodgame, was followed with a number of large contributions from individuals and organizations.

The annual sermon was preached Thursday night by Dr. J. A. Martin, of Selma. Other speakers were Rev. S. B. Brownlee and Dr. E. E. Edwards.

WILL NASHVILLE LOOSE ROGER WILLIAMS?

RUMORED THAT PROPERTY IS TO BE SOLD REAL SOON

PLANS SAID TO BE ON TO TAKE THE SCHOOL OUT OF NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

When the buildings on the old site burned a few years ago, and it was rumored that the Home Mission Society would probably spend the insurance money for educational purposes in another state, the Negro Baptists of this state, protested as one man, and began to prepare for a court procedure, because this institution was the pride of the denomination in this section of the country, and too, we had donated a few hundred dollars from year to year, and we thought we were part owners of the plant, buildings or something, but upon investigation the attorney was an honest man, and frankly told us, and make us see, that we would be laughed out of court for we had been offered nothing for what we had given, beside we had not given enough to pay for any thing.

The Society answered the protest, by offering to turn over the management, and ownership of Roger Williams to us, if we would find a suitable site in the city, for the old site was to be sold and if the institution was to be run, the colored or Negro Baptists would have to run it, take charge, and be responsible for it.

Property Cost $10,000.00 Cash

We found a splendid site, on which stood a large unfinished building, and $10,000 was the estimated amount that it would cost to finish, and put the property in shape to begin operation. The society said "we will give $5,000 if you brethren will raise $5,000, to pay for the ground and the unfinished building, and then we will give $10,000 for improvements. We carried out our part of the agreement to the letter, and since that time, under the enthusiasm of ownership, thousands of dollars have been raised for improvements and maintenance.

Then we want to know why the incorporated Negro Baptist Educational and Missionary Convention is trying to get rid of Roger Williams University, why are they allowing and encouraging a propaganda to move the institution out of the state at this time, yes at this particular time, without even a whispered protest? Have they lost state pride? If the society has decided to move it because the Negro Baptist have not carried out their part of deed of transfer, what has been done to meet the issue? It looks like connivance, or a surrender of even the right to speak, lost interest, hope abandoned, squandered generosity, the assasination of race pride, a retreat from vantage ground, gained after thirty years of preparation in the school of observation, and twenty years in the chamber of experience, they are throwing up their hands, at a time when the interest of the Negro Baptist is threatened, and exposed to the vendors of speculation.

The American Baptist Home Mission Society, after thirty-five years of successful operation, gracefully bowed, and left the administration hall, and turned over to our colored brethren, the reins of government, which they had coveted for ten years somewhat to the embarrassment of the management, and now, this clamoring group of corperationist are ready to transfer this interest to another region, after twenty years trial at management and maintenance; today when the religious liberalities ,the atheist and pantheist, evolutionist, are to the front, with supporters in nearly every family, and community in this country, and when we are standing face to face with a public temperament, at home and abroad, that challenge the Christian church to show cause why it should be enjoined by public opinion from using the name of Jesus Christ, as its head, and from further agitation of the human mind with the preaching of its doctrine, such will surely arouse the church folks from their lethargic sleep of indifference, and in self defense, the call is

heard like the roaring of distant thunder, for the Christian soldier to gird on his arms, and rally to the cause, and lift the standard of Christian education, higher than ever before in America; why entertain the thought of moving the institution to any other state, who is to bear the blame? Is it the lack of efficiency in management? The exhaustion of frazzling out of group manipulation? Have the brethren of the incorporated State Convention who also hold the reins, as officers and leaders, in the incorporated National Convention wasted their substance in riotous propaganda, and now they must agree to sell their birthright for a mess of pottage.

Why move Roger Williams University out of Tennessee.

J. L. Harding."

Education-1926

C.M.E.

Denominational Schools.

$16,000 RAISED FOR MILES COLLEGE; BISHOP BROWN BREAKS ALL RECORDS FOR ALABAMA

BISHOP WILLIAMS, BISHOP SHAW AND DR. BRAY MAKE ADDRESSES.

THREE THOUSAND AT MORNING SERVICE

HARMONY PREVAILS AND THE PEOPLE OF ALABAMA ARE STANDING BEHIND THE LEADERSHIP OF BISHOP BROWN

The convocation, the educational meet of the three annual conferences of the C. M. E. Church in Alabama and the Florida Conference, held by Bishop R. T. Brown, the presiding bishop of the Sixth Episcopal, after five days' meeting, closed out and goes on record as one of the greatest educational meetings ever held in the State of Alabama.

Reporter

Bishop R. T. Brown has just taken charge of the conferences in Alabama, having been assigned to the field in May of this year and began upon his educational program three months ago. 10-9-26

If there ever was any misgivings as to the wisdom of assigning Bishop Brown to the conferences in the State of Alabama, they have been completely dispelled by the brilliant success of the meeting just closed. The fact that the attendance of preachers and laymen was so large and that the financial gatherings in three months was more than $16,000 stand out as an unprecedented achievement.

Brown's clear

But the crowds and thousands of dollars was not the greatest achievement of the meeting. The spirit of harmony, peace and brotherhood was the most conspicuous thing about the meeting. Men of all denominations in attending the sessions were given a hearty welcome and all departed speaking words of commendation of the presiding bishop and his lieutenants.

From the opening address by Bishop Brown on Wednesday morning, September 29, to the closing sermon by Dr. J. A. Bray and the final benediction by Bishop R. S. Williams, Sunday night, October 3, the sessions were love feasts. No threats, no insinuations, no bombast, no driving, no cracking of the lash, no everlasting conceit and egotistic flaunts, no separating of men into camps of pros and antis, but one continuous spirit of brotherhood, fraternity, sympathy, meekness, Christian humanity, welcome, charity and self-effacement, showing Christ to be supreme and not mortal man.

From Bishop Brown's opening utterances in which he said: "Brethren, I am overwhelmed with your large attendance and your fine spirit. I am here at the dictates of the church. I am your brother and you are my brethren.

"I come here as your bishop—the bishop of you all. I hold no ill will to anybody. It shall not come against me that I intentionally wounded any man's heart or obstructed his road to happiness, crushed his feelings or oppressed his soul.

"Forty years of service as a gospel minister among you, sharing your trials and sorrows, makes me love you. I recognize no division, no class, no factions among you, but Christ is all and in all.

"The past is gone forever. Let it be past. If there have been any misgivings on any hand as to the purpose of my coming let such plans subside. Holding my heart, I say to you, with me every man shall have a chance to do his best and be encouraged as he does it."

In a later speech in introducing Dr. J. A. Bray, the general secretary of education, the bishop said: "We are glad to have our friend and brother Dr. Bray here. He did a great work among us for years as president of Miles Memorial College. Doctor, come back and help us again. You are welcome. Every general officer of the church shall receive at all times in my conferences the warmest

BISHOP R. T. BROWN

Presiding Bishop of the Sixth Episcopal District of the C. M. E. Church, who leads all efforts in an educational rally of that church in Alabama.

reception. No one shall be snubbed or discouraged by me."

In introducing Bishop Williams, Bishop Brown said: "Our senior bishop, my princely colleague, a warrior on many battlefields of sin, a great friend of Miles Memorial College. You are welcome now. You will be welcome any day or hour at any of our annual meetings. Come and preach anywhere in Alabama; the brethren want you to preach. Feel free and welcome."

This spirit of cordiality and good will shown by the bishop brought many tears of joy and happiness to eyes long since dry and to hearts long since cold.

Birmingham caught the spirit and all the sessions were full in attendance. But the tide struck the high water mark on Sunday at 11 o'clock, when the senior Bishop R. S. Williams called the Nehemiah of Colored Methodism, was presented at the Masonic Temple Auditorium by Bishop Brown to more than 3,000 people that filled the main floor and galleries to overflowing. Bishop Brown spoke beautifully and touching as he introduced the senior bishop.

Even though it was Sunday and at a preaching service, the vast audience most of whom had known Bishop Williams in former days, burst into a round of applause as this giant leader rose and stated his text: "For the joy that was set before him, endured the cross, despising the shame."

From this text, the bishop vindicated his reputation as being one of the most powerful preachers of America. If ever an audience was swept from its seats, if ever hearts melted under the hot flame of gospel truth, if ever men, women and children trembled in their souls as the mighty flood of scriptural exposition rolled, if ever a man appeared like some tall angel delivering a mighty message of divine import, if ever zephyrs of God's love were felt and thunder tones of His wrath feared, it was while Bishop Williams delivered that wonderful message.

At the close of the mighty appea Bishop Brown called for a demonstration of the people's love for truth in way of Christian giving and before the audeince left right then and there $1,750 were laid on the table, men and women crowding up with $5 bills, others dropping them from the galleries with names attached. Some institutions and individuals contributed as much as $5, $10, $25, $50.

The appearance of Bishop Williams just at this time was most opportune. The people saw these two strong men pulling together in a monumental effort to develop one of the most outstanding schools in the country.

In his introduction Bishop Williams said, "I hesitated once as to the wisdom of assigning Bishop Brown to Alabama. I see now and everyone else sees that those fears were not well founded. This meeting alone, vindicates the wisdom of his assignment here, if I had seen and heard nothing more. Doubtless, he is the man for Alabama and the man to push your great educational program on. God bless him.

"As I look over your past and see such signs for your glorious future, my heart swells with emotion. I know you. I've been with you. I am with you now."

At 3:30 p. m. on Sunday afternoon, October 3, 1926, in this same Masonic Auditorium, the Rt. Rev. Bishop B. G. Shaw, presiding bishop of the Alabama Conferences of the A. M. E. Zion Church stood before 3,000 faces waiting for the message.

More beautiful and kindly expressions could not be found than those employed by Bishop Brown in presenting Bishop Shaw who had deferred the laying a church corner stone to do what he called "taking part in a big thing."

His subject was, in substance, "On the Mountain With Jesus." and he certainly carried the great audience up there. Every one who has ever heard Bishop Shaw knows what it is to hear him at his best. Men wept, women shouted. Everybody rejoiced as this most powerful evangelist drew vivid pictures and painted characters. Nobody knows how he can do it, but he just puts it over. There is just one Bishop Shaw. He is Methodism's unmatched and unmatchable evangelist.

At the close of his sermon the collection for the day was increased to $1,810, upon which announcement Bishop William J. Walls, of the M. E. Zion church, who was also on the platform in responding to an introduction by Bishop Brown, said: "I must shake the hands of any man who puts it over in this style."

The presence of Dr. James A. Bray, the first president of Miles Memorial College, as a college, now serving his fourth quadrennium as general secretary of education and the announcement that he would preach the closing sermon Sunday night at Theirgood C. M. E. Church, was welcomed by all Birmingham.

On Friday afternoon when Dr. Bray, after many months' absence from public meeting of the C. M. E. church in Alabama, was presented to the convocation, round after round of applause greeted him.

In his address, during which tears streamed down his cheeks and over the faces of his hearers, he said: "I felt an atmosphere of good will and welcome, as I approached the church grounds. Your warm handshake, your hearty welcome, your spirit of good will have overwhelmed me.

"Bishop Brown, it is a joy to see any bishop who remembers to increase the joy of the world. Who is a father and not a boss, who realizes that he is a guide and not a master. Who would not willingly hurt the heart of an itinerant Methodist preacher nor wound the feelings of his family.

"You say you want to use me. Here I am, body and mind. When you need me in your great educational program call on me. If I can't jump the fence I will crawl through the crack.

"Oh, how I remember years of toil and suffering with you. The days were dark. The work was in its embryo. Woods and forests stood all around Miles Memorial College. We had little to start with. You helped me, I helped you. We made it go. Here we are again, thank God, ready to help with the load."

At the close of Dr. Bray's address men, women and all were sobbing. The vast crowd gathered around him

and shook his hands and welcomed him.

On Sunday night Bishop Brown presented Dr. Bray to preach the closing sermon. Suffice it to say that the Doctor lived up to his reputation in delivering what was pronounced to be an eloquent and thrilling discourse.

At the close of the evening services the day's collections were announced to $1,855 in one day—Sunday.

The collection for the entire meeting was above $16,000. The church raising the largest sum was Theirgood C. M. E. Church of Birmingham, Dr. W. E. Farmer, pastor, the amount being $900 cash on the table.

The Birmingham Distrcit led, followed by Mobile District and Montgomery.

Among the leaders to put over the program following Bishop Brown are Revs. Mitchell, the Baileys, Kirk, Jefferson, McGregor, Coar, Powell, Pool, Jenkins, Mashaw and Love and others.

The chieftain, Bishop Brown, scores with an unsurpassed record. The people all feel like saying "Brother Brown."

BISHOP R. S. WILLIAMS

Senior Bishop of the C. M. E. Church, who delivered the morning message at the Masonic Temple Sunday during the educational rally for Miles Memorial College.

C. M. E. Schools Given $700,000

White Methodists of South Render Substantial Aid

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—According to Dr. J. W. Perry, home mission secretary of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, that denomination directly and indirectly has contributed and secured for the educational program of the Colored Methodist Church, nearly $700,000 in the last four years.

Among the principal items in this budget have been the erection and equipment of a building for Texas College at Tyler at a cost of $125,000; another, with its equipment costing $100,000, at Haygood College, Arkansas; a building worth $40,000 at Boley, Okla., and one worth $100,000 at the Industrial Institute, Holly Springs, Miss.; a dormitory worth $60,000 and a $50,000 domestic Science building at Paine College, Augusta, Ga., and the projection of a $125,000 science building for Lane College at Jackson, Tenn., besides $30,000 in endowment for the same institution.

In commenting on this assistace rendered by the M. E. Church South, which is the mother church of the C. M. E. denomination, Dr. Perry says: "Although our help to our colored brethren in their educational program has aggregated much more than half a million dollars in the past four years, we are not expending for them anything approximating what the church expended for its missions to the slaves in 1860 in proportion to its strength and ability at that time. The expenditure then was $160,000 annually. The meaning of all this our people should realize. We cannot minister to Africa and neglect the people of the same blood in America. The work we do for them here makes more effective our ministry in every foreign mission field."

Education-1926

Catholic

Denominational Schools

SPEAKERS INDORSE PLAN OF GIBBONS INSTITUTE

WASHINGTON, D. C. POST
APR 5 1926

Maryland Commissioner Tells of Needs in Country Districts.

NEGRO SCHOOL WANTED

John J. Tigert, commissioner of education, was the principal speaker yesterday at a mass meeting in interest of Cardinal Gibbons institute, colored Catholic school at Ridge, Md., held in the auditorium of the John Wesley African Methodist Episcopal church. Education as productive of larger life and better health, and as correlated with economic progress, he said, was necessary in southern Maryland to relieve the pitiless economic pressure upon people of the country districts. The program opened with the singing of "America," led by J. F. Cole. Eugene A. Clark, introduced by William A. Prater, presided.

A history of the institute was given by A. C. Monahan, secretary of the board of trustees, who told of a test made by former Senator David I. Walsh, of Massachusetts, of interest to colored men in support of education, which resulted in its establishment. J. Finley Wilson grand exalted ruler and president of the board of education of colored Elks, whose organization plans to distribute $40,000 to negro youth in educational scholarships at its Cleveland convention in August, pledged fraternal support.

White Trustees Praised.

Victor H. Daniel, principal of the institute, commended white members of the trustee board for special interest. Building of a secondary school for negroes in southern Maryland, he said, had tended to increase attendance in white schools. Interracial farmers' conferences, he stated, had served to reduce scrub animal stock and introduce blooded animals to the community. Speaking of a clean-up campaign now in progress, he cited need of protection of city dwellers against influx of country folk ignorant of the higher standards of living.

Services of Cardinal Gibbons to the negro race were recounted by Neval H. Thomas, president of the National Association for Advancement of Colored People, who made a plea for financial support of the Cardinal Gibbons institute, "although it means a double taxation where negro institutions are not adequately supported by the State." Other speakers were Maj. West A. Hamilton and Mrs. Gabrielle Pelham, community center secretary.

Musical numbers were furnished by Stanley Brooks, Dr. C. Summer Wormley, Miss Estelle Pinckney and the Bluebird orchestra. Subscriptions amounted to $608.

Education — 1926

Denominational Schools,

Episcopal.

Raleigh, N. C. News & Ob.

JAN 8 - 1926

DEDICATE NEGRO TRAINING SCHOOL

Bishop Tuttle Memorial Training School at St Augustine Formally Opened

The Bishop Tuttle Memorial Training School for social service and church workers, was formally opened on the campus of St. Augustine's School on Wednesday afternoon at 4:30, by a dedicatory service held by the Rev. Edgar G. Goold rector of St. Augstine's School.

The house, which was erected through the efforts of the Woman's Auxiliary of the Board of Missions of the Episcopal Church and the women of the Colored Convocation was formally turned over by the contractor, H. E. Satterfield, to Miss Grace Lindley, Executive Secretary of the Woman's Auxiliary, who in turn presented it to the Board o Trustes of St. Augustine's School.

"It is particularly fitting," sai Miss Lindley, "That we should ded cate this building on the feast of th Epiphany, which celebrates the find ing of the Christ-child by the Wis Men; for it is built in order to trai the women of one of the Gentil races to bring 'more abundant lif to the world."

Bishop Delaney read the lesso for the service, being the story the Good Samaritan. Miss Bertl Richards, who is the director of th school, told in a few words of th purposes for which it was built.

The dedication was attended l several of the clergy, the staff St. Agnes Hospital and St. A gustine's school, and many intere ed friends.

RICHMOND

VIRGINIA

OCT 28 1926

NEGRO SEMINARY DRIVE CONDUCTED

Canvass to Be Taken Nov. 21 for Petersburg Training Institution.

Bishop Payne Divinity school in Petersburg is the only Episcopal theological seminary in the United States exclusively for negroes and is supported, in part, by the general church with funds contributed as a result of the annual fall campaign, now being conducted by the whole church and which will reach its climax in the every-member canvass, to be taken Nov. 21.

The graduates of this school represent more than half the colored Episcopal clergy in this country, for there are now eighty-five men in holy orders who received their training there.

These negro clergymen are declared to be faithfully fulfilling their ministry in twenty-five different dioceses of the United States, while one is a missionary in Africa and one is doing the same kind of work in Cuba.

Rev. Fred G. Ribble, D. D., a brother of the Rev. Francis Ribble, D. D., of St. Andrew's church, this city, is dean of the school in which there are five members of the faculty, four white and one colored. Dr. Ribble and others familiar with the work of the Bishop Payne believe that in the great majority of cases the colored clergy receive a better training for the ministry at this institution than in a divinity school where the great majority of the students are white men.

They assert that a high standing of thorough education is maintained from the time the student enters and it is said that the little teaching staff is probably not surpassed in ability, consecration and scholarship by any seminary of the church. The full canonical course of studies is taught carefully and thoroughly.

The Bishop Payne divinity school was founded in 1878 by the late Bishop Whittle, and is in that section of Petersburg chiefly occupied by negroes. The chief building is known as Whittle hall and is class-rooms on the first floor and dormitory above. There are also two or three other buildings.

Education - 1926

M. E.

Denominational Schools.

FUND SHORTAGE HAMPERS WORK IN M. E. SCHOOLS

Marshall, Texas.—The board of education of the Methodist Episcopal Church at its recent annual meeting in Chicago, February 3-6, frankly faced the situation as presented by the financial conditions of the educational institutions in the system, and decided that unless something very substantial is done in the way of providing sources for additional income to these institutions within the next twelve months, a change of policy in the maintenance and operations of these institutions will be necessary.

This respite was allowed in order to make whatever adjustments necessary in order to affect a change in conditions whether by the adoption of the new policy or by increasing the income. No doubt is entertained that the matter can be easily handled if the various constituencies of the schools can be aroused to the importance of getting behind the movement and carrying it through in the shortest possible time. Dr. I. Garlend Penn, secretary of endowment and field activities, who was in attendance upon the meeting has been authorized to place the proposition squarely up to the people that they may make their choice as to which course they will accept. He has arranged an itinerary, which will take him to all of the educational institutions between this and the last of May, where he will meet with the district superintendents and presidents of the college, in each conference for an open, frank discussion of the situation and of plans for relieving the same. He will be at Wiley Tuesday, May the 18th. In the meantime the campaign in this conference will be carried on in an intensive way by President Dogan and H. J. Mason.

Daytona School Is Now Bethune-Cookman College In Honor Of Its Founder

Daytona Beach, Fla.—Trustees of the Daytona-Cookman Collegiate Institute met in annual session March 12 in the reception room of Cookman Hall, the boys' dormitory.

Measures of far reaching importance to the school were adopted.

Probably the most important action was the changing of the name of the school from Daytona Normal and Industrial Institute to Bethune-Cookman College. This action was taken upon recommendation of the Women's Advisory Board, who had from the beginning of the movement regarded it as a recognition due the president and founder of the institution, Mary McLeod Bethune. The report of the committee appointed to act upon the resolution offered by Mrs. Ranlow, president of the Advisory Board, was received with prolonged applause.

A special committee for the Board of Trustees, headed by Norman B. Meade, to raise funds within the board of trustees for the support of boys' industries, reported $875. Receipts from the One Dollar Drive were reported as $3,538. Reports showed that receipts not only equaled, but in some departments exceeded those of last year.

Secretary Maveety of the Board of Education of the Methodist Episcopal Church is planning a campaign for the raising of $250,000 for endowment and buildings.

A committee, Dr. M. M. Kugler, chairman, was appointed to canvass the curriculum and to make such revisions as may be necessary to bring it up to college standard.

New members named for the board are Dr. J. Sutherland Stuart, Daytona Beach; Judge Bert Fish, Deland; Mr. W. S. Snead, Daytona Beach; Col. W. W. Andrews, Jacksonville; Dr. Will W. Alexander, Atlanta, Ga.; Rev. Richard N. Merrill, Miami; Mr. and F. Snyder, Daytona Beach.

BENNETT NOW A COLLEGE FOR GIRLS ONLY

M. E. Church Follows U. S. Plan For School Founded In 1873

DOORS WILL OPEN NEXT SEPTEMBER

Bishop Thirkield Heads Board. Miss Ida Cummings A Trustee

GREENSBORO, N. C.—After an all day session of the Board of Trustees, Monday of last week Bennett College has been changed to a grade A college for colored women.

Bishop W. P. T. Thirkield, of the M. E. Church, is president of the board, and Miss Ida R. Cummings, of Baltimore, one of the members.

It is believed that deliberate conclusion of the board will give the race one of the best colleges for Negro women in the country. It is the intention of the trustees to confine the institution's efforts exclusively to collegiate work as soon as conditions will permit.

Equipment for laboratory and books for the library will be purchased at once.

The old administration building will be razed, the present chapel enlarged and beautified. The basement of Jones Hall will be equipped for the economic department and the offices moved to Kent Home until an administration building is erected.

When investigated by the Bureau of Education experts 10 years ago it was found that Bennett College together with the Kent Home had a plant valued at $53,000 and an annual income of $8,000. Pupils enrolled numbered 450; elementary, 235; secondary, 77; home economcis, 140. That report recommended that the college become an exclusive girls' school.

Special committees appointed by the Board of Trustese were as follows:

Organization of the Board—Dr. J. H. Race, Dr. J. P. Maveety, Miss Ida R. Cummings, Dean Holgate, Bishop W. P. Thirkield.

Committee on Selection of Name of College—President and faculty, Dean Holgate, Mrs. W. H. Goode, Dr. W. S. Bovan, Miss Cummings, Bishop W. P. Thirkield, Mrs. J. P. Campor.

Committee on Buildings and Grounds—Mr. Chas. Ireland, Dr. Maveety, Mrs. H. D. Hargis, Mrs. M. C. Slutes, Mr. L. M. Gatch, Prof. W. B. Windsor.

Bishop Thirkield, former president of Gammon Theological Seminary and Howard University, assisted by Dean Holgate, of Northwestern University and Mrs. W. H. Goode, educational secretary of W. H. M. Society, have accepted the responsibility of launching the new college.

Trustees present—Dr. W. S. Bovard, secretary of the Board of Education, Methodist Church; Dean Holgate, Evanston, Ill.; Dr. J. P. Maveety, Chicago; Mrs. W. H. C. Goode, Ohio; Mrs. H. D. Hargis, Philadelphia, Pa.; Mrs. M. C. Slutes, Cincinnati; Miss Ida R. Cummings, Baltimore, Md.; Mr. L. M. Gatch, Cincinnatti, Ohio; Dr. J. H. Race, Ohio; Mr. Chas. Ireland, Greensboro, N. C.; Prof. Windsor, Greensboro; Bishop W. P. Thirfield, Chattanooga; Mrs. J. P. Camphor.

The newly elected officers are: Bishop W. P. Thirkield, president; Mrs. Mary L. Woodruff, vice president; Bishop R. E. Jones, vice president; Mrs. W. H. C. Goode, secretary; Mr. Chas. Ireland, treasurer.

Executive Board—Mrs. W. P. Thirkield, Mrs. W. H. C. Goode, Miss Ida Cummings, Dean Holgate, Mr. L. M. Gatch, Prof Windsor, Mr. Wharton and the Rev. S. Peeler.

AUG 25 1926

METHODISTS SOUTH HELP NEGRO SCHOOLS

Substantial Aid Given Many Institutions of C. M. E. Church.

Nashville, Tenn., Aug. 25.—According to Dr. J. W. Perry, Home Mission Secretary of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, that denomination directly and indirectly has contributed and secured for the educational program of the Colored Methodist Church nearly $700,000 in the last four years.

Among the principal items in this budget have been the erection and equipment of a building for Texas College at Tyler, at a cost of $125,000; another with its equipment costing $10,000 at Haygood College, Ark.; a building worth $46,000 at Boley, Okla., and one worth $100,000 at the Industrial Institute, Holly Springs, Miss.; a dormitory worth $60,000 and a $50,000 domestic science building at Paine College, Atlanta, Ga., and the projection of a $125,000 science building for Lane College, Jackson, Tenn., besides $30,000 in endowment for the same institution.

In commenting on this assistance rendered by the M. E. Church, South, which is the mother church of the C. M. E. Denomination, Dr. Perry says: "Although our help to our colored brethren in their educational program has aggregated much more than half a million dollars in the past four years, we are not expending for them anything approximating what the church expended for its missions to the slaves before the Civil War, in proportion to its strength and ability at that time. The expenditure was $160,000 annually. The meaning of all this our people should realize. We cannot minister to Africa and neglect the people of the same blood in America. The work we do for them here makes more effective our ministry in every foreign mission field."

Methodist.

Education - 1926

Denominational Schools.

The Lincoln Educational League

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 30.—(A. N. P.) Secretary I. Garland Penn of the Board of Education, Methodist Episcopal Church, announces the formation of a new movement known as The Lincoln Educational League to aid in the endowment and additional current support of the Negro Schools and Colleges of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Black Dispatch

9-30-26

The slogan of the League is Emancipation and Education. The emblem is a button with a portrait of Lincoln on the face over it the name Lincoln Educational League and under the portrait Emancipation and Education.

Oklahoma City

The Lincoln Educational League means to emphasize that Lincoln was the Negro's first emancipator and Christian Education the second. Every one or any one giving as much as one dollar ($1.00) per year to Christian education, as fostered by the Colleges and Secondary Schools of the Methodist Episcopal Church becomes a member of the Lincoln Educational League. The membership is not confined to denomination or race.

Oklahoma

Bacon, Ohio TELEGRAPH

1926

AUGUSTA HOST TO RELIGIOUS SCHOOL

AUGUSTA, Ga., Sept 4.—The Religious School for preachers and laymen opened yesterday at Paine College with men and women from Georgia, South Carolina, Florida, and various other sections of the United States. Many letters and telegrams are coming in from those who will enter Monday next.

The faculty are: Bishop R. A. Carter, Chicago; Dr. A. D. Betts, Orangeburg, S. C.; Dr. A. M. Trawick, Wofford College, Spartanburg, S. C.; Revs. J. A. Martin, Nashville, Tenn.; C. C. Neal, Moten, Ark.; S. B. Wallace, Columbia, S. C.; C. L. Russell, Washington, D. C.; S. A. Thomas, Thomasville, Ga.; G. L. Word, J. H. Wiggins, J. D. Hudson and A. F. Bailey, Atlanta, Ga., and Miss F. Howard, Augusta.

Dr. J. W. Perry, secretary board of missions, M. E. Church, South, Nashville, Senn., and Bishop C. H. Phillips of the Colored Methodist Church, Cleveland, O., addressed the meeting yesterday. Each emphasized the building of character and interracial co-operation between the races. Bishop R. T. Brown, Birmingham, Ala., Doctors Carter G. Woodson, Washington, D. ., and Z. H. Brown, Cleveland, O., will address the meeting tomorrow and during next week.

Bishop Carter announced that he is expecting more than 100 men will come from Georgia and other sections Monday of next week.

The Summer School has a well organized "Jubilee Chorus" for the vesper services and fifty voices are staged each evening from seven to eight.

Education – 1926

Presbyterian.

Denominational Schools.

ACCREDITED PRESBYTERIAN SCHOOLS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

For the first time in the history of North Carolina, State accredited high schools for Negro youth outnumber those supported by private organizations. Of the 49 now in the State 25 are public and 24 are private. And of the 24 private 5 are supported by the Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A., namely, Johnson C. Smith, Scotia, Mary Potter, Albion, and Redstone.

Redstone Academy was accredted only recently and the Rev. Dr. John H. Hayswood the Principal, is to be commended for his great achievement in bringing the school up to where it meets the requirements of a standard high school. Only those of us engaged in private school work can fully realize the amount of labor and sacrifice required in the accomplishment of the task.

Africa American Presbyterian

6-29-26

Charlotte N.C.

THE SCHOOL CENSUS AND SCHOOL ATTENDANCE

The Associated Industries of Alabama, acting through a special committee appointed to study the subject, presents to the people of the State some important, and presumably authentic, information, regarding the school situation.

In substance the committee of this association declares that although the census for 1924 showed that the number of persons of school age, that is those between 7 and 21 years, in Alabama, was 856,866, school enrollment was 601,175, and actual school attendance only 418,191.

The school census showed an increase of children of school age in the 10 years preceding 1924 of 10.06 per cent.

Enrollment showed an increase for the same period of 27 per cent.

Attendance showed an increase of 43 per cent.

Advertiser

Only 69.56 per cent of children enrolled attended in 1924, although Alabama has a law providing for compulsory attendance.

School revenue from all sources in 1914 was only $4,658,000 or $9.84 per capita based on enrollment. In 1924 it was $14,966,310, or $24.89 per capita, based on enrollment. It is substantially larger now.

During the same 10 year period the salaries of white teachers were increased 76.04 per cent, while the salaries of colored teachers were increased 102.04.

The average number of children taught by each teacher in 1924 was 29.01, or 39.06 for colored and 26.09 per cent for whites. The experts, we believe, place the ideal number of children per teacher at 25.

12-15-26

In 1914 the value of our school buildings and grounds was placed at $7,675,386; in 1924 at $29,118,387.

The committee reaches the conclusion that the enrollment, rather than the school census, should provide the basis on which to estimate school needs.

Montgomery, Ala.

Obviously Alabama's effort to educate its children seems very much more creditable in the light of what it has done for the children enrolled than in the light of the number of persons in the state who are between the ages of 7 and 21 years, and when attendance is considered the showing is even better—except for the light it throws upon our poor attendance record in face of a compulsory education law.

Education — 1926

Discussion of

See Also: Common Schools, Condition of
Common Schools, Improvement of
Labor
Race Problem. United States.
Racial Consciousness.

Education—1926

Discussion of

THE FOUR SIMPLES OF EDUCATION SET OUT

NEW YORK CITY TIMES
JANUARY 3, 1926

An Expert Discusses Weaknesses of the Methods in Use and Suggests a Curriculum That Will Fit the Pupil Into Genuine Community Life

WHAT is a school for? The question is discussed with increasing interest. The following article is an attempt to answer it. The author has served as special adviser to the United States Bureau of Education, as Director of Research at Hampton Institute, and as educational director of the Phelps Stokes Fund. He is a Doctor of Philosophy and Fellow in Sociology at Columbia University.

By THOMAS JESS : JONES.

THE amazing multiplication o schools throughout the worl is today accompanied, strange to say, by an increasing perplexity over the methods and objectives of education. Knowledge has increased. Educators and schoolmasters are busily organizing administrative machinery and feverishly adding new subjects and extra departments to deal with every variation of discovery and experience in modern times.

Against this piling up of new subjects of instruction, often unrelated to each other or to the learner, the devotees of classical learning are vigorously protesting. Although Governments and philanthropy are appropriating funds with generosity and enthusiasm, the teachers are often in despair over the actual task to be accomplished.

Educators seem to have been enticed into a race with modern machinery and with the results of scientific research. Unconsciously they are attempting the impossible. And the questions in the mind of parents, of pupils and of instructors are: What is the school for? What ought it accomplish? And how can its efforts be concentrated on that accomplishment?

Purposes of Education.

The enthusiasm for education displayed by the United States is genuine and without a parallel in the world. Never has there been so determined a quest for knowledge, for health, for truth, for achievement. But knowledge is not like travel and transportation, like the output of dress, food and habitations, like amusements, all of which can be extended or multiplied by machinery. The present plan in the schools of adding new subjects and departments is at best only accretion. And such accretion is rushing schools and colleges into hopeless confusion.

Until we have answered the simple question, What is the school for?—until we answer it not only simply but profoundly—we should stop this feverish racing into new regions of activity. Complicated systems of school administration should be reconsidered. Large building programs should be re-examined. And educational endowments and appropriations should be based strictly on a thorough understanding of the final objective.

If we examine the ideals of distinguished educators, we find that they are far superior to current educational practice. Nearly all of these educators are agreed that the key to education is "preparation for life." It is upon that, in their opinion, that everything else depends. The first question to be answered is then, What is "preparation for life"? The answer here submitted is that a true "preparation for life" must depend on a "consciousness of the community."

An illustration may perhaps be useful. Scientific hygienists are discovering that disease cannot be conquered by a diagnosis limited to the individual or by hospitals organized to deal only with cases. In order to win health for the individual community conditions as well as individual conditions must be considered. Similarly, it is the need of the community which will guide us to the true meaning of a real education. Put in plainer terms, the school and college must empty the class rooms of pupils and fill them with citizens.

Importance of Hygiene.

Once the teachers are won to a consciousness of the community, there will be less eagerness to add subject to subject and department to department. To give an illustration, it will be realized that the question whether the boy or the girl does or does not know the Einstein theory or evolution is immaterial compared with the question whether the boy or the girl is healthy in body and mind and prepared to fulfill the duty of the individual to country, to family and to mankind in general.

By consciousness of the community I do not mean a special course in civics or a neighborhood activity, added to whatever may now be the curriculum of a school or college. I mean that the whole curriculum, including all courses, shall be dominated and humanized by teachers who have a knowledge of community life. I also mean that school subjects and activities should be rated according to their contribution to citizenship and personality. Other subjects, however interesting, become secondary. Thus the multiplication of educational aims, often unrelated and even conflicting, will be simplified. One objective by which all aims are to be tested will emerge — namely, the true career of man and woman in the human family.

The trained educator knows that, up to the present, he has usually concentrated his mind on two factors—psychology and administration. No one would wish to underestimate the importance and the value of these activities. Psychology has laid bare many processes of the mind which previously had not been appreciated. The endeavor to apply to schools and colleges a clear system of administration, efficient and accurate, is essential. any useful methods have been developed almost to perfection. But neither psychology nor administration has solved the problem that now confronts the school and college. And both of these factors taken together are not enough. There must be also the consciousness of the community pervading all school activities.

How is consciousness of the community to be expressed. How is it to be transformed from a phrase to a fact? Here again one may employ an illustration. The physicist, pondering over the mysteries of matter, begins all his thinking with the atom and electron, out of which are built up more complex bodies. Similarly, in seeking to define the claims of the community, I would venture to draw upon my observation of life as life proceeds most simply in an African village. What is fundamental to primitive societies cannot be other than fundamental to societies however advanced along the path of civilization.

In the most highly developed city, as in the most primitive village, it will be found then that there are what I venture to call "four simples" or "four essentials" or "four universals" on which all educations must be based. These "four simples" are based upon consciousness of the community. They are:

1. **Health and sanitation.**
2. **The appreciation and use of environment, material and human.**
3. **The household and the home.**
4. **Recognition and culture.**

If education, however limited in apparent range, provides for these four assets, it is a success. Unless it so provides then, however pretentious its display of erudition and science, it has failed.

Vital Statistics.

With these four cardinal points on his compass, the educator will survey the whole field of education. On the horizon he will discern many subordinate objectives, but he will correlate all these to his fundamental North, South, East and West. Seeing things thus in orderly proportion, he will read books, consult authorities and understand statistics that reveal social conditions and social potentialities. While he will not overlook abnormal conditions of disease and social offenses, his primary interest will be to know the normal conditions and the methods of improving those who are living normal lives. A general knowledge of the problem, thus defined, is, then, the educator's first responsibility.

Let us next consider what is meant by the four "simples." The first is health. The material resources of a nation, its coal, its metals, its soil, are useless unless the people themselves are eager and energetic. Achievement in music, painting, sculpture, poetry and other arts is gravely retarded by ill health. And appreciation of these gifts is only possible, in the main, to people who are well in body and mind.

No statistics are so vital as vital statistics. In 1912 the death rate of New Zealand was 8.9; of England and Wales, 13.3; of the United States, 13.9; of Sweden, 14.2; of France, 17.5; of Spain, 21.8, and of Chile, 29.7. Many factors, for instance, climate, explain these variations, which are, after all, the best general barometer of civilization.

Reserve of Health.

The struggle for health has long been concerned with the curing of disease. Recent years have carried us on to the prevention of disease, which is now the main purpose of numerous large and effective health organizations. Education should pass beyond these two substantial aims to the building up of a reserve of health and physical vigor, both in the individual and the community—a reserve essential to the higher activities of the entire mentality. Thus will be

realized the ideal, described by St. Paul in a phrase at once familiar and significant, as "the temple of the Holy Spirit."

The importance of rest for old and young and the diminution of noise are elements not to be ignored. A grave fact, especially in cities, is the denial of adequate sleep, by night and by day—for both are essential—to the younger children.

The second "simple" is appreciation of environment, human and material. Phrases like "training for the common good," "social and civic responsibilities," and "preparation for life" have long been familiar. It is surprising, however, how superficially and artificially these aims have influenced school subjects and activities, especially in urban schools. There are a few striking examples of socialized education in rural America, chiefly in the Middle West, where pioneer conditions have only recently ended, and among Negroes in the South where the acute needs of the freedmen required an education based both on individual and community conditions. These successes seem to have been rather more the result of the necessities of the situation than a conscious recognition of community needs as determinants of educational policy. With the passing of pioneer conditions, conventional school methods have in some instances replaced the community demands.

To put the matter in a nutshell. A boy when he leaves school or college should be able to answer two question—How am I to earn my living? and, How am I to serve my neighbor? For girls also, whether they are destined to be married or not, these questions are vital to true success in life.

The school should present to the pupil a coherent picture of the world, civic, national and international, in which he has to play his part. The use of the soil for the production of food and the manufacture of commodities, the application of science to the service of man, the operations of trade, the meaning of politics, the duty of the vote, the method of government—whatever else is or is not taught, of these matters there should be nothing left to chance.

Choice of Vocation.

There should be careful insistence on the choice of a vocation; that all useful vocations are equally honorable; that the main objective is not the financial reward attaching to a vocation; that the first essential is to be fully prepared for the task in life. Much restless migration would be prevented if education were more attentive to the needs of the immediate community.

Thirdly, we have the claim of home.

The emphasis of architecture and publicity is laid, not on homes, but on hotels, churches, colleges, railway stations, skyscrapers, monuments, theatres and other institutions. But the social unit on which depends the nation is not any one of these. It is the family. The increase in divorce is due largely to the prevalence of marriage—juvenile marriage—of persons who have devoted no attention to the building of a home, which is the aim of marriage. The spell of large institutions has overshadowed the claim of home. And much waste has been caused by the constant endeavor to increase the size of homes and to elaborate the display of luxuries within them. A false road to happiness is thus suggested—not quiet, not comfort, not even affection, but excitement, variety, the external.

Home building is, after all, the most thrilling of all human enterprises. To get the most out of incomes, usually limited, to rear clean, healthy and considerate children, to attain the right kind of relations between parents and children, between husband and wife, between the rising generation and the grandparents—all this means not a task merely, but a call. In every school there should be close attention paid to the home life of every child. Knowledge of all natural facts should be carefully imparted. For girls, dressmaking, cooking and accountkeeping should be compulsory subjects. For boys, the use of the hands is also essential and they should be fully instructed in what is meant by the essentials of the home—the value of a garden, pride of house and how to buy it, to preserve it, to honor it. The fact that many women today adopt professional careers only increases the importance of setting before brothers and sisters alike what must be the greatest career of all. The home must ever be the training ground of youth for the responsibilities of age. Above all, it must be the conserver of individuality.

Place of Recreation.

The fourth "simple" is recreation and culture. It is this that completes the round of human interests, whether in the ceremonial games and spontaneous play of primitive people, the universal play instinct of children and adults, the extensive and highly organized amusements and diversions of modern society, the museums of art and the academies of music, or in the authority and traditions of religious faiths and sanctions.

Recreation, thus defined, is the instinct of the barbarian to break away from the mere search for food and the satisfaction of existence wants and feel the freedom of play and the comfort and joy of imagined or real contacts with power, grandeur or beauty. It is the same instinct in civilized man that impels him to expend immense amounts of money, energy and thought on various forms of recreation, whether physical, mental or spiritual. In this comprehensive sense, recreation includes the mental, moral and spiritual development of the individual and the community.

No education that ignores the spiritual can ever succeed. In schools and colleges there is little, if any, teaching of dogmatic and organized religion. But any tendency to depreciate membership in churches and respect for faith, whatever it be, should be corrected. The columns of the press are eloquent on the thesis that any faith is better than no faith. The calling of the teacher, whatever be his subject, is a spiritual calling. To inspire a reverence for the good and beautiful, especially in human character, should be his main object. The question is not how much a boy or girl reads at school, but how much he will read when school is over. An ear for music, an eye for pictures, a mind for books, a hobby, a zest for games—these are the assets which make for happiness. Dependence on lectures and imposed instruction is not enough. The worth of a citizen is what resources he has within his being.

Using the "Project Method."

Finally, it will be the responsibility of the teacher—indeed, his most important responsibility—to apply this consciousness of the community to every subject, to every project, to every administrative provision, from the lowest school grade through the activities of even the colleges and universities. School plants and equipment must be planned in order to impart the influences necessary to supply the community needs. And the teaching staff must be sincerely conscious of the four essentials of community welfare.

The adoption of the "project method" of teaching—now well known to educators—increases the possibilities of relating all school activities and subjects to the four essentials. Consciousness of community enables the teacher to direct the expansions and radiations of a "project" into the various phases of society with the assurance that the pupils will acquire a comprehensive understanding of the subject. Consciousness of the community thus strengthens the "project method" by eliminating the haphazard approach to which the method is prone, while at the same time providing for freedom of search and inquiry.

These general applications will be analyzed, naturally and inevitably, into special applications to the elementary school, to the high school and to the colleges and universities. The principles which are good for one grade are good for every other grade.

Merging With Home Life.

Taking the three great departments of education in order, we find that the elementary grades, with their masses of children, offer the most general opportunity to relate education to the essentials of the community. The three Rs, occupying the major proportion of time and energy, are susceptible of health lessons of very great values. They merge naturally with the home life from which the children have come. The exchanges of school and home can be most intimate and real, with very great advantage to both. Similarly, the essentials of recreation and environment may color all the elementary school processes.

In secondary schools practically every subject and activity may be adapted in some of its phases to impart an appreciation of health, home, material resources, human elements and recreations. The history of Europe and America has numerous illustrations of the tragic need of hygiene and sanitation, even though the records of these conditions are only now being recognized as of historical value. Literature, moreover, pays tribute to health, though all too meagerly.

Social studies, including civics, history and the records of both public and private organizations for social welfare, are fruitful sources of information concerning health. Paragraphs and even chapters of reports issued by the departments of health of cities, counties and States, both in America and in Europe, may profitably be studied in secondary courses.

The mathematics and physical sciences of secondary schools are so directly related to medical and sanitary science as to be easily adapted to the teaching of health. Computation of vital statistics is a striking illustration of this adaptation. These suggestions of methods of relating secondary education to health may easily be duplicated for the other essentials of the community. The social functions of the home, the adjustments of the household to changing conditions and comparison of urban and rural homes may be discussed in connection with history, social science, economics or physical science.

Colleges and Universities.

The present perplexity as to the content and purpose of the courses and trainings of a liberal college reflects the need for the directive influence of a genuine appreciation of the elements of society. Professor Richardson of Dartmouth in his notable study of a liberal college has described the confusion of practices and policies and shown the value, first, of "capitalizing the interest of the individual; second, of providing a major requiring a considerable portion of the later years of the course; third, of abandoning the principle that acquaintance with certain subjects is an absolute necessity for an educated man; and fourth, the emphasizing of relationships in the field of knowledge and the essential unity of knowledge as a whole."

These excellent recommendations seem to point directly to the value of the consciousness of community as the unifying attitude. The four elements of community are entitled to serious consideration in the selection of the major research to which the interest of the student is to be guided. As in the development of the "project," now increasingly used in the elementary and secondary schools, so in the expansion of the "major study" the four elemental simples should be of constant use in determining lines of inquiry and emphasis.

In accordance with this principle, health as the first of the community elements must be accorded an important place in the formulation of college instruction and training. The present status of health in the college curriculum is not satisfactory. Arrangements for athletics and games so abundantly made in some colleges are not sufficient. Elaborate courses for those who are specializing in hygiene and sanitation as a vocation do not answer the purpose. Community health as one of the determinants of education should influence the training of all students. Every subject and every department should be required to make every contribution to health that is natural to its content and organization. There is, of course, no thought of encouraging artificial interpretations of knowledge toward health interest, but it is urged that college history, literature, science and college life shall realize their relation to health, home, environment and recreations.

Education

Discussion of.

Journal And Guide Offers Trophy For Best Carolina High School Editorial

In North Carolina this year a state-wide high school editorial contest is being conducted for the purpose of developing a greater interest in and appreciation of journalism and especially in high school publications. The contest is sponsored by the Department of Public Instruction of the state, and is in charge of high school editorial contest committee, of which J. K. Hilyard, of Troy, N. C., is the chairman.

Norfolk Journal and Guide

Mr. Hilyard has recently informed all North Carolina high schools of the rules and regulations governing the contest, and urges principals and teachers to make their institutions a strong contender for the trophy offered.

The trophy is offered by the Norfolk Journal and Guide for the best editorial that is published in a North Carolina high school paper this year as an aid to stimulating interest in the contest and as means of promoting the writing of good editorials.

2-6-26

Norfolk, Va.

The Journal and Guide has submitted to the committee the approved formula for a standard editorial. It is as follows:

"Concretely, the standard editorial is this one: In three paragraphs, which paragraphs contain, firstly, presentation of the subject, secondly, explanation(or argument or exposition) of the subject; and, thirdly, conclusions. It is clearly understandable to a person of average intelligence; it deals with a theme affecting public welfare or interest; it successfully conveys its message."

It is not required that participants in this contest be members of the editorial staffs of high school publications. Any student of the participating high school is eligible to submit an editorial to his school paper for entrance in the competition. A special knowledge of journalism is not required of entrants, as the purpose of the contest is to instill a live interest and appreciation of editorials. The aim is to get every student in a high school in North Carolina interested and engaged in the writing of editorials.. Editorials may be written, according to rules laid down by the contest committee, either at home, in spare time, or as part of the school work.

The rules governing the contest are as follows:

Rules

1. A contestant may submit only one editorial.
2. Editorials must be approved by the principal of the contestant's school and must bear his certification as to originality.
3. All direct quotations must be enclosed in quotation marks.
4. Editorials must be in the hands of the chairman of the High School Editorial Contest, whose name appears below, before April 1, 1926. Winners of the contest will be announced as soon thereafter as practical. Names of the final judges will be announced later.
5. For the purpose of this contest a high school or secondary school student shall be a student enrolled in such a school who has not completed sufficient work to satisfy college entrance requirements.
6. This contest is limited to North Carolina High Schools which are accredited as standard high schools by the Department of Public Instruction of this state.

High School Editorial Contest Committee
J. K. Hilyard, Troy, N. C.
Chairman

Students desiring further information regarding the contest should consult their principals or the chairman of the high school editorial contest committee, and not the Journal and Guide, who stands sponsor for the trophy, but has nothing to do with the contest rules and regulations.

FEB 20 1926

CULTURAL TRAINING FOR NEGROES.

There is one educated negro in the land who seems to be not particularly enthusiastic over the success of the Hampton-Tuskegee Endowment. He is Dr. Kelly Miller, a regular contributor to the Norfolk Journal and Guide, the leading negro paper in Tidewater Virginia, and although he congratulates these schools that they have secured an endowment which will solve all their financial problems, he says that in effect that they confine their teaching to vocational training and that negroes who aspire to the cultural life, to art. poetry, music and literature must look to other institutions for their education.

"The fact is," he proceeds, "the entire educational world is gravitating towards vocational rather than the purely cultural motive. The aspect of culture that does not wed itself with some practical vocation is now looked upon with scant favor. The rise of the public high school with courses in the practical arts, articulating with like courses of higher range in the state university has determined the drift in the practical direction. The privately endowed college like Amherst college for example, can afford to adhere to the old foundations of cultural curriculum. But no institution that depends upon appropriations by state legislatures or upon miscellaneous public contributions can expect their patrons to support educational aims and ideals in which they do not believe.

"When it comes to the negro the difficulty is doubled. The supporters of our private institutions are mainly white who have their own notions as to what the education of the negro should be. This notion we are forced to say is growing less and less flattering to our pride and conceit."

It is quite clear from this that industrial schools such as Hampton and Tuskegee whose purpose announced is to give the negro training for the practical work of life are not meeting the demands for the cultural class. Indeed, Dr. Miller says that "the cultural life of the race is not now focusing at Fisk or Atlanta, or Howard or Wilberforce, but in New York," where the "renaissance of negro culture is found." Hampton and Tuskegee will have to stir their stumps.

YORK PA. [redacted]
FEBRUARY 8, 1926

OSBERVING NEGRO EDUCATION WEEK

Opened Yesterday With Mass Meeting Held In A. M. E. Zion Church

CLOSES ON THURSDAY

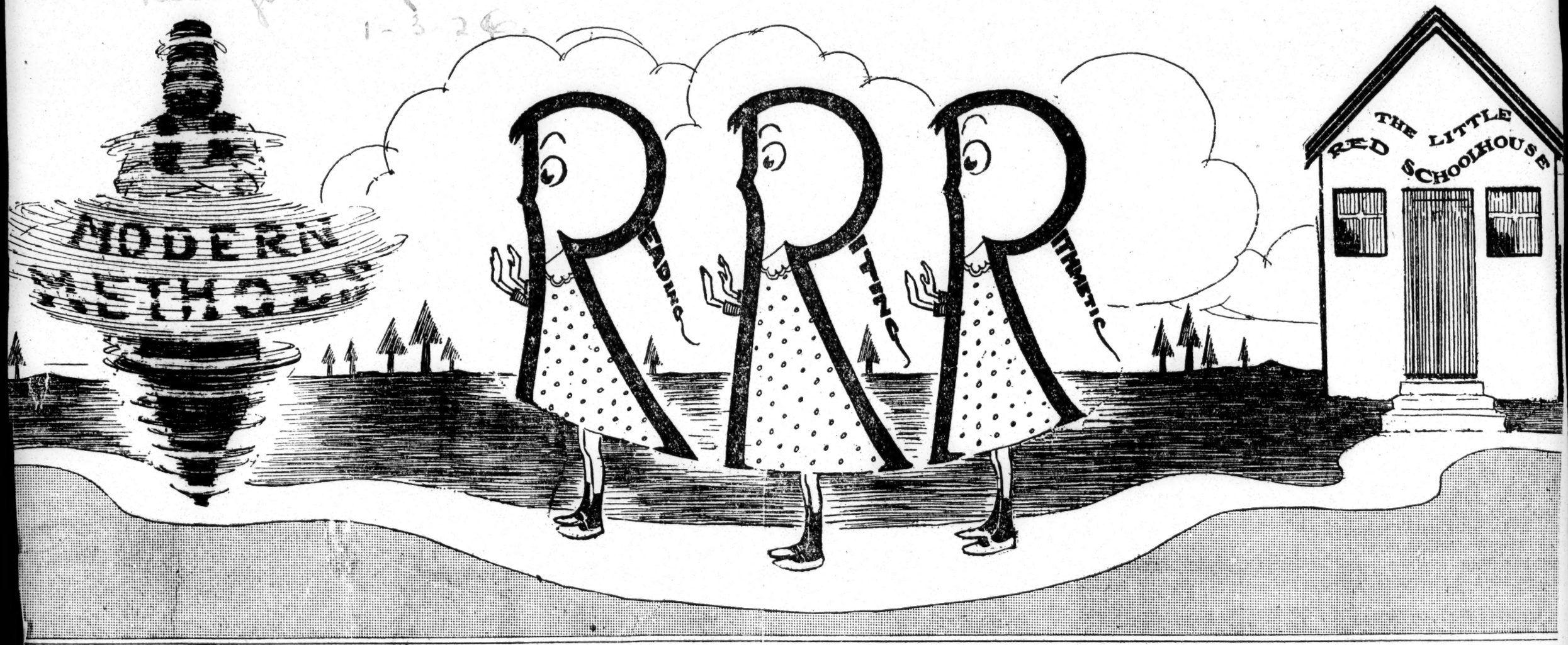
Negro education week observed throughout the United States this week will be stressed in this city by colored congregations. The exercises here, to continue until Thursday night, were opened with a mass meeting yesterday afternoon in the Zion A. M. E. church.

Yesterday's program was given under the auspices of the Phyllis Wheatley society of this city. It included a solo by Noble King; reading, Mrs. Clinton Bair; selections, Phyllis Wheately quartet; solo, "The Negro Anthem," Rosamond Johnson; and a talk by Professor Henry Hopewell, principal of the Smallwood school. The offering was received for the educational department of the society. The program was in charge of Mrs. Ethel Armstrong.

On Wednesday and Thursday afternoons of this week an exhibit of a collection of curios from slavery days will be shown at the Communioy House, North Duke street. The collection will include a picture of the Civil war congress, a bill for a sale of slaves and a newspaper telling of Lincoln's death.

The program will be brought to a close Thursday evening with a program on negro authors in the Faith Presbyterian church. At that time a report of proceedings at the Social Welfare conference held last week in Pittsburgh will be heard. The report will be given by Rev. George R. Brabbam, the pastor, who spent several days attending the conference.

new york City Times
1-3-26



The Three Little Maids Are Bewildered.

Education - 1926.

Discussion of

REDUCING ILLITERACY, INCREASING PROFICIENCY.

Realizing that the state can make no greater or better investment than in the education of the youths of all races within its confines, Prof. William Coleman, El Paso, president of the Colored Teachers State Association of Texas, is sending out a clarion call to all citizens of color—who believe in and approve the work this organization is striving to do for developing educational leaders among our people, to reduce the illiteracy among our racial contingent in Texas, and to secure the best in education for every Negro child in the state—to lend their moral and financial support to the program of this organization.

Houston Informer
4-17-26

Any effort or program that has for its objective the reduction and obliteration of illiteracy among our people and the increasing of their proficiency, thereby making them an asset to society, certainly merits and warrants the unstinted endorsement and support of all public-spirited citizens.

Houston, Texas.

The present head of this organization, recognized as one of the leading educators and schoolmen in the South, was elevated to this office at the Dallas session last November, and he immediately outlined his program for his tenure of office; and, while it is a comprehensive and bold undertaking, there is no denying the fact that colored Texans are fully able to push this program to a successful culmination.

It requires more than money (as important as it is in any big program or undertaking) to accomplish the desired end along any such line, and if the moral support of the people can be enlisted in behalf of any movement or effort, it will not be difficult to secure the finances necessary to assist in putting over the program.

The membership of the Colored Teachers State Association of Texas is not merely confined to those engaged in the teaching profession, but to all business and professional men and women of the race, who are interested in the education of the colored children and the highest type of efficiency and proficiency among the teachers.

Aside from enrolling and enlisting every red-blooded colored teacher in the state in this organization, President Coleman is anxious to secure life memberships in this body from 150 or more business and professional men and women; he hopes to accomplish this before the 1926 session of the organization.

The Informer is in hearty accord with the program of this splendid organization, and takes this occasion to urge both teachers and those engaged in other professions and lines of business to join their forces with these educational leaders in such a far-reaching and vital undertaking; for in union there is both strength and power!

Higher Education

Most people don't need higher education. Not only that, most of them couldn't get it, even if it were given. Nevertheless, some people should have it—a reasonable number among all races. One does not need a physician nearly so often as he needs a cook. Every community demands more brick-masons than dentists. We should have one hundred and fifty carpenters to every lawyer and about a thousand carpenters to every lawyer of the types that we have. One architect can design and draw up enough buildings to keep thousands of men working for months and years.

Chicago Bee
4-10-26

The foregoing does not say that higher education is not essential. It is indispensable. It just happens that a few people of a certain profession can serve thousands in other lines of work, just as one teacher may instruct fifty or a hundred pupils, and one general may give orders to an army running into the thousands.

Chicago, Ill.

We are moved to make these remarks from having listened to the new president of Fisk University at a banquet in Chicago the other night. We also carefully followed the remarks of William H. Baldwin, Jr. Both stressed the difficulty of raising money for higher education among Negroes. Hampton and Tuskegee may start out for five million and get ten million dollars, but as a rule, when a college starts out for a fund, instead of doubling the amount which it is driving for, it usually gets about one-half or less of that amount.

One must be impressed with the apathy of white people, generally, to giving higher education to Negroes. Our Caucasian friends die, frequently leaving $50,000, $100,000, a half million or a million dollars to our industrial schools, but not to those for university training. It has also been our observation that white people support, both in life and after death, by bequests, anything they believe in. They leave fortunes to establish foundations for peace, social work, single tax, radicalism, industrial education, scientific experimentation, health, religion—everything under the sun.

The gauntlet has been thrown down to the colored brethren that they must now help themselves—especially if they are asking for something which the light-hued philanthropists are not solicitous about giving. It is not altogether a rosy prospect, but a very desirable one to begin. The Negro has received tips and alms so long that he has become a tip-expecter. Clarence Darrow was exactly right when he said, "The Negro will be respected when he becomes a tip-giver instead of a tip-taker."

Our race must have thinkers. It must have intelligent leadership. "Like priest, like people," is the old adage. Go to any community where the leadership is intelligent and courageous and you find a community where the people are progressive. Go to a community with ignorant, reactionary leaders and you see a community where the people are backward and ignorant, likewise. Colored men and women—not only those with considerable income, but the small, average working man—should all give in proportion to their means to the various funds for higher education now being raised by Fisk, Union, Howard and the other schools of this type.

Educational Eye-Openers

THE LETTER of William H. Baldwin, a trustee of Fisk University, to the editor of the New York Times contains information which should be of interest to public and junior high school principals in Harlem and the city board of education, since all of them are seemingly hell-bent on giving the Negro only industrial education. Mr. Baldwin wrote, as follows:

> The postwar period, which has already produced a tripling of income for the white colleges (and much of this increased revenue reflects great additions to endowment funds), has so far developed but slight interest in the colored institutions of higher learning. Yet the war, in opening up industry to the Negro, has stimulated a mass migration from the rural South into the industrial centers of the country and thus has created a vital need for well-trained colored men and women to serve and lead their race as doctors, ministers, business men, teachers and social workers in the congested colonies of our cities. This training must be provided in terms of college and professional school, not of agricultural and industrial institute.
>
> It is for this reason that the completion of a million-dollar endowment fund at Fisk University, the oldest and most strategically located Negro college in the South, is of special significance in the field of American education.

COMMENTING on Mr. Baldwin's letter, George Foster Peabody, who, like Mr. Baldwin, is well informed on the Negro's educational needs, wrote the Times as follows:

> I venture this further appeal because of my fifty years of active association in the work of education for the Negroes and my lifelong association with the South. The future welfare of the country is really more importantly related to giving actual opportunity for the development of well informed and effective Negro leadership than is realized by those who have not given thought to the question and have not known the conditions.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION'S attention is directed to these statements because there is evidently on it some one or more members with "peculiar ideas" as to the kind of education that should be made available for the city's colored school population, and are supporting Harlem school principals in their tendency towards discrimination in educational programs.

NEW ORLEANS IS GREATLY IN NEED OF VOCATIONAL SCHOOL FOR THE COLORED CITIZENS.

There are so many men and women who have grown into maturity who have never had the chance in their younger days for a literary or an industrial education. In years to come they find themselves without proper facilities to care for themselves and their dependents for the rest of their remaining years.

They must give up hopes for further advancement and spend the rest of their lives in some kind of drudgery for a very small pay. These conditions are discouraging to colored people and they soon look at life as a failure.

Immediately after the days of emancipation, it was the ambition of the ex-slave parent to have their sons and daughters educated in some vocation in life so that he or she might be their own master on both.

The parent had served as a servant and a slave long enough and was unwilling to see their children pass through the same process. To avoid this, they would have their sons work as an apprentice at plastering, brick laying or something that will give him practical means by which he might earn a living. The unfortunate boy who goes to school and finishes the sixth grade is often compelled to get a summer job to help support the family. Usually when the young man reaches the sixth grade, he is between the ages of sixteen or eighteen years of age. His job might be delivering for a drug store or a grocery store and his salary is a small compensation, but he generally thinks it sufficient pay for his service.

If he makes good his salary is increased. This is encouraging to the boy and to the family also. Later in life he gets a job as waiter or as Pullman porter and the tips with the salary he receives assures him that he will net a fair living wage. He stays with the work with a view in mind that a certain point reached, he will stop and go to school.

Life passes and when he is too old to be of public service he has not acquired enough to take him through his remaining days and he must fall helpless, back to the point in life from whence he came, and nothing to enable him to better his condition. Now we ought to have the kind of an institution in New Orleans that the young men and women might be trained so that in years to come they would have something in the way of knowledge that would be useful and productive during their lives. In many instances where trades and mechanics are taught, the students have a better conception of the subjects being taught than did the college professors of forty years ago. If we are to be a factor in the making of a race or a nation, then vocational training is necessary. A man who gives his children habits of industry, provides for them better than by giving them a fortune.

Education - 1926

Discussion

To Discuss Current Problems at Sixth Educational Conference

Sessions Will Be Held Beginning Tomorrow at Y. M. C. A. — Many Noted Speakers on List

The sixth annual Educational Conference, sponsored by the West 135th Street Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, will be held in the Association's auditorium three days this week, beginning tomorrow.

"The Summer Educational Conference has proved both essential and very practical in its undertakings. The discourses by authorities and the spiritual discussion on the current problems confronting education make us justified in feeling the conference dynamic in the perpetuation of the high ideals for the various communities represented," a spokesman for the committee gave out this statement in order to throw more light on the scope of the conference.

A program has been arranged to include persons in every branch of education. Among the special speakers who have been invited are: George L. Collins, field secretary of the Fellowship of Reconciliation; Frank T. Wilson, student secretary of the Y. M. C. A.'s National Council; Prof. Ambrose Caliver, assistant dean of Fisk University; Julliette Derricotte, representing the Y. W. C. A.; John Davis, acting editor of the Crisis; Robert P. Daniel, professor at Virginia Union University; Walter White, and George S. Schuyler.

Special musical numbers will be rendered by Miss Olga Bailey, Gilbert Holland, and Miss Roberta Bosley. Attorney George E. Hall is head of the educational committee.

Others assisting the committee are: William Spurlock, Floyd L. Buck, Andrew Burris, Nathaniel Burrell, Jr., George Streator, H. T. Tatum, C. G. Allen, Louise Jackson, Preston Johnson, and Harold Jackman.

Mike Samuelson and Ed. Christiernsen, both members of the Norwegian Turn Society, were the recipients of setbacks that came as stunning upsets in the amateur show at the country house of the Crescent A. C. last Saturday night. Samuelson, who had been making quick work of most of his opposition of late, was unable to solve the style of Jimmy Gary, Ozanam featherweight, and was decisively outpointed. Christiernsen, who has taken part in some of the best bouts seen at the Crescent Club this year, was the unexpected victim of Joe Fletcher, lightweight of the St. Bartholomew Club, after four rounds of terrific milling.

The judges were unable to pick the winner after three rounds and ordered the extra round. Fletcher was the fresher of the two going into the fourth while the Turner was somewhat spent and as a result Joe had the better of this session although Ed fought furiously in an effort to cop the verdict.

It was a rather poor night for the willing boys of the Salem-Crescent A. C. Moses Tucker, the bantam sensation of the State championships, had the better of his encounter with Carl Hansen. Trinity Club, for the better part of three

SPECIAL TRAIN PLANNED

Prof. J. R. E. Lee With Fifty Others Will Travel

Another special train to traverse the principal cities in the South is being arranged for the month of February. This is to be an educational trip and will be conducted by Prof. J. R. E. Lee, the president of the Florida Agricultural and Mechanical College for Negroes, at Tallahassee, Florida. This special train is to start in Cincinnati on February first, using the L. and N. railroad, touching Louisville on the second, reaching Nashville February third, and then use the N. C. & St. L. railroad from Nashville to Memphis for February 4th, thence to Birmingham on February [illegible], Atlanta February sixth, winding up in Washington on February 24th. Other cities to be visited will be Tuskegee, Montgomery, Ala. Pensacola, Tallahassee, Jacksonville, Tampa, West Palm Beach, Miama, Key West, Fla., Havana, Cuba. On the return trip from Cuba they will touch Daytona, St. Augustine, Jacksonville, Fla. Raleigh and Durham, N. C., Richmond Va. and Washington D. C., where the train will disband.

Prof. Lee figures on a minimum of fifty persons, all of whom will use the sleeping cars; they will remain in the sleeper, using them at night throughout the trip until they get to Key West, when they take the boat to Havana. Prof. Lee stated that the round trip railroad fare including a lower berth, will be $238.92, and that the round trip fare including upper berth will be $231.47. He figures that it will take twenty-five days to make the trip, and that the entertainment by the local Business League will be no doubt, free in all the cities. A communication accompanying the advertising matter was received this week, addressed to the Rev. Mr. Boyd, who was out of the city. The Communication says:

"Dr. Henry Allen Boyd,
523 Second Ave.,
Nashville, Tenn.

My dear Dr. Boyd:

I am enclosing circular announcement of a trip which I am planning through the South and Havana next February. I want at least 50 persons to make up two pullman cars leaving Cincinnati. Already several men and women have given their names for the trip. I want you to go on the trip with us and any others from that section whom we may be able to interest. I want to make it the best business and educational trip that has ever been taken through the South.

The local people in every one of these cities will be happy to entertain and make the visit profitable in the way of giving us an opportunity to see what each city is doing in the way of business, education, etc.

I hope you will let me hear from you that we may count upon your presence on the trip as well as your influence in helping us gather the fine group of persons who will make the trip a success.

Yours very truly,
J. R. E. Lee, President.

NEW YORK CITY TIMES
JULY 4, 1926

NEGRO EDUCATION.

Election of a Bishop of the African Methodist Episcopal Church to the Presidency of Howard University makes a significant break in the history of that negro institution. It has been served by white Presidents during the more than half century of its existence. Fisk University in Nashville, Tenn., the oldest of the colleges for negroes, recently elected a white educator to its Presidency, thus perpetuating its tradition of white leadership. Bishop JOHN A. GREGG goes to Howard with past experience as President of Wilberforce University and an immediate background of church administration in South Africa. Dr. THOMAS ELSA JONES goes to Fisk with the experience of seven years of teaching in the schools and colleges of Japan.

This new leadership in the two outstanding negro colleges comes at a time of the greatest importance in the education of our colored youth. The post-war period has been notable for the emphasis laid upon education and for the generosity of the American public in strengthening and developing its schools; yet only the faintest ripples from this groundswell have so far reached those institutions which have in hand the training of young colored men and women to serve their race in the professions. This anomaly persists in the face of the fact that 10 per cent. of our population has undergone and is still experiencing the most profound changes of any group in the United States. For the outstanding effect on American life of the World War has been the negro migration not merely geographically from the South to the North and West but also vocationally from farming to industrial and city life. A public opinion which continues to think of negro education solely in terms of the agricultural and industrial institutes developed under the leadership of Dr. BOOKER T. WASHINGTON to meet the problems of a distinctly rural economy misses the significance of what has since occurred.

The negro is emerging and needs the educational opportunities to develop his doctors, social workers and other technicians. It is to be expected of America that it will establish the million-dollar endowment fund at Fisk and provide the "many millions" which so good an authority as GEORGE FOSTER PEABODY recently prescribed for the negro colleges of the South. In this newer phase of interracial understanding and cooperation it is reassuring that both races will share in the leadership of the colleges through such men as Bishop GREGG and Dr. JONES.

TUSKEGEE LITERARY CLUB EDUCATIONAL CAMPAIGN

The Tuskegee Literary club will observe the seventh annual "go-to-high school—go to college" campaign Sunday. The mass meeting will be held at the Macedonia Baptist church.

The purpose of the campaign is to aid and encourage boys and girls to educate themselves to the greatest possible degree that they may the better fit into the scheme of life with the greatest usefulness and reflect their attainments in their contribution to the service of mankind.

Representatives from the Zeta chapter, Alpha Phi Alphi fraternity, New Haven, will deliver addresses. They are: Dr. Victor Porter Norcomb, Attorney Harry G. Tolliver and J. McLinn Ross. Music, both vocal and instrumental, has been provided for and a pleasing and inspiring program is anticipated. The public is invited.

Inter-Collegiate Association

By ASHTON L. SEWELL

(Special to Enterprise-Blade)

Nyack, N. Y.—When the Inter-Collegiate Association marshalled the delegates from 25 institutions, and held its second annual conference here July 17th and 18th to discuss "The New Negro and the Community" it aimed to destroy the social, religious, political and economic barriers to Negro progress.

"The term Negro is a misnomer. 'The New Negro is a man who does not recognize but defies barriers.' The New Negro is one who thinks himself equal to any other man.' These were a few of the definitions given to the term.

Last year's conference, with delegates from twenty-one institutions, voted to send a resolution to the French from her colonial policy, to send a memorial to the students of the University of China for the stand China took against foreign interference, and amidst a dramatic scene it went down on record as opposing war.

The first meeting of the second annual assembly was just as dramatic as the summary of the 1925 conference. Realistic statements concerning the family were argued in a calm manner. Profound interest and seriousness reigned while the problems of marriage were discussed. Some of the reasons for the instability of the family were stated as "Woman has undergone a greater change than man. 'Man wants his mother type of wife. 'The economic independence of woman is somewhat responsible.'" Just 30 minutes after the opening of the conference, when the intricate problems of the family life were being discussed, the statement "that the Negro woman wants far exceed the capacity of the man to meet those needs," started a retaliation in the defense of womanhood. "The man of today wants a popular girl, a woman with pep, before he marries, then after he wants here to be that mother type of woman," said one of the feminine delegates. "The trouble with many single girls after they are 22 is, they become ashamed and as a result marry the first man who proposes," she continued. Other than the idea of trial marriages suggested by one delegate, no direct solution was proposed.

The political aspect discussion evoked few questions, such as:

Are Negroes taking advantage of the franchise where permitted?

What is the attitude of the Negro woman to the ballot?

How much confidence shall the Negro put in political leaders?

Shall the Negro concede or try to regain the South?

With the opinion that Negro woman has no interest in politics, the discussion simmered down and forced the statement that "the Negro believes in principles and not parties or political leaders." The conferees favor the co-operative selling and buying by producers and consumers. They stressed especially higher education. The summary of this conference took place on Perry's estate overlooking the Hudson where the first annual conference closed. Just before the storm of rain, hail, wind, and lightning, a queer phenomenon, for the month of July, the 75 delegates from the colleges and universities entered the home of Miss Dorothy Perry. There in that exquisitively and luxuriously furnished residence, with sliding doors pushed apart, three rooms were transformed into one large corridor. The darkness without caused the light from frosted bulbs to fall with mellow radiance on the faces of the collegians. The storm was still raging when the conference went down on record: 1. Demanding the enforcement of the 13th, 14th and 15th amendments. 2. In noting with approval the right of organized labor among Negroes, especially the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters.

The conference adjourned. The delegates filed out. The institutions represented were New York University, Columbia, College of the City of New York, Cornell, Fordham, Harvard, Yale, Radcliffe, University of California, University of Chicago, Rand School of Social Science, Jamaica Training School, Atlanta University, Storer, Shaw, Oxford, Wellesley, Lincoln, Union, Talledega, Fiske, Tuskegee, Morehouse, West Virginia University.

Miss Louise Jackson, president. The leaders of the discussion were Miss Lucile Spence, Miss Isa Gittens, Attorney Lamar Parkins, Mr. Llewellyn Wise.

We Should Administer Our Own Colleges

We very much agree with Dr. J. Garland Penn that we should head our schools of learning and that the philanthropists who control certain of our schools should see the wisdom of giving members of the race control of such schools; that is, they should see, or be made to see, that the best results can be secured by giving members of the race such control. The recent action of the trustees of Howard University in electing a competent Negro as President should be indicative of a tendency in the right direction, but we doubt if it impressed much the trustees of Lincoln, Atlanta, Clark and Fisk universities, Lincoln and Fisk both having recently elected white presidents when there was a clamorous demand for the election of presidents of our own group.

We are not unmindful of the splendid service which white educators have rendered in those schools as well as in others maintained and controlled by white denominations and philanthropists; they have earned the undying gratitude of the race by their sacrifice and service. They did for the race what it was not able to do for itself after the civil war and up to recent years; they have given us an educated body of educated men and women, who have done and are doing splendid service as educators and preachers and journalists and the like; but this creation of such by them is the strongest possible argument that our educators for such schools should be taken from the ranks of the splendid body of men and women they have prepared for the work. Men like Booker T. Washington, Robert Russa Moton, John Hope, J. B. Dudley, Lucy Laney, W. S. Scarborough, and others, have sufficiently demonstrated the fact that we are capable of controlling and developing in educational schools, with a like demonstration in preparedness in works of the ministry, law, medicine and journalism. Our educated men and women naturally feel that they should have an open and fair field for work and promotion in our schools as they have it in our ministry and the like, and all the more so as such fair field and promotion is denied them in the general work of education, as in most work.

And the character of the white men who are now controlling the work of education among Negroes, and the persons they select to conduct the work, are as different from the original philanthropists as are the Negro men and women who have been educated in their schools. The old feeling of touch and sympathy has radically changed and in the absence of such feeling the best results cannot be obtained.

TOUCHING NEGRO EDUCATION

Rev. H. H. Proctor, pastor Nazarene Congregational Church, Brooklyn, N. Y., writing in September-October issue of the Federal Council Bulletin, official organ of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, on the subject "New Leaders, in Negro Education," makes the following comment in discussing these two leaders, President Mordecai W. Johnson and President Thomas E. Jones, recently elected as presidents, respectively, of Howard University, Washington, D. C., and Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn.:

Educators Tell of Progress in South

Drs. Shaw and Davage Say Attitude Has Now Changed

(Preston News Service.)

LOS ANGELES, Calif., Aug. 20.—The attitude of the old South toward the education of Negroes has changed completely in the last quarter century, according to J. Beverly F. Shaw of Meridian, Miss., president of Haven Teachers' College.

Dr. Shaw, who with Dr. M. S. Davage, president of Clark University, Atlanta, Ga., is spending a vacation in Los Angeles, asserted that more tolerance is being shown toward the Negro today.

"The South is doing more to educate the Negro than ever before," said Shaw. "They formerly thought that an educated black man was a menace. They have come to realize, however, that an educated Negro is an asset instead of a menace."

According to the two educators this change of feeling was largely brought about through the meetings held by the interracial committees, who hold periodical conferences attended by leading citizens of the white and black races. Dr. Davage has been a member of the interracial committee of Atlanta for a number of years, he announced.

Haven Teachers' College, headed by Dr. Shaw, is operated by the Board of Education of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which likewise controls the University of Southern California. He stated that Mississippi, which contains a large colored population, is making rapid advancement in requirements for teachers.

SEVERAL FOREIGN EDUCATORS VISIT HAMPTON SCHOOL

(By the Associated Negro Press.)

Hampton, Va.—A group of sixty foreign educators from all parts of the world are visiting Hampton Institute. The group represents twenty-five different countries, namely: Porto Rico, two; Hawaii, one; Haiti, one; Philippines, one; Chile, two; Peru, one; Greece, one; Bulgaria, two; Russia, one; Turkey, one; Czechoslovakia, one; Germany, three; Norway, one; Spain, two; England, three; Scotland, one; Finland, one; Poland, three; Hungary, one; Persia, one; Japan, two; China, nineteen; Korea, one; India, three; American Indian, one.

Eight foreign ministers of education are represented in the group: Spain, Germany, Haiti, Hungary, Poland, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, and India.

The group is visiting Hampton Institute under the direction of Dr. J. C. Del Manzo, a member of the staff of the International Institute of Teachers College, Columbia University, New York City.

Education—1926

Discussion

8600 NEGROES IN COLLEGE LAST YEA

According to an article in the August "Crisis," more than 8600 Negro students were enrolled last year in American colleges and universities, over 7000 of this number being in Negro colleges and 1600 in white institutions. The former conferred degrees on more than 1000 students 33 of whom received the degree of Master of Arts, 519 that of Bachelor of Arts and 173 that of Bachelor of Science. There were 100 graduates in medecine, 72 in dentistry, 38 in pharmacy, 37 in law and 47 in theology. In addition the Northern universities conferred degrees on about 500 Negro students. The number graduating last year was about three times as great as that of five years ago.

It is gratifying to note that the number of educated Negroes is increasing. It has been true for too long that an educated member of the group was seldom seen as compared to the great mass of uneducated. This fact has not always been clearly seen even by the most unemotional students of the group but it has been true nevertheless. And the lack of trained minds in the race has been responsible for much of the lack of progress which has been commented upon from time to time. It is probably true, though there are no statistics in proof of the fact, that there are not more than 300,000 college men and women in the whole race, if that many. And that number when the whole 12,000,000 of us are taken into consideration is far too small. The number must increase with each year until the time comes when the well trained Negro will be as often seen as the well trained member of any other rac.

These statistics are enlightening in still another way for they show that there is a dearth of those who are being attracted to the study of theology. Only 47 graduates in theology gives evidence of a dearth of well trained ministers for the future and a corresponding lack of good chruches in time to come. And it seems rather remarkable, when the religious tendencies of the race are taken into consideration, that the number of those who choose this as their life's work are so scare. There must be a reason but the mind of the average laymen is unable to find it by a casual survey of present day church life. He sees only the paucity of real spiritual life among the many denominations of the race and he thinks of the opportunity for real service which is open to those of the young who feel the urge to serve their fellow men. He can only presume that little encouragement is given to the well trained men who have entred the ministry and he must peice together the studied and consistent attempts at pushing back the forward looking youths. But that there must be a condition akin to this in some of he churches of the land is amply evidenced by the statements of young men with whom one may meet from time to time.

There is still room for as many doctors as may come from American schools each year. Well trained teachers were never more in demand and the field of dentistry, as far as the Negro is concerned is still almost virgin. But that of the ministry is crying for entrants. The ratio of those entering the various professions must be changed if we are to have a well balanced educated class.

Dallas Express
AUG 8 1925

NORTH CAROLINA AND ITS NEGRO CITZENS

North Carolina leads the United States in the matter of economic advance over a period of 15 years is the opinion of Secretary of Commerce Hoover in a recent statement made regarding the great growth of the south.

Not only in industrial and economic growth but in education al social welfare progress, no other state in the south is in sight of her.

Twenty-five years ago Georgia was regarded as the empire state of the south so far as wealth was concerned, but today, according to the census of 1925, the wealth of Georgia is less than four billion that of North Carolina is over six dollars.

While material progess is very much desirable, on the other hand, the educational and material values are far more permanent and worth while.

For instance North Carolina is spending over $20,000,000 a year for the education of its children, white and colored.

Fifteen years ago it was spend ing but a little over one million dollars. Today it is spending nearly $5,000,000 a year on the education of the little black boy and girl, whereas 15 years ago it was spending scarcely one million dollars education of the negro in urdan and rural communities. In the latter communities, at that time, the state was spend only about $350,000 a year for negro education.

Now the old North state spends more for educating the children of its negro citizenry than the state of Georgia spends upon education of both races, according Benjamin Davis' statement in the Atlanta Independent (negro) not so long ago.

Furthermore North Carolina spends nearly $100,000 annually in negro welfare work, the dircetor of which is Lieat. L. A. Oxley of Raleigh, who is well equipped for the task. No other southern state, so far as I advised, spends money for any such purpose and very little for the whites, for that matter.

Another thing of vitat importance for which North Carolina is noted, viz., mob law receives very little comfort and encouragement in this particular atmosphere, as those who now are serving penitentiary and road sentences in the state, because of their thoughtless escapades in the above mentioned direction can testify.

We also have a cheif magistrate in pearson of Hon. Angus W. McLean who is determined that every citizen in the commonwealth shall receive justice and fair play under his adminstration regardless of his race and social standing. Moreover, another thing not to be minimized, that has enchanced the welfare situation of the negro in this state is the fact that, over 99 per cent of its population is of English and Scotch descent, native born, who inherently believe in fair play and justice. No other southern state has such a population and very few elswhere.

North Carolina in my opinion is gradually appoaching the standard of education, wealth and social welfare advantage for which Massachusets is noted.

After the world war, when the hegira began to set in from the south toward the north thousands of negro immigrants from states farther south dropped off in North Carolina instead of continuing their journey north. As my duties at that time were such as to take me over the state, I often came in contact with some of these migrants. In conversation with them as to why they didn't keep on going where they first intended to go when they left home, they would invariably reply that they had heard North Carolina was a good and safe state in which to live, so they decided to try their chance here. Consequently, the result of such decisions, caused the population of the state, according to the census of 1920, to increase more largely than any other southern state.

This new influx of population brought some very good and desirable colered citizens, while on the other hand some very undesirable ones.

Owing to the general diffusion of the proper kind of education in North Carolina, criminality among the younger generation of the native colored race is greatly diminishing; and but for the incoming of this bad negro from the statse farther south, where he has not been used to human treatment by whites among whom he lived, negro crimiuality would be almost negligible. For three-fifths of the heinous and felonious negro criminality according to the state courts, is due largely to the negro interlopers.

In the course of time, howevre if they don't all get in the penitentiary or on the rock pile, they will eventually be made good citizens by reason of their wholesome environments.

Over 30 years ago, North Carolina was regarded by the negroes of the United States as the paradise of the south, but when the Russell administratoin (1896-1960) a combination of the the so called. Republican-Popu list fusion, got control of the state, it was a direful and unfortunate event for the negro in this bailiwick, as some of us survivors can tell. Tne white man became very much embittered against the negro as held him responsible for the mal-administrations of the Republican scalawags and Populsts, who held the offices.

When the Democrats were returned to power in 1900, they determined to get even the negro for aiding these ungrateful, political mountebanks in putting them out of power.

As a result of it, what the different rubsequent Demcoratic legislatures did for the negro is of pathetic record.

But for "Russellism" and its concomitant political evils, I do not belive the negro would have been disfranchished and other discriminatoy laws enacted against him.

However, in the cuorse of fime, the hearts of those in power relented and became mellow, so that now the negro is gradually coming into his own educationlly, socially, politically, economically and otherwise.

CHARLES H. MOORE
Greensboro.

HON. LOWERY OF MISSISSIPPI

The Hon. Lowery, Representative of the white people of a Mississippi Congressional District, experiences gastro-mental convulsions whenever any matter directly beneficial to Negroes is permitted to come up before the Congress. The only one that is ever permitted to be heard is the usual bill for the Howard University appropriation which always excites to fever heat some Lowery, who hates the very idea of Negro education. In Mississippi Negroes are taxed for the support of the white State institutions for higher and professional education while no provision is made for the higher or professional education of Negroes. Like most States where Negroes are disfranchised the Hon. Lowery's State distributes unfairly and inequitably the school fund of the State exacted from black as well as white, giving in the rural districts seven to nine months for the education of white children in the public schools, and three to four months for colored children. Besides short timing Negro schools, the salaries of white teachers are double and often three or four times the salaries of Negro teachers.

Herald Commonwealth
12-25-26
Baltimore Md.

Thus the Hon. Lowery has a back ground which fully equips him for opposition to anything like a genuine and honest proposal to educate Negroes. The idea or spirit of being fair and just to Negroes never occurs to men of his type.

That Negroes pay thousands of dollars more in taxes for educational purposes in Mississippi than is spent for the education of their children in that State makes no appeal to him.

That Negroes pay hundreds of thousands of dollars taxes into the United States treasury which is used for maintaining and supporting educational institutions from which Negroes are excluded does not excite a single emotion within him for justice, which demands that the government at least give the pittance asked for one institution domiciled at the seat of government for the higher and professional education of Negroes.

Mr. Lowery and others of his type want Mississippi treatment of the Negro to prevail throughout the United States. They want the Negro kept in ignorance and semi-slavery. They either favor and approve of the lynching and burning of Negroes or condone it; in their relations with Negroes they believe the will of the white man should be a law to Negroes.

The Howard University appropriation encounters opposition from men of Mr. Lowery's type every year and its passage is usually secured only because there is a high sense of justice in the hearts of the majority of Congressmen, even many from the South, who, like Mr. Blanton, of Texas, give it hearty and active support and who are now active in its behalf.

THE NEGRO IS ENTITLED TO BETTER SCHOOLS

THE negro, especially in the South, is ambitious to become a better citizen—he is becoming a better citizen. If the white people fail to encourage him in this most laudable ambition then the whites will not only be denying the colored man the help and cooperation that he is entitled to, but at the same time will be hindering the general progress and development of the Southland.

NOV 5 1926

A few weeks ago the Grand Jury of Richmond County recommended that the Board of Education take measures to provide more schools for the negro children, in view of the fact that "the colored population is clamoring for education and the present facilities are inadequate."

AUGUSTA, GA.
Herald

It is understood that a large number of the men and women of the Board of Education are in sympathy with the movement to improve the negro schools of the city and county. Now that the building program for white schools is well under way, it is generally agreed that serious attention should be immediately given to the deplorable condition existing in the negro schools, where there is a lack of sanitation because of overcrowded school rooms and a marked inadequacy of equipment.

Augusta and Richmond County owe this attention to their negro citizens, and the Herald sincerely hopes that the problem will be given attention at the earliest possible moment.

Mr. John Sylvester and Mr. John Phinizy and others of the Augusta Inter-racial Committee, have been quietly at work for many months in the interest of improving the negro schools. While in Chicago a few weeks ago Mr. Sylvester personally discussed with officials of the Julius Rosenwald Fund the matter of securing an appropriation for negro schools in this county, and he was given much encouragement.

Mr. L. S. Smith, general field agent for the Rosenwald fund, will come to Augusta during the present month to investigate the local situation. It is believed that a substantial appropriation can be secured from the Rosenwald fund, and with this money supplemented by funds from the Board of Education, a beginning can be made at least toward the establishing of adequate negro schools throughout the county.

Education-1926
Discussion

HAVE YOU?

Does education solve the race question is an issue which has been much discussed and argued amid the rush of American civilization. It is contended that the hoodlum elements of both races have intensified and strained the relations existing between black and white people in this country and in consequence a rather hasty conclusion has been made, asserting that education would wipe out color lines and permit these divergent people to live side by side in peace. Such a conclusion appears obviously and entirely erroneous. Witness the horrid lynching of a black man by the students of the University of Missouri.

Chicago Whip 1-30-26

We are of the opinion that the education of the black people in this country will give them more intelligent direction to their efforts will destroy some of the grotesqueness of their public carriage, will produce more capital and wipe away the greater part of their illusions and fantasies. It will enable them to compete better in the political and economic world but we do not argue that the said education will make them love the white man.

Chicago Defender

On the other hand, education of the white man might give a more intelligent appreciation of the laws of society, might cause him to appraise the black man more in the light of science than in ignorant, traditional beliefs; it may cause him to appreciate abstract right and wrong to a higher degree, but we are afraid that it will not make him more charitable, that it will not produce more tolerance, that it will not inspire fraternal affection, and exactly as in the case of the black man no fires of love will be kindled. Education of the masses of white and black will not obliterate prejudice, will not abolish lynchings, will not establish a Utopia here in America. Other methods must be pursued.

Some of the most highly educated men in this country are the most vitriolic in their denunciation of the black man. The attitude of the great centers of learning proves that trained brains do not make loving hearts. Black boys and girls at these great schools always leave with heavy hearts, blighted dreams and blasted hopes. The solution of the problem is just not worked in that manner. Even the religion of the white man, assuming that Christianity is the religion, has not proven itself equal in adjusting the great problem and accepting the black man into its fold as a brother. The application of legal system and assurance by the Constitution of a "fair and impartial trial by a jury" has proven itself to be a mere jargon of words. Education, religion, and law have failed to ameliorate the friction between black and white. What do we think of the lynching of an accused black man by a mob of students?

It is not so much what we think as it is what was thought by the terrified victim as he gazed into eternity, suffering excruciating agony while the panorama of his unfortunate life rose before him.. His phantasmagoria can not be explained. These men have known what the curse of race prejudice can resolve itself into. We can't.

We have no solution to offer for the problem, yet we know time plus education will give the black man some consideration by the sheer strength of himself if for no other reason.

Anniston, Ala., Star
AUG 18 1926

Negro Parent-Teacher Associations Organizing

Negro school patrons now are being organized into Parent-Teacher associations similar to those of the white patrons. The move is a good one. It should encourage the same good work among negro parents and teachers as is being done among whties by the Parent-Teacher organizations.

A national parent-teacher association of negroes was organized in May, during the meeting in Atlanta, Ga., of the National Congress of Parent-Teacher Associations. Colored people representing five states attended the meeting, and the negro national association was formed with the assistance of officers of the national congress.

NATIONAL FIGURE SPEAKS TO NEGROES

Miss Mary McSkimmon, President National Education Association, at Tuskegee

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., March 29.—Miss Mary McSkimmon, president of the National Educational association and principal of the Pierce school, of Brookline, Mass., addressed the students in the institute chapel, here, Sunday morning, telling them of her first acquaintance with Booker T. Washington, founder of this school. Dr. Washington, she stated, was willing to assume burdens and bear responsibility if he could thereby promote the general welfare and advance the progress of his race.

Miss McSkimmon characterized Dr. Washington as a man of remarkable vision and understanding who could see and execute his ideals. It was thus that he created Tuskegee institute, she said. "Up From Slavery," Dr. Washington's autobiography, is widely read and appreciated by the children of New England, according to Miss McSkimmon. The speaker expressed her pleasure at being able to make this pilgrimage to Tuskegee.

Dr. J. W. Abercrombie, state superintendent of education, presented Miss McSkimmon and spoke approvingly of the work of the institute in the promotion of inter-racial goodwill and of its educational policy. He stated that any calamity that might befall Tuskegee would prove an irreparable loss to Alabama and the entire nation.

HUBERT HARRISON TENDERED DINNER

A testimonial dinner was given to Dr. Hubert Harrison, staff lecturer of the Board of Education, at Cruiga Saturday evening. Short addresses were made by Assistant Director Wendell Thomas of the Board of Education, V. A. Domingo, Richard B. Moore, Miss Grace Campbell, Percy Green, J. A. Rogers and others.

Chicago Defender 5-26-26

The speakers praised Dr. Harrison for his breadth of learning, his intellectual honesty, and the splendid work he has done in the educational field.

DEAN AND REGISTRARS PLAN PROGRAM

NASHVILLE, TENN.—The meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Association of Deans and Registrars in Negro Schools held last week at Spellman College was of wide importance and far reaching importance to Negro education.

Pittsburgh Courier 11-27-26

The purpose of the gathering was to make out a program for the annual meeting of the Association which is to assemble in Tuskegee in March, 1927.

Those attending the meeting were Dean T. E. McKinney of A. & T. College, Greensboro, N. C., who is President of the Association; Dean R. W. Doyle, of Paine College, Augusta, Ga., Vice President; Dean E. E. Lamson, of Spellman College; Dean R. O. Lainer, of Florida A. & M. College, Tallahassee, Fla., Secretary; and Assistant Dean Ambrose Caliver, of Fisk University, who is Chairman of the Publicity Committee. The other members of the Executive Committee were unable to attend.

SAVANNAH, GA.

News

NOV 14 1926

EDUCATIONAL WEEK IN COLORED SCHOOLS

Two Important Gatherings Were Productive

National Education Week was fittingly observed by committees of negroes, and in the various public and private schools in and about Savannah.

Two notable gatherings were the ones at Cuyler clinic Tuesday, and continued at St. Augustine Hall Friday night. At the latter meeting a committee of ten public-spirited citizens and patrons of the schools was selected, charged with formulating a program for progressive negro education in Chatham county, working in sympathetic co-operation with the educational authorities.

Principal John W. Hubert, chairman; Rev. S. T. Redd, Rev. E. G. Thomas, Pres. J. C. Lawrence, Prof. O. H. Lee, Arch Deacon J. H. Brown Dr. J. W. Jammerson, Principal R W. Gadsden, F. H. Clarke and J. J Seabrook, secretary, form the committee.

SPRINGFIELD MASS REPUI
MAY 23, 1926

Our Negro Townsmen

An active campaign has been carried on the past week among the younger Negroes of the city in effort to interest them in high education. A group of Negro college students, aided by local leade of the race, visited the high schoo and junior high schools to interview Negro students, point out to them the advantages which they may obtain from at least completing the high school course and encourage them to go even further wher possible. This excellent campaign will be made an annual one, the effort being to raise the intellectual standard of the Negro and provide his race with competent leadership.

The Negroes have won friends here. For the most part they have been industrious, clean-living, law-abiding. They have built churches and community houses, have given labor and money to promote the welfare of their people and have fitted into the industrial and business life of the city without friction.

NEGRO ADVANCEMENT.

Two events of Tuesday signalize, one the recognition of negro talent in science, education, literature, business and in religious and social service, and the other the inauguration of a new President of the negro's foremost college, Fisk University, in Nashville, Tenn. The Harmon awards call attention to the continued achievement of negroes in fields where a few pioneers of their race have already distinguished themselves; only those were eligible for the prizes whose product belonged to the past year. The notable address of President JONES of Fisk, in the presence of representatives of more than one hundred American colleges and universities, including President ANGELL of Yale, calls to national notice the revived and unified spirit of this institution which was the first of negro colleges to rise to full collegiate standards. Recently it has gone through "a period of introversion," but it lifts its head again.

Emphasis has properly been put on such institutions as Hampton and Tuskegee in fitting a race recently in servitude for independent economic life. Their work has had the acclaim of the world. Their names are known wherever there is any acquaintance with modern educational activities. Their methods have been employed in white schools. Their position has been lately strengthened by the large fund added to their resources. The expansion of such work as theirs is assured by the economic and social results of their distinctive teaching. But there is still need of institutions of the type of Fisk for the training of those who are to be of service to the race and so to mankind in the higher intellectual ranges. Particularly is this desirable in view of the massing of negro life in the great cities. The negro group owe it to their own progress and higher emancipation to keep this work alive. No less vital is it to our common interest.

It is of special concern to a democracy that talent wherever discovered should be encouraged and have opportunity for development. The Harmon awards will be valuable if continued in discovering what, like the by-products of coal-tar, may prove the most distinctive contribution to the advancement of this race. The attainments here recognized for one year are but an earnest of what the talent of this race may yet give to the world. It is the prerogative of its men of genius to devote the life of their race to the higher ends of mankind.

Education - 1926
Discussion.

Voice of the People.

EDUCATING THE NEGRO.

To The Commercial Appeal:

Since emancipation the American people have been confronted with the "Negro problem." Many educators differ as to the best method to teach and train the negroes.

The negro is a natural farm laborer and must be taught and trained along natural lines if we expect him to succeed. There are those of the negro race who have succeeded. They should be encouraged and have the protection from the white people as they are not only a credit to the race but to the entire country. The masses are still hovering upder the dark cloud of ignorance, immorality and superstition. The rural homes, the rural churches and the rural schools are factors through which we can reach the masses.

Opening and running schools should be to the direct interest of the negroes but indirectly to the interest of the general public. Delta schools in territory where cotton is mostly raised, should be in easy reach of the homes; consolidated schools are not best as they are too far from the homes. A one or two-teacher school with modern improvements, with earnest moral and industrious teachers is best for my people. These schools should open on Jan. or Feb. 1 and run for seven or eight months without a break, giving the parents an opportunity to use the children in gathering the crop.

The schools are properly conducted and the children are properly directed, there will be no need of stopping the school or taking the children from school to chop cotton. Schools should open at nine and close at three; giving the children time to work before and after school and on Saturdays.

Every child should spend six hours in school and study, five hours to play, four hours to work and nine hours to sleep. At the closing of the school a community fair should be held, with reports ffrom over the district as to conditions along lines of sanitation and home improvement. Products from home, farm and garden and from the school should be placed on exhibition.

Every teacher should live near the school, teaching the people to work by working. The principal teacher should be employed 12 months to work among the people in their homes and on their farms.

Monthly institutes should be held in different parts of the county under the directions of the superintendent of education. Teachers, preachers and parents being members of the institute. The white preachers and teachers being exofficio members. All of these characters should be allied together and teach the youths of both races along the right lines, that will bring about a better understanding and a better feeling.

Simular educational work was carried on in Bolivar County, Miss., for more than a quarter of a century, during the administration of Messrs. Fred Clark, N. B. Scott, T. S. Owen and A. C. Pearman as superintendents, with splendid results.

J. M. WILLIAMSON.

THE SOUTH CENTRAL ASSOCIATION

The President and Dean of Straight have been active in securing the organization of the South Central Association of Colleges for Negro Youth, which was finally effected in New Orleans on January 12-13, 1926.

Early in the autumn of 1925, President O'Brien arranged a luncheon with President Kriege, Dean Larsen and himself. As a result of this conference, President O'Brien wrote to the Presidents of Southern University and Leland College, also to Mother Frances of Xavier, and arranged a meeting of Presidents and Deans and representatives of Southern University, Leland College, New Orleans College, Xavier and Straight, at Baton Rouge, on November 20, 1925. The meeting was most successful and was adjourned to meet in New Orleans at some time in January, 1926. A constitution and by-laws were carefully worked out and adopted. Standards of scholarship were discussesd and approved. Methods governing the transfer of students were adopted and in general the entire field of the relationsip of the colleges came under discussion and a working agreement was wrought out.

Arrangements were also made looking to the organization of an Athletic League and an Inter-Collegiate Forensic Association.

It was also decided to invite (Tougaloo College, Alcorn College and Jackson College in Mississippi to become charter members of the union) These colleges are nearby and the schools of Louisiana are in constant relationship with them.—(Southern News.)

Urges Kace Autonomy For Negro Schools

Spirit Lake, Iowa—Before the Lake Okiboja Bible Conference, Dr. J. Garland Penn, Cincinnati, Ohio, one of the secretaries for Negro schools and colleges of the Board of Education, Methodist Episcopal Church, declared that to secure the best and largest results in the education of the Negro, philanthropy should now work through the educated Negro as presidents, teachers and workers.

The recent movement at Howard University in electing a Negro to the presidency is in the right direction. "We had just as well be truthful about it," said Dr. Penn. It is an economic question. Thousands of Negroes are being educated and are doing graduate work in the summer schools for their degrees. They have no where to work except among their own people.

The time has also come, said he, when Negro leaders and people must give of their means for the education of the race and thus supplement white philanthropy.

Several thousand white Methodists of Northwest Iowa and South Dakota participated in the conferences.

AUG 25 1926

N[illegible]ES ARE STUDYING

More Than 8,600 of Black Race in U. S. Universities Last Year

NEW YORK, Aug. 24.—A recent educational survey reveals the fact that more than 8,600 negro students were enrolled last year in American colleges, and 1,600 in white institutions. The former conferred degrees on more than 1,000 students, 33 of whom received the degree of master of arts, 519 that of bachelor of arts, and 173 that of bachelor of science. There were 100 graduates in medicine, 72 in dentistry, 38 in pharmacy, 37 in law, and 47 in theology. In addition, the big Northern universities conferred degrees on about 300 negro students. Several received the degree of Ph. D., and a number were elected to membership in Phi Beta Kappa. The number graduating last year was about three times as great as that of five years ago.

CHILDREN OF FORMER SLAVES

POSITIONS IN LARGE COLLEGES AS TEACHERS—INSTRUCTORS

Children of former slaves who were owned by members of the opposite race have finished in the best colleges and are teaching white people in the North and East. This has attracted no little attention throughout these parts, as it is known among the Nashville people that in the state of Illinois, especially in Chicago, in Philadelphia, in New York, in Massachussetts, and in a great number of other sections, public school teachers have been selected from members of the Negro race and have been placed in schools where it sometimes occur that seventy-five or eighty per cent of the enrollment is entirely white and foreign.

While it is not conceded down this way that all that is not Negro is white, and it is understood that the mixed population in the East and in the North has created problems, the Negro population has not been so great, but Negro teachers, male and female have been selected and are filling splendid positions. A number of them are principals of schools, and quite a group hold professorship.

It was in Brooklyn that Miss Lyons, a member of the race, who has been principal of one of the Brooklyn schools for more than forty years, has been retired on a pension by the city of Brooklyn. In the school where she taught there was hardly a colored child to be found, and Miss Lyons, who is a sister-in-law of the late Charles H. Burrell, who was a proofreader at the National Baptist Publishing Board in this city, was regarded as the best teacher in the city of Brooklyn. These facts were played up and became more thoroughly emphasized when an article appeared in the daily press recently under the caption of "White pupils in Wyoming taght by Indian girls." The following is the article taken from an exchange:

Cheyenne, Wyo.—Where once her great great grandmother, Sacajawea, a Shoshone Indian squaw, guided the Lewis and Clark expedition to the Pacific ocean, Irtense Large, a twenty year old Indian girl, is teaching the white children of the descendants of the frontier pioneers.

Miss Large is the only teacher of a rural school, fifty miles north of Green River, Wyo., in a district remote from railroads and traveled highways. Sacajawea, the daughter of a Shoshone chieftain, guided the Lewis and Clark expedition from Bismark, N. D., to the Pacific coast and on their return trip in 1805 and 1806. Ex.

SEVEN LEADING N. C. EDUCATORS NAMED

RALEIGH, N. C.—The list of seven colored educators selected as contributing most to education in North Carolina in the last twenty-five years contains the names of two outstanding women, Mrs. Annie W. Holland, State supervisor of Rural and Elementary Schools, and Mrs. Charlotte Hawkins Brown, principal of the Palmer Memorial School, Sedalia, N. C., and president of the State Federation of Women's Clubs.

Others included in the list are: Dr. S. G. Atkins, president, Winston-Salem Teachers' College and vice president, North Carolina Negro Teachers' Association; Dr. J .B. Dudley, late president of A. and T. College; Dr. J. E. Shepard, president of the North Carolina College for Negroes; Dr. E. E. Smith, principal, State Normal School, Fayetteville; Dr. G. E. Davis, State supervisor of Rosenwald Schools.

This list of seven was compiled by the Division of Negro Education as the results of a referendum submitted to educators throughout the State and is to be used as a part of the exhibit of education in North Caroliha at the Sesqui-Centennial.

Y. M. C. A. Host to Big Educational Conference

New York, Aug. 6.—The sixth annual educational conference was held at the 135th St. Y. M. C. A. Aug. 5, 6 and 7. The meeting was sponsored by the 135th [illegible] branch and was open to teachers, students and others interested in education.

George E. Hall, general chairman of the conference, states that the followings topics were discussed: "Present Day Higher Education Among Our People," "Problems of Our Students in Northern Universities," "Problems of Our Students in Race Colleges," "Interracial Co-operation Among Students in the Courts," "Present Day Development of Art and Literature Among Our People."

Members of the conference committee are: George E. Hall, general chairman; R. P. Daniels, chairman speakers' bureau; W. H. Spurlock, chairman fellowship committee; Floyd Buck, chairman publicity committee; Andrew Burris, chairman committee on music; Nathaniel A. Burrell, chairman fraternities committee; H. Theodore Tatem, Preston Johnson, Thelma E. Berlack and Henry C. Parker, Jr.

AUG 2 [illegible]

NEGRO PARENT-TEACHER ASSOCIATIONS ORGANIZING

Negro school patrons now are being organized into Parent-Teachers associations similar to those of the white patrons. The move is a good one. It should encourage the same good work among negro parents and teachers as is being done among the whites by the Parent-Tteacher organizations.

A national parent-teacher association of negroes was organized in May, during the meeting in Atlanta, Ga., of the National Congress of Parent-Teacher Associations. Colored people representing five states attended the meeting, and the negro national association was formed with the assistance of officers of the national congress.—Anniston Star.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., CITIZEN

JUL 9 1926

STATE LEADS IN NEGRO EDUCATION

Tar Heels Point Way To South, College Head Says

(Special to The Citizen)

LAKE JUNALUSKA, N. C., July 8.—North Carolina, in the support she is giving to Negro education, is becoming a model for the whole South, S. G. Atkins, Ph. D., president of the Teachers' College for Negroes, at Winston-Salem, declared in a speech here Thursday, before te Social service conference of the M. E. Church, South, Meeting July 4-11.

Negro schools in North Carolina, both public and private, are mounting to higher levels, the speaker asserted and are rapidly becoming standard. Their programs, followed by other states will result in the gradual, but sure granting to every individual "those things which he may merit under the constitution and under God as an intelligent and useful member of society."

"Interracial Relations" was the general theme of Thursday's program. Other speakers on interracial topics were: Lieutenant Lawrence Oxley, of the North Carolina bureau of work among Negroes; and Mrs. Hattie Russell, negro probation officer of Charlotte. Mrs. Maude Henderson, of Atlanta, representing the Interracial Commission was the afternoon speaker.

The social service conference will conclude its work Saturday, according to Bishop James Cannon, Jr., president of the board of temperance and social service, under whose auspices the meeting is being held.

"Delinquency," will be the topic Friday and speakers will be Judge Hyatt, of Asheville, Mrs. Kate Burr Johnson, state commissioner of public welfare, Raleigh, and Dr. W. G. Henry, of Emory University. Dr. William Edson, representing the American Social Hygiene Association, will be the platform speaker at 8 o'clock Friday night. Saturday morning Dr. C. M. Woodward, of Emory University and Dr. Edson will speak Saturday night there will be shown in the auditorium, the "Ten Commandments" moving picture. Dr. Edwin D. Soper will preach Sunday at 11 o'clock.

President Atkins in his address told in detail something of the threefold program of negro education as carried on in North Carolina in elementary, secondary and schools of college grade. He discussed especially the fine part of the State of North Carolina is taking in advanced education for negroes, telling of the work in five institutions of learning, representing an investment of $2,650,000. These schools are the A. & T. college at Greensboro; Teachers' College, Winston-Salem; Fayetteville State Normal school; Elizabeth City State Normal and the College for Negroes at Durham.

North Carolina spirit, as shown by the attitude of her great governors, Vance, Aycock, Bickett, Morrison and McLean, as well as the attitude of great state superintendents of public instruction like Joyner, Brooks and Allen, the speaker said would guarantee that the North Carolina program of progress and education would continue on such broad lines as would assure to every child of every color a fair chance in the race for life.

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SEP

AIDING THE NEGRO

OUR big country is full of many large and worthy activities that are little known to or understood by the people at large, and perhaps one of the facts of which would surprise a vast number is the work among and for the negro race.

Here in St. Petersburg all people know—even some of those hypercritical folks from other sections who pretend to think otherwise—how generously and ungrudgingly taxes are voted for schools and hospitals for our colored people and how well they are maintained. But even some of us might be surprised at some of the figures of the larger fields.

For instance, a recent educational survey reveals the fact that more than 8,600 negro students were enrolled last year in American colleges and universities, over 7,000 of this number being in negro colleges, and 1,600 in white institutions.

The former conferred degrees on more than 1,000 students, 33 of whom received the degree of Master of Arts, 519 that of Bachelor of Arts and 173 that of Bachelor of Science. There were 100 graduates in medicine, 72 in dentistry, 38 in pharmacy, 37 in law and 47 in theology. In addition, the big northern universities conferred degrees on about 300 negro students. Several received the degree of Ph. D., and a number were elected to membership in Phi Beta Kappa. The number graduating last year was about three times as great as that of five years ago.

Then moving into the field of church work, and in the southern field at that, we find from a report by Dr. J. W. Perry, home mission secretary of the Methodist Episcopal church south, that that denomination directly and indirectly has contributed and secured for the educational program of the Colored Methodist church nearly $700,000 in the last four years.

Among the principal items in this budget have been the erection and equipment of a building for Texas college at Tyler, at a cost of $125,000; another with its equipment costing $100,000 at Haygood college, Ark.; a building worth $40,000 at Boley, Okla., and one worth $100,000 at the Industrial institute, Holly Springs, Miss.; a dormitory worth $60,000 and a $50,000 domestic science building at Paine college, Augusta, Ga., and the projection of a $125,000 science building for Lane college at Jackson, Tenn., besides $30,000 in endowment for the same institution.

In commenting on this assistance rendered by the M. E. church south, which is the mother church of the C. M. E. denomination, Dr. Perry says: "Although our help to our colored brethren in their educational program has aggregated much more than half a million dollars in the past four years, we are not expending for them anything approximating what the church expended for its missions to the slaves before the Civil war, in proportion to its strength and ability at that time. The expenditure then was $160,000 annually. The meaning of all this our people should realize. We cannot minister to Africa and neglect the people of the same blood in America. The work we do for them here makes more effective our ministry in every foreign mission field."

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NEGRO RURAL SCHOOLS HOLD GROUP CONFERENCI

The first group principals' conference of the negro rural schools was called at Wilson's Mills on December 9, the following schools were represented: Wilson's Mills, Montgomery, Simm, Bethel, New Bethel, Lee's Cross Roads, Booker Washington. The meeting was called at two o'clock p. m. by the supervisor of rural school.

The special object of the meeting was to impress the importance of teaching reading in all the grades with view of mastering the mechanics of reading in the first three grades; the importance of having the children master the arithmetic fundamentals, by making the right beginning in the first grades and seeing to it that the children master each advancing step given in the lower grades, then throughout the upper grades. Having mastered the number work required in the first grades, the first step in second grade is to teach well the additive facts. Starting in with the second grade, teach well the additive facts through necessary drill; also teach the subtractive facts at the same tmie The drill must be of such as to render the combinations quick accurate and automatic through the functions of proper habits.

The supervisor gave the demonstration in reading in third grade (an informal reading test given for rate, comprehension and time.) After the test the pupils were dismissed and the demonstration lesson fully discussed by the school principals, especially "Why children fall down on comprehension." Several principals reported on similar tests given in their schools which proves the necessity of stressing the importance of teaching reading in the lower grades, and for the mastery of the mechanics in reading.

The test given showed that the children read too many words within a given time for the grade, and with very little thought getting from the paragraph read. The supervisor urged that a reading chart for each grade be kept n keeping their own marks. Our plan is to give some standard tests in some of our best schools after Christmas. A similar test was given in arithmetic fundamentals with view to speed, accuracy and time, and fully discussed: with splendid results. At the close of the discussion the domestic science department of Wilson's Mills school served hot soup and sandwiches. We are pleased to state that the school faculty here are interested in teaching cooking and sewing, but have not been able to give sufficient time for this industry.

A similar group meeting was held at Short Journey school on December 9 with very pleasing results. The following schools were represented: Ransom's Academy, Piney Grove, Atkinson Academy, Galilee, Stewart, Four Oaks, St. Amanda. The following were absent: Stony Hill, White Oak, Long Branch, Reedy Branch, Bentonville, Hickory Grove, Hodge's Chapel. At the close of the discussion we were served with salads, sandwiches and hot chocolate.

The faculyt and school patrons of Short Journey school are very jubilant over the success of the splendid program which was carried out during "Dedication Week" in appreciation of the new $16,000 brick school building which the County Board of Education and County Board of Commissioners have erected and well equipped for educational advancement of the negro rural school children and community generally. The supervisor and school faculty used every effort to secure speakers for this occasion who would advance the idea of keen appreciation, moral development, efficiency and a desire to render real service, and were very fortunate along this line.

Special effort was made to secure good music for each occasion and to have each school in the unty represented. The program ened with the educational sern preached by Rev. W. H. Hall, Selma. Among the speakers ere Miss Mary E. Wells, Mr. H. . Marrow, Judge F. H. Brooks, Mr. Wm. Cooper, Mr. McKoy McNeil, Mr. C. L. W. Smith, Dr. C. W. Furlong, Mr. E. U. Grant, Mr J. L. Marks, Mr. A. J. Taylor, the supervisor, and others

Special music rendered: Shaw University, Kittrell College, Johnston County Training School, Galilee, Pineville, Selma School.

Total collection was 105.18. It will be of interest to know that this school installed a new piano on Thanksgiving day, and it is the purpose of the school faculty to cooperate with the school committeemen in advancing this money on the piano debt and other necessary school equipment. We thank all concerned for their unstinted interest in making the program a success.

Below is a list of names of those who aid one dollar or above in the collections:

C. L. W. Smith, $5; J. Walter Moore, $3; Robert Scott, $2.50; Prof. Wm. Cooper, $2; Robt. Dunston, $2; Eva M. Johnson, $2; Mrs. A. B. Logans, $2; James McNeil, $2; Bery O'Kelly, $2; Joseph Smith $2; Billy Smith, $2; Jasper Sanders, $1.50; Rev. J. Aikens, $1; William Avera, $1; Mrs. Bunn, $1; Rev. J. Brown, $1; Judge F. H. Brooks, $1; Miss Odessa G. Cagle, $1; Willie Cooper, $1; Samuel Cooper, $1; Willis Cole, $1; Troy Eason, $1; Allen Everette, $1; Dr. C. W. Furlonge, $1; Prof. E. U. Grant, $1; Willis Hood, $1; Alice Holt, $1; George W. Hood, $1; Mrs. Laura J. A. King, $1; Prof. H. B. Marrow, $1; Rev. Monroe, $1; James McNeil, Jr., $1; McCoy McNeil, $1; George McLamb, $1; Prof. Marshall, $1; Miss L. C. Rowan, $1; Adam Sanders, $1; W G. Sanders, $1; Kato Sanders, $1; R. H. Sanders, $1; Jim Sanders, $1; R. J. Sanders, $1; Mr. Spearman, $1; Mrs. E. Mayme Smith, $1; Mrs. Nancy Smith, $1; Miss H. M. Simmons, $1; Prof. A. J. Taylor, $1; Isaac Woodard, $1; Mrs. Sudie Woodard, $1; Mary E. Williams, $1; H. H. Williams, $1.

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NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF COLLEGE WOMEN CONSIDERS IMPROVED EDUCATION FOR SEX

The National Association of College Women, whose purpose is the improvement of the education of colored women thorughout the United States, concluded its convention Saturday, April 10, after a three days session at the Young Women's Chrsitian Association, West 137th street. The banquet at 8 p. m. brought to a close the gathering of women who had assembled from all parts of the country.

On the first day, Thursday, April 8, the executive committee met. After the opening, Friday, April 9 at 10 a. m., there was a business session with reports from corresponding secretary, Miss Carrie E. S. Lee of Washington, D. C.; the secretary-treasurer, Miss Juanita P. Howard of Washington, D. C.; the committee on finance; and the sectional directors—Mrs. Emma B. Davis for the North, Miss Sadie Daniels for the South; Mrs. Lillian Alexander for the East, and Mrs. Annie C. Simms, for the West. After the reports, the meeting was adjourned for luncheon. At 1 p. m., the business session was concluded with reports from the committee of standards, the committee of recognition of colleges and the nominatiing committee.

At 2.30, Mrs. Eunice Hunton Carter, president of the New York Branch, presided. Mrs. DeGarmo Bryan of the Teachers College of Columbia University gave an address on "the responsibility of the college for the living conditions of its students." At 3.30 Miss Julia Derricotte, national student secretary of the Young Women's Christian Association, gave an address on "Schools as I have seen them." The address by Miss Derricotte concluded the program for Friday.

Saturday, Mrs. Lillian Aexander, sectional director of the East, presided. Miss Anna F. Broadnax, vice president, gave an address on "Branch organization." At 10.30 a. m., branch representatives told of the activities of their branches. At 11 a. m., Miss Jessie Fausset ,former editor of The Crisis gave a talk on "The college women and creative literature." The meeting was adjourned for luncheon at noon. At 1 o'clock the meeting reconvened and Dr. W. E. DuBois, editor of The Crisis spoke on "What should we expect of the Negro College?" At 2.30 the executive committee met and the convention was concluded with a banquet at 8 p. m. The former officers were all reelected.

The officers of the organization are Dean Lucy Stowe of Howard University, president; Miss Anna F. Broadnax of Wilmington, Del., vice-president; Miss Carrie E. S. Lee of Washington, D. C., corresponding secretary; Miss Juanita P. Howard of Washington, D. C., secretary-treasurer. The sectional directors are Mrs. Emma B. Davis, North; Miss Sadie Daniels, South; Mrs. Lillian Alexander, East; Mrs. Annie C. Simms, West.

NATIONAL SCHOOL SURVEY

A commission of eminent educators, such as Dr. Tigert, head of the U. S. Bureau of Education, Dr. Frank W. Ballou, Superintendent of the Washington Public Schools, the State Superintendent of Schools of Pennsylvania, and others to be selected at a later date, has been formed, with headquarters in the U. S. Department of the Interior, for the purpose of making a national survey of the public school of America, to determin their points and their weaknesses and what remedies, if any, are needed to make the American youth have access to the most splendid public school systm in the world.

Inasmuch as the permanent personnel of the survey commission has not yet been made up, it cannot be announced whether any of the noted Negro educators of America are to be given a place on the commission. That possibility, is, however, of small significance as compared with other truths which, if sincerely and scientifically approached, will be emphasized by the survey.

The survey will show a growing trend toward sparate schools for white children. (Isn't it sad,—very very sad that even the little children should be made fertile ground for schooling in th ideas of racial superiorities and inferiorities, socalled?) If the child were never taught racial hatred, the adult mind would have it not.

Be that as it may, the survey will show, further, the most astounding discriminations imaginable in matters of terms, equipment, pay, and the general budget aganst Negro public schools, in favor of white public schools. A ten-to-one dollar budget from public funds for school boys and girls, whites-to-blacks, is a fair estimate of the appalling conditions in segregated school system. The diffrences go on into teachers' salaries and curriculae; and it is no wonder that a cabinet officer said, about a ear ago, that the Nation pays dearly for the education neglect, in certain sections, of its Negro youth.

The national survey commission has a splendid constructive task before it; and sincere educators, white and black, will welcome the chance to tabulate the virtues and the faults of the public schools. Doubtless the various Negro teachers' associations the country over will make zealous witnesses of themselves and give the commission their years of experience, acquired out of the neglect, through no fault of theirs, of the blooming Negro boy and girl, who at least have the chance to appear in open educational court and tell their story to an unbiased federal commission of educators, acting under Government supervision.

NEW BILL MAY END JIM CROW SCHOOLS IN U. S.

Fear Of Abolition Of Separate Schools Causes A Bitter Fight Over Measure In Congress.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Mar. 24—The Curtis-Reed bill now before the United States Congress, which many whites fear may lead to the abolition of separate schools for colored and white children, is causing considerable unrest among certain factions of the United States Legislature.

Causing Upheaval

There have been introduced in Congress, by interested Republican legislators, and referred to the Committees on Education of the U. S. Senate and House of Representatives, respectively, Bills S. 291 and H. R. 5000, which provide for the creation of a Secretary of Education, to be appointed by the president. Although all arguments for and against the bill have not been completed, startling facts have been aduced regarding the measure.

Fears Mixed Schools

Representative M. E. Tydings talking before the Twelfth Ward Women's Club of Baltimore, Md., recently stated:

"Seventy per cent of the members of the House and Senate come from States which do not maintain separate schools. In time of political need it is not at all unlikely that to obtain some advantage a party would wipe out distinction of race in our schools.

"In that case we should be powerless for we would not have only thirty per cent of the votes in Congress.

"In practice the Secretary of Education would not be an educator, but merely a big Republican or Democrat. Do you want such a man, who would be entirely beyond your control, to tell you how your child must be educated?"

1,210,690 Illiterates

Supporters of the bill in their arguments revealed astounding accounts of the high illiteracy rates of Negroes in Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina and Virginia.

An estimate of 210,690 was made as to Negro illiterates in Alabama; and in the seven states named the illiteracy total among the colored people is slightly over one million, two hundred thousand, or nearly three times what it is among the whites.

Proponents of the educational legislation have also shown that the average teachers salary in Mississipp is $291 per year, as compared with $976 for New York. Other comparisons give Massachusetts $858; Illinois, $778; Texas, $487; and South Carolina, $315. The vast rural areas in the southern states, in which thousands of Negroes live, minus long term schools and adequately trained and paid teaching forces are the chief contributors to the high illiteracy rates of the seven states named.

Sixth Annual Convention Colored Parent-Teachers Association, Atlanta, May 6

Dear Co-Worker:

Our 6th Annual Convention opens Thursday, May 6th, at 9 a. m. We are expecting a large delegation. The National Congress of Parents and Teachers (white) and the State P-T. A. (white) are meeting the same week in Atlanta and we are having their co-operation in putting on P-T. A. Institute work, the afternoons of Thursday and Friday, fro m2-4, so that our delegates and members can get a better and broader vision of the work. Mrs. A. H. Reeve, Pres. of the National, and Mrs. Arthur C. Watkins, National Executive Sec'y, and Mrs. Fred Wessels, State Pres. of the (white) P-T.A. and other National workers will be with us at some o our sessions.

Delegates

Elect your delegate now. Each Association can send its President and Secretary, or their alternates, and one delegate for every fifty financial members. Fill out the Credentials Blank and send it, with 10c for every member of your Association, to Mrs. Willie Daniels, Treasurer, 284 Fulton St. Atlanta, Ga. Send money by P. O. Money Order.

Homes

For homes, write Mrs. Clara Simmons, 65 Drummond St., Atlanta, Ga. Lodging per night 75c; lodging and board (2 meals) $1.50 per day. Lunch will be served at the church. If you wish a good home notify the Chairman not later than April 15.

Tickets

When you purchase your ticket, ask the Ticket Agent for a Railroad Certificate to the Parent-Teacher Association convention, meeting in Atlanta. If he has no certificates, ask him to give you a receipt stating that you bought a ticket as a delegate to the P-T. A. meeting in Atlanta. This certificate or receipt will entitle you to one half fare returning home. Tickets are now on sale May 1st, to and including the 5th. When you register at the convention be sure to get your P-T. A. button (25c).

Place of Meeting

Liberty Baptist Church, corner Chamberlain and Jackson Sts., is a beautiful church with modern improvements and extends to our convention a big WELCOME.

Two days of real work, information and inspiration are in store for the delegates. The morning sessions will be devoted to reports and business; the afternoon sessions, to Institute Work. Reports must be clearly written and limited to 3 minutes.

Atlanta and Fulton County P-T. A's. are planning a good and profitable time for YOU.

Hoping to shake your hand Thursday, May 6th, at 9 A. M.,

Yours for Child Welfare,
Executive Board.
Mrs. H. R. Butler, Pres. Ga. Colored P-T A.,
104 N. Boulevard, Atlanta, Ga.

Colored Delegation Appear Before the State Committee on Education, Respectful Hearing

At an important meeting of the Committee on Education of the State of Georgia, consisting of members of the House of Representatives, assembled in the Kimball House on the 1st inst., certain representative colored citizens appeared and were given an opportunity to express their views and to make such petitions as to them seemed for the best interest of the State and the race educationally.

President Joseph W. Holley of the Georgia Normal and Agricultural College, set forth by convincing facts and figures the minimum needs of the State Normal and Agricultural and Industrial schools; he showed the imperative need of substantially more funds to be used for various purposes than have appropriated towards the maintenance and support of these institutions heretofore. His appeal was heard with undoubted interest by the committee, who not only followed from start to finish with a steady, firm gaze of profound seriousness, as the speaker read from his prepared manuscript his statement which revealed the meagre and inadequate support given colored state schools, but was further evidenced by a full round of applause at the close of the address.

President C. G. Wiley, State Industrial College, Savannah, Ga., outlined the work being done at that institution, also emphasizing the dire need of larger appropriation so as to secure adequate equipment, better teaching personnel, and likewise a correspondingly larger number of more efficient graduates and trained youths to perform necessary work even here within the confines of our State. He appealed to the committee in behalf of better race relationship, for a fair distribution of the funds expended for educational advance.

Captain A. T. Walden, speaking without manuscript or notes, addressed the committee impromptu, sanctioning the remarks of the preceding speakers, and submitted the program urged by them as a challenge to the pride and intelligence of Georgia. The captain really waxed eloquent as he compared the educational program of other States of the Union with that of Georgia, showing, among other things, the mere pittance of money appropriated by the State either for white or colored schools; he directed the attention of the committee to the fact that thousands of the youth of Georgia, including white and colored, are compelled to take recourse to other states for the purpose of acquiring a liberal or technical education; that many of these students go elsewhere never to return to their native land which they had learned to love; that regardless of any traditional complacency prevalent in the State on that score, other States know what is being done for the cause of education here; the eyes of the world are upon the State and will not hesitate in according to it its appropriate status, present and future.

COLORED DELEGATION APPEAR BEFORE STATE COMMITTEE

(Continued from Page 1)

Mr. Jesse O. Thomas, field secretary of the Urban League of Atlanta, clinched by concurrence all the salient points adduced by the preceding speakers, and urged upon the committee the wisdom and fairness of proper attitude as affecting the question of race relationship, bringing out emphatically that the motto of "ALL THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE UP" as being the only policy that will stand the acid test of time, reason and righteousness; that such a policy is an indispensable factor in any State or community, making for harmony and prosperity. He also made point of the fact that Negro leaders of the stamp and type of President Holley hold sway over a much larger proportion of our group than do white leaders serving in a similar capacity; that, in fact, the prevailing sentiment of the race on the main phases of its various interests is fairly ade-

quately expressed in a representative manner by such Negro leaders.

Each speaker was warmly applauded in turn, and on retirement of the colored delegation of five persons, a marked degree of respect and appreciation was accorded the party, which led it to believe that we are approaching, slowly but surely, the era of better feelings here in the Empire State of the South.

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Discussions.

THE HIGHER EDUCATION

By KELLY MILLER

I believe it was the editors of the *Messenger*, in one of their most radical moods, who referred to the college education of the Negro as "Hire Education." I at once appreciated the felicity of the fling, and responded, that in my view, the higher the education, the greater should be the hire of the education. According to the socialists' point of view, the capitalists are seizing the control of the church and the school as a means of coercing public sentiment and of keeping it in the way it should go. They are wholly incapable of understanding or of appreciating disinterested philanthropy. The editors of the *Messenger*, I am forced to say, have deliberately forgotten to remember the wholly unselfish and altruistic beginning of Negro education, of which they were among the chief beneficiaries.

Negro colleges and universities were the outgrowth of pure unadulterated philanthropy. There was no conceivable ulterior motive. There is no more creditable compliment to the American conscience at its best. The Negro could be of no conceivable advantage to the Northern missionaries who planted these philanthropic institutions nor to the generous donors who supplied the necessary wherewithal. My tongue shall never tire in telling of their altruistic deeds nor shall my pen waver in extolling their virtue and defending their fame.

But this is not my present purpose in this release. I am concerned chiefly in this output, in pointing out the inevitable shift in the basis of support which is made necessary by changing circumstances. At first outside philanthropy, not only founded and maintained these schools and colleges, but also provided for the personal support of the students who attended them. Practically every college bred Negro of the first generation of college culture was the beneficiary of personal eleemosynary aid. Such initial assistance was necessary on account of the general poverty of the race. Adequate scholarship was provided for every capable and ambitious pupil who presented himself. This wholesale system of benefaction had the inevitable effect of pauperizing the spirit of the Negro collegian. He began to look for such support as a duty of those fostering his education. The student who showed normal grasp upon the principles of knowledge was encouraged and assisted in making his way thru some Northern institution as a vindication of the higher qualities of mind which hitherto had been doubted or denied. For a long while, the Negro regarded it as the duty of Northern philanthropy to support his higher education. This beneficiary bias has not even now wholly departed from his mind. The Negro readily supports his own churches and religious foundations but relies upon the white race to support his higher institutions of learning. He is dependent for education, but self-sufficing for religion. But at best philanthropy is limited in its scope and short lived in its duration. It can be, in the very nature of the case, neither adequate nor enduring. Every firm and lasting scheme of education for any people must rest upon public support or upon the contributions of these who maintain it for their own sons and daughters. Anything else can be but a temporary and impermanent makeshift.

It first, philanthropy undertook to cover the whole field from the elements to the upper stretches of knowledge. But it was soon found that the assumed front was too extended to be effectively maintained. The public schools took over the elementary phases of the task, but relied slothfully upon philanthropy to carry on the work in the secondary and higher levels. The Southern states are now more and more taking on their proper function of providing secondary education for the colored race, leaving to Northern philanthropy the field of higher education only. But even here several of the states are projecting Negro education of collegiate and university rank. State education is not a philanthropy, but the asserted and accepted duty of the state to enlighten all of its citizens. Here the Negro pays in full for whatever form or phase of education he receives. He contributes according to his ability as much as any other citizen to the maintenance and support of the state, and is entitled to derive therefrom equal advantages and facilities according his needs.

The Negro college student today, not only pays his own personal expenses but in most cases also meets a tuition tax which goes a considerable way in defraying the general running expenses. So that the race is not only becoming more and more self supporting in a personal way, but is carrying an increasing share of the general overhead cost of the machinery of his higher education. As philanthropic contributions decrease, his must increase. Denominational proselytism has constituted one of the great motives of Northern philanthropy. Every great denomination was anxious to extend the boundaries of its influence, as well as to exemplify the missionary potentiality of its peculiar dispensation by invading this new and inviting territory. The Methodists, Baptists, Congregationalists, Presbyterians, and the rest planted chains of schools and colleges as agencies of gaining black reenforcement for the kingdom of heaven by way of their peculiar denominational persuasion This is still a strong surviving motive.

The Negro religious denominations have established their own schools and colleges, wholly maintained, manned and supported by their own contributions. Wilberforce University, Livingstone College, the Virginia Theological Seminary and College are samples of schools of this type. In a peculiar sense they deserve the recognition of generous philanthropy. For after all the only help that is worth while is the temporary help which leads to permanent self-help.

As the case stands today, the Negro is supporting his own public education as a tax payer or as an indirect contributor to the public weal. He is supporting a chain of denominational schools and colleges founded and fostered for the enlargement of the religious estate. In the third place the race in increasing amount, is contributing to the support of its own education in private philanthropic schools, hitherto maintained wholly by charitable contributions. It might be said that the largest Negro university has been all but wholly supported by the Negro. During the past forty years, Howard University has been supported almost wholly by congressional appropriations and tuition from the student body. The money appropriated by the government by every law of right and equity is fairly to be construed as Negro money allocated to Negro education in this national institution. It is deeply to be regretted that in the past there has been such feeble response to the philanthropic appeal which this university has made, and it is to be hoped that the future response will be more liberal. General philanthropy has probably not contributed ten per cent towards its establishment and general support from the foundation till now.

The Negro race is not able according to its present scheme of expenditure of supporting its own higher educational institutions. Although he can and should greatly increase his contributions in this direction. If there were half of the concentrated purpose to support the universities and colleges which the race evinces for the maintenance of its churches and religious enterprises the results would be equally encouraging.

Educational philanthropy today has taken a different turn from that which it exhibited immediately after the war. There is less emotion and more deliberate purpose. The great foundations and munificent individual donors have in mind the welfare of the public at large. The Negro is not singled out as a special object of benefaction as formerly, but he is considered as an essential part of the general public. Negro schools and colleges will receive bestowals, in proportion as they can show that they can utilize such grants to promote the well being of the people at large through benefiting the most needy portion of that public. Furthermore, general philanthropy will be greatly encouraged to help these Negro higher institutions in proportion as they show a disposition to help themselves.

The Negro must more and more depend upon himself. He may not now be able to set up independent educational housekeeping for himself, but he must move as rapidly as possible in that direction. In the mean time, he can surely rely sensibly upon a generous philanthropy with the assurance that, "so long thy power has helped me, sure it still will lead me on."

But all this is in behalf of higher education, not the hire education as the *Messenger* scoffingly describes it.

An Experiment in Adult Negro Education

By Mary Mullen

THE experiment sketched herewith was carried out in a chemical factory that employs about a dozen Negroes. In order to assure to these men the maximum of practical efficiency, and also to give them as rich and interesting an experience of life as circumstances permitted, the Company undertook, a number of years ago, an experiment in education. Because of the shortness of the working day, it was possible to devote an hour several times a week to a systematic study of problems intimately related to the Negro's life, both business and personal. The study was planned and directed by a white member of the company's staff, now an Associate Director of Education in the Barnes Foundation. It was carried on by discussion, informal but not haphazard or desultory. Membership in the classes was and always has been voluntary, but the interest aroused was such that all the employees attended them regularly.

The general plan of work, as well as the selection of topics for study, has at all times been based upon the educational principles of John Dewey. The primary purpose has been to cultivate intelligence by showing the possibilities of which every-day life is full, and to make intelligence effective by setting it to work to realize those possibilities, to make labor free, spontaneous, rich in cultural as well as material rewards. The plan has aimed at democracy in education, not by watering down knowledge or by relaxing standards of intelligence, but by making the whole process a cooperative affair, free from any authoritative control. The function of the leader in discussion has been to suggest, to assist intelligence to find the information needed to solve the problems, never to impose solutions or to lay down rules dogmatically. The *esprit de corps* has always been so good, and the desire to advance in understanding so genuine, that the discussion has always gone on under its own impetus. There has never been any need for whipping up a lagging interest. Since the purpose has been to present knowledge stripped of its academic trappings, in a form precisely relevant to actual problems, no attempt has been made at any time to correct errors not bearing upon the point at issue. Grammatical blunders have been passed over without notice, and the men encouraged to express themselves in the way most natural to them. The atmosphere of the schoolroom has been avoided in every way possible.

The object of education is to find one's self in the world and to make one's self at home there. Hence the first topics of discussion were psychological. Psychology, however, was presented without any unnecessary technicality, and simply as a study of the impulses, the instincts, which constitute the ultimate sources of behavior, the organization of these impulses into habits, and of habits into the personality as a whole. The meaning of intelligence as the method of organization, both of the personality and of the environment, was explained. Every effort was made to leave no general principle unattached to specific facts in experience, and to point out the bearing of all principles upon specific personal problems. The legitimacy of every human instinct was insisted on, together with the limitation imposed by due consideration for every other instinct. In the same way, both the advantages and the disadvantages of habit were made clear, the value of habit in giving stability to character, and the danger that habit may harden into fixation and inertia. Finally, the importance of intelligence, of integration of personality and control of environment, was emphasized throughout.

Subsequent discussion related chiefly to the function of intelligence in grasping and remoulding the environment. It was shown how intelligence is capable of changing the toil by which a livelihood is gained into free self-expression, and so transforming drudgery into art. Since all labor is an affair of cooperation, the conditions under which cooperation becomes effective and personally satisfactory were dwelt upon—conditions which make clear the essential meaning of good morals. But the process of bread-winning is only a part of life, and the problem of extending personal activities into other spheres led at once to the study of social conditions in general. At this point Bertrand Russell's "Why Men Fight" was found illuminating. Since understanding of the social system as it exists requires knowledge of the past, history came next under consideration, and Well's "Outline of History" was studied and extensively discussed. From this it was but a step to the nature of evolution, and from that to scientific method in general.

Parallel to this discussion of the world of objective fact, a study of the world of art was carried on. After the aesthetic phases of the every-day life of affairs had been explored, attention was turned to the fine arts themselves. A large collection of pictures belonging to the chemical company has always been exhibited in the factory buildings, and these pictures provided material for unending comment and debate. They were treated, in accordance with the Barnes Foundation's general educational program, from a point of view strictly plastic: discussion was always directed to the qualities that make a picture a work of plastic art rather than a literary or historical document. Indeed, the results of this discussion, and the astonishing success which attended the efforts to convey to persons lacking all formal education an understanding of painting as an art, played an important part in the formation of the Barnes Foundation's educational program as a whole. Not pictures only, however, but music, poetry, the drama, were analyzed in the light of aesthetic principles; their source in human nature was kept constantly in view, and the psychological factors in aesthetic appreciation were at all times shown in relation to the objective facts in the work of art itself. For example, an extensive analysis was made on the negro play "Rosanne", an analysis which brought out the psychology of each of the characters in the play, and the ground of the observer's reaction to them.

Because of the fact that the members of the class were Negroes, particular attention was paid to race problems, to the social and economic handicaps under which the Negro suffers, their cause and their cure. These problems were naturally in the centre of the men's consciousness, the questions arising were those which they most desired to find answers to, and the coordination of particular facts with general principles was easiest in this field. No attempt was made to shield them from unwelcome truths: the causes for the Negroe's servitude which lie in the Negro himself were pointed out, along with the Negro's resources in combatting and overcoming his own defects. It was made apparent that the Negro's spontaneity, his impulsiveness, his delight in imagination, were valuable only if kept within limits, and that a resolute, self-denying effort to reach a distant goal was often, under existing conditions, more important than enjoyment of the pleasures nearest at hand. Especially the need of organization on a large scale, of the widest possible cooperation with all the agencies working for the Negro's betterment, was insisted upon. The practical purpose of the discussion at this point was to overcome the timidity, the self-distrust of the Negro by showing him the achievements of his race, the things of which it is capable; it was also to overcome his tendency to live in the moment, to shirk the practical difficulties of organization, by convincing him that persistent effort through times of distraction and discouragement is essential if advance on his part is to be anything more than a pious hope. Although direct exhortation was avoided, and methods of procedure were left to him to discover, the bearing of general principles on his specific problems was never left in doubt.

As a whole, the results of the experiment were exceedingly encouraging. The individuals composing the class were of good but not exceptional ability, and there is no reason to suppose that the same experiment, tried upon different material, would have been any less successful. The men started with the universal endowment of the Negro race—willingness, teachableness, a rich emotional and imaginative endowment. The beginning of the experiment really came before any formal classes were held, when the people concerned were left to find their own ways of doing their work and of adjusting themselves to each other. Their native disposition to enact a drama in all they did, to take pleasure in activities in which they enjoyed freedom and responsibility, formed the starting-point for all their subsequent development. Without this sharing, by every member of the group, of the interests of the group as a whole, little could have been accomplished.

At first, the discussion was dominated rather by feeling than by intelligence: imagination constantly tended to encroach upon the sphere of reflection. No attempt was made by the leader of the discus-

Education 1926

Discussion of

sion to stifle feeling or imagination, but the intrusion of either where it did not belong was always analyzed; rational solutions of problems were offered as an alternative to those suggested by passion or prejudice, and in time the Negroes themselves came increasingly to rely upon their intelligence, and to give rein to their imagination only on occasions on which it could fittingly be exercised. Their ability to view a situation dispassionately, to seek and to find the information needed to solve a practical or personal problem, was amply vindicated, and this increasing display of rationality was not accompanied by any falling off in the dramatic quality of the discussions. Thanks to the keenness of their interest, and to their powers of picturesque expression, the discussion retained a color, a vividness, and intensity which visitors to the class, men who occupied chairs in colleges and universities, declared to be a welcome contrast to the dullness and perfunctoriness characteristically found in the ordinary academic class-room.

In the study of social conditions—a study to which invaluable aid was found in the columns of "OPPORTUNITY"—the earnestness, the capacity of the Negro for taking serious thought about specific difficulties, was clearly manifested. However, it was in the discussion of aesthetic problems, and in the actual enjoyment of works of art, that his powers seemed to find their most congenial sphere of exercise. The temperamental affinity between the Negro and art in all its forms was apparent immediately. What was colorful, what was picturesque, what was rhythmic, impressed him instantly, and the impression was reflected forthwith in his own activities. His initiation into the world of art seemed as natural as his initiation into breathing, and just as natural was his assimilation of art into his own life. Spontaneous, even automatic, as the manifestation of his aesthetic interest was, it was intelligent as well: he not only enjoyed, he was able to learn why he enjoyed. This fact supplies the answer to those who assert that the Negro is a mere creature of instinct, incapable of rational comprehension or control of what he does. The education which these Negroes acquired was a real education: they learned both to do and to understand, to act and to see their acts in the light of general principles and remote consequences.

The conditions of the experiment precluded an attempt to give to the members of the class a training in scientific research or the formal practice of the fine arts. They were primarily men engaged in earning their livelihood by the work of their hands, and science and art were, by force of their circumstances, secondary to life itself. The experiment, however, did beyond question succeed in demonstrating that a liberal education, however unacademic, a humane culture, are within the realm of possibility for ordinary unschooled Negroes, men with no unusual advantages in natural endowment.

Opportunity May 1926 Negro Work

ALPHAS STAGE BIG EDUCATION WEEK DRIVE

"Go To High School; Go To College Week" To End Here Sunday

CHARLES STEWART TO ADDRESS MEETING

Mass Meeting At Douglass Theatre To Broadcast Over WCAO

Cars decorated with "stay in school" stickers, school children wearing badges, talks, slides and a mass meeting are all part of the "Go to high school; go to college" campaign of the Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity being celebrated this week in 50 cities of the country.

In Baltimore thousands of students in the elementary, junior high and high schools as well as the several hundred Morgan College undergraduates are to be seen this week sporting the badges pledging themselves to remain in school as long as they can. Over a hundred and fifty automobiles owned by Negroes in the city are sporting the Alphi window stickers which say that "it pays to stay in school."

Afro-American Baltimore Md. 5-15-26

In each of the schools in the city talks are being given urging the boys and girls to remain in the class room until they have completed as much of the formal education as their means will permit. On Sunday, May 16, at the Douglass High school there is to be a mass meeting at which the principal speaker will be Rev. Charles E. Stewart, pastor of the Metropolitan A. M. E. Church of Washington, D. C. Rev. Stewart was formerly connected with the Baltimore A. M. E. Conference and is widely known in this city.

The music at the mass meeting will be furnished by the Post Office Glee Club and some of the members of the local chapter will give short talks. The fraternity hopes by the mass meeting to reach a great many of the parents of the boys and girls and to point out to them the advantages to be obtained for the youth of the race by a thorough education. The meeting is announced as free with no collection taken. The entire expense of the campaign is to be bourne by the fraternity.

A program of music and a short talk will be broadcast Sunday afternoon from Station WCAO as a part of the campaign. Local artists will furnish this part of the week's activities.

This local effort is but a part of a nation-wide drive being conducted during the week by the Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity in more than half a hundred cities. The fraternity was about twelve years old when it decided to institute an educational campaign once each year in each of the cities where its 3,000 members had chapters. This is the seventh such effort and the work has now been extended to many communities where there are no formal chapters of the fraternity. Educators all over the country have commended this constructive effort.

The cooperation of the Board of School Commissioners was secured through the efforts of the Supervisor, Francis M. Wood, and permission was granted to the fraternity to place speakers in each of the schools of the city to urge the children to stick to their books. Talks in the schools begun Wednesday of this week.

The local chapter of the Alpha fraternity has placed the conduct of the Baltimore educational drive in the hands of a committee headed by William L. Fitzgerald, Clarence Jackson, P. D. G. Penington, Gobert E. Macbeth, R. Maurice Moss, W. Berkley Butler, are assisting on the general committee on arrangements. The state chairmanship is in the hands of S. S. Booker, secretary of the Druid Hill Y. M. C. A. Dr. James H. Hilburn is the president of the local group.

Atlanta, Ga. JOURNAL

MAY 9 1926

Chicago Pathologist To Address Negroes On "Go to College"

Dr. Julian H. Lewis, assistant professor of pathology in Chicago university, will speak Sunday night at 8 o'clock at the First Congregational Negro church, at which time the seventh annual "Go to High School—Go to College" campaign, sponsored by the Alpha Phi Alpha, negro fraternity, formally will open.

Dr. Lewis is a recognized authority in the field of pathology, having been awarded a fellowship of the Guggenheim Memorial foundation and appointed to the study of the fundamental nature of immunity phenomena. His message will be particularly interesting to negro parents and to boys and girls approaching the high school ages.

This is part of the national campaign which is being carried on in other cities where there are chapters of this negro fraternity. The local campaign will continue throughout the week and addresses will be delivered in all of the negro schools in this city. The campaign in Georgia is under the direction of J. Garland.

NEGRO EDUCATION IN GEORGIA

By Rebert B. Bleazer

One who would fairly evaluate any human situation must examine also the background out of which it grew and the influences which have made it what it is. This is peculiarly true of Negro education concerning which present day attitudes and conditions are so firmly rooted in those of the past.

Savannah Journal 5-13-26

Most powerful of these background influences was the psychology that inevitably accompanies slave-holding. The loose ground on which one man could possibly justify his enslaving of another was hopelessly low in the scale of humanity indeed human at all. He naturally thought of slaves, therefore, as incapable of much education and as needing very little of it. Reinforcing this view was the natural fear that the education of slaves would incite them to unrest and revolt. So great was this fear that, beginning with South Carolina in 1800, state after state passed laws forbidding the "mental instruction' of Negroes, slaves or free, even by their white masters. In 1829 Georgia enacted such a law, making it a crime punishable by $500.00 fine and imprisonment to teach a Negro to write.

It was inevitable that much of this slave-time psychology should be brought over into the era of freedom. After sixty years, vestage of it still persist widely and wield a great, though happily waning, influence in Negro education. There are still some people who believe the Negro incapable of mental development, a large number who think he needs but a minimum of education, and perhaps a few who oppose his education on the assumption that it will make him less subservient to the white man's will.

Another condition highly unfavorable to Negro education was the tragic economic plight in which the Civil War left the South. Probably four-fifths of Georgia's wealth was destroyed in that struggle. It is to the credit of the State that the constitution of 1868 made provision for a system of "general education to be forever free to all

children of the State." Such were the conditions, however, that years passed before the system would be firmly established and decades before it reached a stage of efficiency. Not unnaturally the schools for the lately freed slaves brought up the rear.

Yet, behold the progress! In 1873 there were but 19,755 Negro children in the public schools of Georgia, and illiteracy of the race ran as high as 90 percent. Today there are in Georgia, 2,853 Negro public school buildings, 4444 Negro teachers and an enrollment of 257, 672 pupils, while Negro illiteracy has fallen below thirty per cent. Supprising, certainly, when one considers the handicaps to be overcome.

But just as we begin to congratulate ourselves a few comparisons arise to give us pause. From the report of the State Department of Education we find that the amounts expended for teachers' salaries in 1924 were, white $9, 400, 842, colored $969, 666; or, on the basis of children of school age, an average for each white child of $17.93 and for each colored child of $2.58. The value of public school buildings, not including State institutions, were, white $30, 778, 789, colored $3,770,779; an average of $58.72 for each white child and $10.02 for each colored child. The amounts expended for new buildings, were $1,492,953 for white schools and $102, 510 for colored schools; or per child, white $2.84, colored 27 cents. Expended for equipment, white schools $212, 102, colored schools $11,663; or per child, white 40 cents, colored 3 cents. For supplies, White $140,616 colored $21,00 for libraries, white, $23,717, colored $258. One does not need to discuss these figures; they speak for themselves.

In the State there are 264 accredited white high schools, ofwhich 25 are private; there are eleven accredited Negro high schools, of which ten are private. In other words, the whole State of Georgia maintains but one accredited high school for 376,217 Negro children!

For higher education the contrast is equally startling. For the maintenance of colleges and normal schools the State expended in 1924, white $829,700, colored $32,500--the State's entire provision for higher education of its Negro youth, including normal, agricultural, technical, and collegiate work.

The average salary of Negro teachers is $220.00 a year. Hundreds of Negro rural schools have no buildings and are conducted in churches and lodge halls. During the past few years [illegible] cities have been voting about a million dollars a year for school improvement. Except in the cities practically none of this bond money is put into Negro schools. One town recently voted $200,000 of high school bonds a tax burden upon the entire population and spent every cent of it on a white high school..

Another condition which is very general; the State disburses to the several counties annually about $5 of school funds ($5.13) this year) for each child of public school age, irrespective of race. In many counties the Negro schools are given very much less than the counties receive on their behalf, and the white schools are given proportionately more. For example, in a recent year one county received from the state $15,928 for its 3,264 Negro children and spent on their education only $4,216. The white schools got the difference of $11,712, in addition to all the other school tax money. This partice prevails in three-fourths of counties with a resulting loss to the Negro schools of more than $600,000 a year.

Happily there is a very manifest and growing sentiment for a more liberal policy, in which the cities are leading. Some counties have adopted the plan of building regularly one or more Negro schools, into which the local communites, chiefly the Negroes themselves, put several times that amount. The General Educational Board appropriates $15,000 a year to the state for the encouragement of Negro education, including the maintenance of a State supervisor, the equipping of county training schools, and the carrying on of summer schools. The Slater Fund gives $9,000 a year for county training schools, and the Jeanes Fund about the same amount, which provides for the employment of 26 visiting industrial teachers.

Some reader of this hurried survey may raise the very natural question, "what can one do about it?" In the first place one may get the facts with relation to conditions in his own community and county. If they are in need of improvement, as probably they are, these facts may be brought to the attention of other individuals or groups and the case laid before the county board of education, with a request for relief. Steps may be taken to enlist the cooperation of the Rosenwald, Jeanes and Slater Funds. The interest of large land owners may be enlisted in behalf of their tenants' children. Mr. Walter B. Hill, State Supervisor of Negro Schools, stands ready to help in any possible way.

BETTER EDUCATION FACILITIES, THE STATE'S VITAL PROBLEM

Civilization is buttressed by the institutions which form the character of the youth that succeed to the heritage of passing generations. There is no way around this proposition, no way under it, no way over it.

We might go a little further and say that the quality of a civilization depends on the institutions that produce it; the strength of it depends on the quality of its functioning institutions; and the future of it depends on the improvement, in quality, of the facilities and methods which make these institutions efficient in meeting the demands of growth and the adjustment of life incident in the changes necessary to human progress.

Most of all, the institution for the education of the youth is the hub influence from which all others radiate. This gives education prominence as the fundamental basis of civilized progress and also the means of measuring the standards of one group or community as compared with another.

The large Negro population in some of the Southern States accounts for the States' low intelligence average or the high percentage of illiteracy. It is interesting to note, however, that efforts to reduce illiteracy are confined mostly to whites and appropriations for schools, though small as compared with the needs, are distributed mostly to whites; and yet the great bulk of ignorance and illiteracy is said to be among Negroes.

In our own State, Alabama, the illiteracy percentage is high, the effort to remove it revolves about the activities for adult education, and universal child education waits for the maturing of a sentiment under which the school facilities for children will become adequate.

Reporter
Birmingham Ala
6-26-26

The State's hope is in its public school system. Its progress has been slow because this system is inadequate. The State will remain somewhere about the lower end of the list until it builds up this system, and this means that child education must become both universal and adequate. Progress is being made in all quarters, much more in some than in others, but the pace of it is out of tune with the times and the spirit of it is neither general nor enthusiastic. There is not one accredited Negro high public school in the State of Alabama, and this painful truth has been apparent for years in spite of the reported progress along all lines in education.

The elementary school equipment, facilities and term duration are the merest makeshift as compared with the other commonwealths of less natural resources and riches, and the spirit for universal education remains a desire for which there is no enthusiasm outside of educational circles.

If it were generally understood that a rise in the per capita expenditure for education would enhance the State's opportunities for development and progress, and also increase the profits on the investments, perhaps, the enthusiasm for the proposed outlay of money for schools sponsored by the Alabama Educational Association would become evident. But, besides lack of understanding of the full meaning of this proposition outside of educational circles, there is a prejudice against adequate facilities for Negro education which, coupled with ignorance and lack of vision, makes hard sledding for any forward movement in education which involves expenditures out of proportion to the present pittance provided to keep up sincere appearances.

Education is Alabama's vital problem. Its difficulty is not a question of the means or the substance on which its solution depends, but a question of the spirit that makes it possible to attack it on high ground and with unprejudiced aims and purposes.

Newton, Ga., Observer
SEP 30 1926

A magazine published by negroes in the North comes to The Observer with a lengthy review of educational progress among negroes in Georgia. The survey discloses that Georgia is not doing as much for the negro child as she is doing for the white child, and this is not news to Georgians. The Observer is not an advocate of petting and pampering negro children, but it believes in equal rights, and therefore favors better buildings and better teachers for negro children. We are not brought to this view by anything that a magazine in the North does or says, but [illegible]

MRS. MCNEILL ATTENDS FIRST BOARD MEETING

Mrs. Alice McNeill, newly appointed member of the Board of Education to succeed Mrs. Coralie F. Cook, attended her first meeting of the board since its reorganization meeting in July, at the Franklin School, Wednesday afternoon. She showed a ready grasp of the business coming before the board at this meeting.

After adjournment, Mrs. McNeill, Hayden Johnson, other members of the board, held an impromtu meeting with Garnet C. Wilkinson, first assistant superintendent of schools. Mr. Wilkinson stated that much time would be given to the application of the latest methods of study supervision of study. The administrative officers of the schools, he said, meet [illegible] last year, and it is their plan to put these methods into effect this year.

Mrs. ALICE McNEILL

EDUCATION-1926
Federal Aid For.

Education - 1926
Federal Aid for (Smith-Hughes and Smith-Lever Work Here).
See Also: Supervisors State of Rural Schools.
Money for Negro Education
Demonstration Work (Extension File)
Vocational (Education).

Education 1926

Federal Aid for.

Tallahassee, June 19.—Agricultural departments have been added to the cirriculum of four Florida high schools, it was announced by W. S. Cawthon, superintendent of public instruction, today.

The addition of this study was made possible through the application of the federal Smith-Hughes bill, which would appropriate $1,500 toward the installation of this course in county high scools.

Under the ramifications of the bill, the county must provide whatever additional funds that are necessary for the installation of the complete department.

Those schools in which the agricultural department will be installed immediately are:

Moore Haven high school, Crescent City high school, Hastings high school and the Hastings School for Negroes.

The ~~course in the Havana~~ high school has been transferred from that institution to the Mt. Pleasant Agricultural school, it was stated.

Education – 1926
High Schools.

Alabama.

AUG 22 19

NEGRO SCHOOL TO OFFER NEW SCIENCE WORK

South Highlands School Opening On September 1 With Science Courses

Professor A. W. Rice, principal of the South Highland High school for negroes on Highland and E street, announced Saturday that the fall term would start on September 1. The school has done valuable work in this field in the past.

A scientific laboratory has been recently installed and science courses will be offered this year, enabling the students to study more thoroughly the subjects that will be most useful to them in their vocations. The South Highlands High school has always specialized in practical work, such as bricklaying and other manual labor courses and the addition of the scientific laboratory is expected to further its useful work along this line.

The school had an enrollment of 175 students last year and Professor Rice expects at least 250 for the coming term.

Education - 1926

High Schools.

Delaware.

NEW HIGH SCHOOL IS DUPONT GIFT

WILMINGTON, DEL.---City Council has accepted an offer of Pierre S. Dupont who promises to erect and equip a new Howard high school for colored children provided the city would float a bond issue for $1,000,000 for the purpose of erecting two other modern grade schools for white children.

Education 1926

High Schools.

Georgia.

Negro School Heads Of Georgia to Meet

ATHENS, Ga., Jan. 12.—A conference of executives of negro colleges and principals of negro high schools in Georgia has been called to meet at the Booker T. Washington High School in Atlanta January 22, it is announced by Dr. J. S. Stewart, of the University of Georgia, following a conference among Dr. Stewart, E. A. Pound and Walter H. Hill, of the State Department of Education.

The conference is called to work out the proper correlation of negro high schools, to perfect certification plans, and to discuss other educational problems of concern to both races at this time, it is said. There are 11 accredited negro high schools in Georgia, and about a dozen negro colleges, all of which will be represented at the Atlanta meeting.

Education - 1926

High Schools.

Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND. TIMES

DENIED BY HIGH COURT

Suit to Prevent Construction of Negro High School Fails.

State Supreme Court has denied Archie Greathouse a rehearing of his unsuccessful suit to enjoin the Indianapolis school board from constructing the new high school for Negroes, now known as the Crispus Attucks School.

Judge T. J. Moll of Superior Court Five first sustained the school board's demurrer to the suit and an appeal was taken to the Appellate Court. The latter court failed to agree on the case and it was transferred to Supreme Court. Supreme Court recently decided against Greathouse.

Education – 1926

High Schools.

Maryland.

NEW PRINCIPAL OF TRAINING SCHOOL

Mrs. Helen Carter-Mayer, teacher in the Harrison Demonstration school, was made director of primary grades. Mrs. Mayer is the wife of Dr. L. H. Mayer, of Baltimore.

Both the retirement of Miss Shadd and Mr. Nalle are voluntary. Mr. Nalle was appointed to the school system at the age of 17 and completed his 53rd. Miss Shadd had served 49 years.

Baltimore, Md.

Mike V. Connor, professor and head of department of education at Va. Union University, Richmond, Va., appointed by School Board as Principal of City Teachers Training School.

Afro-American 9-11-26 Baltimore, Md.

TURNER NAMED NORMAL SCHOOL HEAD IN D. C.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Arthur Turner, teacher of biology in Miner Normal School and a former teacher in Douglass High School, Baltimore, was made principal of the Miner Normal School, Wednesday.

Eugene A. Clark, former principal of this school was promoted to assistant superintendent in charge of elementary schools, succeeding Mrs. Marion P. Shadd, retired.

Miss E. F. G. Merritt was made supervising principal of the 10th division succeeding J. C. Nalle, 78, retired.

Afro-American 9-25-26 Ore.

Education-1926

Alabama.

Illiteracy.

ILLITERACY DRIVE PLANS FORMULATED

Campaign To Drive Out Illiteracy Takes Material Shape O'Neal Discusess Farmers

TUSCALOOSA, ALA., June 18.—Special to The Advertiser.—The two day illiteracy conference closed tonight with a speech from Edward A. O'Neal, president of the Alabama farm bureau on "Education of the Farmer." Mr. O'Neal's address dealt with the economic needs of education as nearly 80 per cent of the people of Alabama which live on the farms of the state. W. C. Crosby, of the university extension department, spoke on "Education of the Adults by Extension Teaching." Mr. Crosby drew a picture of a university with six thousand resident students and the same university reaching 100,000 people in all classes and walks of life through the extension department. Dr. [illegible] presided at the meeting.

Slogan Adopted

The slogan of the conference has been "To Wipe Out Illiteracy by 1930." The first of the activities was the meeting of a committee in the office of Dean Lee Bidgood, as chairman, to draw up a plan by which all the forces of the state now working to stamp out illiteracy could be brought together into an organized movement. The committee was composed of R. W. Cowart, L. N. Duncan, O. C. Carmichael, Dr. R. E. Tidwell and others.

The committee drew up a series of resolutions based on the slogan, "A School for Every Normal Child and Every Normal Child in the School, an Institution for Every Abnormal Child and Every Abnormal Child in That Institution." The report and resolutions were adopted at the Friday afternoon session.

Round of Addresses

The Friday morning session, presided over by ex-Superintendent T. W. Smith, was devoted to addresses, as follows: Miss Jessie Mariner spoke on a health program. Miss Agnes Ellen Harris spoke on the need of desirable farm homes. J. B. Hobdy spoke on a vocational education program. Dr. R. E. Tidwell spoke on the formulation of an efficient school system. Dr. Lee Bidgood discussed the problem of making our social ideals operative.

The afternoon session was presided over by Mrs. J. Brevard Jones. The meeting was the occasion for the reports of the work done by the dozens of organizations over the state which have been active already in the fight against illiteracy. The delegates were given an automobile ride over the city at the adjournment of the session.

National Speaker

Thursday night at a meeting, with Dr. George H. Denny presiding, he with Mrs. Cora Wilson Stewart, head of the national illiteracy crusade and nationally famous woman, and Dr. John W. Abercrombie were the speakers. Dr. Denny spoke on the need of such work as done by the illiteracy conference and emphasized the need of a difusion of education. Dr. Abercrombie read a paper showing statistically the changes of the illiteracy situation during the past forty years and the situation as it is at present. Mrs. Stewart's address was an extensive outline of the plans for the campaign to stamp out illiteracy by 1930. She outlined an extensive plan for the extension of the illiteracy campaign to sections and classes of people. In the course of the address she asked Dr. Abercrombie for a copy of his paper for the files of the National Illiteracy Crusade.

ILLITERACY MEET PROGRAM REPLETE

Round of Addresses and Plans to Stamp Out Appalling Conditions To Be Feature

TUSCALOOSA, ALA., June 17.—Special to The Advertiser.—The Alabama Illiteracy conference opened at the University of Alabama Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. Dr. George H. Denny presided. Those scheduled to participate in the program were State Superintendent Abercromble and Mrs. Cora Wilson Stewart, who was the principal speaker. Mrs. Stewart, a woman of world wide prominence in the work of removing illiteracy from the adult population, was awarded the Pictorial Review prize of $5,000 for having done the most for humanity last year.

The conference will close Friday evening with addresses by Mr. W. C. Crosby, of the university, on "Education of the Adult by Extension Teaching" and Hon. E. A. O'Neal, president of Alabama Farm Bureau, on the Education of the Farmer.

The evening programs will be held in Morgan Hall. Dr. John R. McClure will preside over the Friday evening program.

Throughout the day Friday, June 18, interesting and important sessions will be held. On Friday morning the following will participate: T. W. Smith, presiding, Dr. S. W. Welch, state health officer; Miss Agnes Ellen Harris, state home demonstration agent; Mr. E. A. O'Neal, president of the Alabama Farm bureau; Mr. E. W. McCloud, chairman, educational committee, Alabama Bankers association; Dr. R. E. Tidwell, assistant state superintendent of education; Dr. Lee Bidgood, dean university school of commerce and business administration.

On Friday afternoon the following will participate: Mrs. J. Brevard Jones, presiding, Mrs. J. D. Drake, president, A. F. W. C.; Mrs. Watt C. Brown, chairman of patriotic education, Daughters of American Revolution; Mrs T. W. Palmer, president, United Daughters of the Confederacy; Mrs. W. J. Elliott, president, the Alabama Branch of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers; Mrs. G. H. Davis, president, Federation of Music Study clubs; Mr. L. G. Smith, commander, Alabama Department of the American Legion, F. M. Stanley, president, State Press association; Mrs. Mary T. Jeffries, president, W. C. T. U.; Miss Willie C. Byrd, financial secretary, Alabama Tuberculosis association; Rabbi Newfield, president, Conference of Social Workers; Mrs. C. R. Bricken, president, League of Women Voters; L. N. Duncan, director, cooperative extension work; Miss Frances Hails.

Mis sClutie Bloodworth, state director of exceptional education; Dr. J. B. Hobdy, state director of vocational education; Mr. R. W. Cowart, secretary, Alabama Education association; Charles Moffett, president, public School Allies of Alabama; Dr. C. B. Glenn, superintendent of Birmingham City School System; G. M. Barnett, superintendent of Chambers county; T. W. Smith, former superintendent of Tuscaloosa, county; S. B. Gibson, superintendent of Calhoun county; D. F. Green, secretary-treasurer, executive board of Alabama Baptists; Rev. E. A. Dannelly, secretary-treasurer, Alabama Conference of M. E. Church South; Miss Mary Graham, president, State Federation of Pilot clubs; Miss Lucie Dowe, president, State Federation of Business and Professional Women; Mrs. Hugh Merrill, president, Axis club of Anniston.

The following organizations will be represented at the conference: Kiwanis clubs, Rotary clubs, Civitan clubs, Exchange clubs, Lions clubs, American Business Men, Palladium clubs.

Miss Clutie Bloodworth, director of the division of exceptional education for the state of Alabama, is directing the conference.

ILLITERACY HEAD WILL MAKE TOUR OF SOUTH

Mrs. Stewart Visits Montgomery After Tuscaloosa Conference.

Mrs. Cora Wilson Stewart, director of the National Illiteracy Crusade, who attended the state illiteracy conference at Tuscaloosa last Thursday and Friday, and who arrived in Montgomery, Saturday afternoon, left Saturday evening on a tour of other southern states.

During her stay in Montgomery, Mrs. Stewart and Miss Clutie Bloodworth, director of the division of exceptional education of the state education department, were in conference with the convict department officials regarding the elimination of illiteracy from the prisons of Alabama.

Birmingham, Ala., Age-Herald

JUN 6 1926

TO TEACH NEGROES

(Selma Bureau)

Selma, Ala., June 5.—D. M. Callaway, Dallas county superintendent of education, has received word from D. G. Brantley, member of the state illiteracy bureau, that he will arrive in Dallas county today to spend several days making plans for illiteracy schools for adult negroes of the county.

The schools will be in charge of Dallas county negro teachers. There will be formed 19 schools, one of which will be in Selma. The illiterate adult negroes will be taught reading, writing and simple arithmetic.

Education - 1926

Illiteracy

Georgia.

Athens, Ga. Banner Herald

AUG 1926

NIGHT SCHOOL FOR NEGROES IS PLANNED

(Contributed)

On a little farm near Winterville, Ga., lives an energetic colored woman, Hattie Haney. Always interested in the betterment of her race, Hattie a few weeks ago decided that some way must be provided whereby the working people might have an opportunity of learningto read and write.

After talking with D. A. Starke, negro Demonstration agent for Clarke county, Hattie took the matter to thewhite people of the community.

The plan is to have a night session of school so that those who work during the day can attend.

Winterville, as a whole is standing behind this undertaking.

Much credit is due Hattie Haney Treas., of Central Baptist church for her untiring efforts and to the trustees: Will Strong, Ed Haney, Billie Sims and John Hawkins.

Below is a list of names of those who have promised to aid the colored people in this worthy undertaking:

Mrs. J. L. Pittard, Mrs. J. A. Williams, Mrs. G. L. O'Kelley, Mrs. W. R. Coile, Miss Marian Coile, Rev. and Mrs. W. M. Coile, Mrs. Nora Gragon, Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Hardeman, Mrs. Edw. A. Thilenius, Mrs. F. H. Kroner, Mrs. L. A. Kirk, Miss Susie Burson, Miss Mary, Pittard, Miss Alef. M. Wilson, Miss Eugeni Houser, Mrs. D. I. Winter, Mrs. B. H. Roan, Mrs. W. J. Chandler, Miss Dora Meyer, Mr. S. T. Carter, Mr. Thos. A. Holbrook, Rev. D. S. Patterson, Rev. and Mrs. J. H. Wilson, Miss Alma Hughes, Athens, Ga., Miss Susie Cook, Athens, Ga., Miss Bessie Bradberry, Athens, Ga., Pernstein Bros., Athens, Ga., H. Poseney,, Athens, Ga.,

JOURNAL
ATLANTA, GA.

OCT 27 1926

UNIVERSITY OPENS DRIVE TO WIPE OUT CHILD ILLITERACY

ATHENS, Ga., Oct. 27.—(AP)—The University of Georgia has launched a campaign to clean up child illiteracy in the state of Georgia, by 1930, the year in which the next national census will be taken, it was announced here Wednesday by Chancellor Charles M. Snelling.

Public school officials, the state school department, attendance officers, and editors will be called upon to aid in the movement. The campaign will be under the immediate direction of Mr. J. S. Stewart, professor of secondary education.

"As head of the state's system of education, the University of Georgia can enlist in no more worthwhile cause than this," Chancellor Snelling said. "The satisfaction of having a part in placing Georgia among the fortunate states whose children are blessed with some education can only be exceeded by that of bringing the light of education into the lives of young people now outside the schools. I rejoice that the University of Georgia is to lead in this great work."

Duty of Every Georgian

Dr. Stewart declared that "it is the duty of every Georgian to see that all illiterate children, white and black, attend school so that the state may make a clean showing in the 1930 census for children of school age, 10 to 18 years."

"There is no excuse for illiterates, 10 to 18 years of age," Dr. Stewart said. "The state is spending $17,000,000 a year on common schools. The public as well as the taxpayers have a right to demand that all children attend school, at least part of the time. School boards and attendance officers must see that there are no shirkers."

Dr. Stewart urged local editors to give the facts as regards school attendance in their respective towns. He believed that publicity will send the defaulters to school.

State's Illiteracy Record

The 1920 census showed that the percentage of illiteracy in the whole population of Georgia above ten years of age was 15.3 per cent. Eighty-two per cent of the white illiterates were over 21 years of age; 88.8 per cent of the negro illiterates were over 21 years; 18 per cent of the white illiterates were under 21 years; and 11.2 per cent of the negro illiterates were under 21. Dr. Stewart explained that about 85 per cent of the illiterates in Georgia have passed beyond school age.

The state census of 1923 showed that there were 3,127 white illiterate children between the school ages of 10 and 18, and 12,346 negro children for these ages, Mr. Stewart said.

YALDOSTA, GA., Times
OCT 27 1926

CLEAN UP CHILD ILLITERACY OVER GEORGIA BY 1930

University of Georgia Undertakes Task it is Announced

ALL GEORGIANS ARE URGED TO CO-OPERATE

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Columbia, Ga. Enquirer
OCT 31 1926

THIS COMMENT is made: "Compare the illiteracy conditions in Massachusetts and Georgia by age cycles and note how much heavier burden Georgia has had to reduce its illiteracy than Massachusetts. Georgia started the six decades with a 92.1 per cent illiteracy among negroes and over 25 per cent among whites and has had to deal with this in part as well as the evergrowing new crop of children. . . . These figures show the magnitude of Georgia's problem and how misleading may be the charge against the efforts of the people of one and the other state. Georgia had a much greater burden and has brought the white part almost on a par with Massachusetts and has made a three fold reduction among the negroes. It is, indeed, a remarkable achievement."

Columbia, Ga. Enquirer
OCT 31 1926

FIRST, let us take a look at what has been accomplished in educating the children of this state and so steadily reducing illiteracy.

* * *

In 1870 there were 124,739 white illiterates in Georgia; in 1920 there were 83,537. The percentage of white illiteracy decreased from 22.2 per cent in 1880 to 5.5 per cent in 1920.

* * *

In 1870 there were 343,637 illiterate negroes in Georgia. Ninety two and one tenth per cent of the colored people were illiterate. The percentage of negro illiterates has been steadily reduced, decade by decade, and was 29.1 per cent in 1920. It is still lower today, and will continue to decrease. There were 230,122 illiterate negroes in Georgia in 1920

Education - 1926

General.

Illiteracy.

America's Shame.

There are in the United States more than 5,500,000 illiterate men and women unable to read and write in any language. Don't think that these illiterates are all negroes or foreigners who come from countries having a high percentage of illiteracy. There are a great many white persons, born and raised under the protection of the Stars and Stripes, who are totally unable to read or write. Hon. Franklin K. Lane, formerly Secretary of the Interior, is authority for the statement that our drafted army contained 700,000 illiterates.

The Children's Bureau reports that 5,294 of the 19.546 children between 14 and 16 years of age to whom Federal age certificates were issued during the ife of the former child-labor law, could not sign their own names legibly. Ninety-six per cent of the white children and 97 per cent of the colored children granted certificates to work in five states, had not reached the eighth grade in school.

In a country that spent fifteen thousand million dollars in a year of war to obtain justice and freedom for the peoples of Europe, such a condition is not only tragic—it is shameful. Conditions will never get much better unless the whole nation awakens to the peril that is imminent, and takes steps toward the removal of a condition which is our shame.

ILLITERACY IS ON DECLINE

Bureau Of Education Also Reports On Contributing Factors

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 24—(Special Release)—There was a decrease in percentage of illiterates in the whole United States of 27.74 per cent, from 1900 to 1910 and of 32.04 per cent from 1910 to 1920 according to a recent report of the United States Bureau of Education.

Of the 4,931,995 illiterates 10 years of age and over in 1920 there were 3,084,733 (62.5 per cent) native born who have been entitled to school privileges. Add to these the foreign-born white illiterates (1,763,740) and consider also that many of these in the 21 years of age and over group, probably arrived in this country while of school age. Without including the 61,730 illiterate Indians, it is a safe estimate that probably 3,250,000 of the illiterate population, or more than three-fifths have been included in the school population. The new immiration laws will tend to reduce the incoming supply of foreign-born illiterates, but the illiterates already here must be educated by the schools in the United States if educated at all, continues the report.

A chart showing the relationship between the expenditure for education in 1920 and percentage of illiteracy in 1910 and 1920 reveals that the average for the twenty-five States spending more than the mean for education is $3.81. The mean per cent of illiteracy for this same group is 4.23 in 1910 and 3.60 in 1920. The average expenditure for the twenty-four States below the mean is $1.41, while the mean of illiteracy was 13.20 per cent in 1910 and 9.83 per cent in 1920. This demonstrates very clearly the general relationship between the educational expenditure and illiteracy says the report.

There are many of low intelligence among the illiterate population, but it does not follow that a man or woman is illiterate because he or she is mentally incapable of learning. Lack of education is more often a lack of opportunity than lack of capability. If opportunity and environments are largely responsible for the development of native ability and capacity, then it would appear that the duty of the State is to supply, in so far as possible, greater opportunity for development, the report points out.

More than half the total number of illiterates in 1920 in each of twenty-five States were foreign-born white illiterates; in each of eleven States, Negroes, and in each of seven more States more than half were native-born white illiterates.

Although a State may have a low percentage of illiteracy and still not be among the highest in financial standing, those States which have a large percentage of illiteracy are usually the States with lower incomes and less wealth per capita than the others. A low percentage of illiteracy may not of itself cause the State to rank high financially, but illiteracy usually is a contributing cause in keeping down the income and wealth of the State and its people by reducing earning power, concludes the report.

Education—1926

Georgia.

Orphanages and Other Benevolent Institutions.

$2,000 IS GIVEN NEGRO ORPHANAGE

The sum of $2,000 has just been added to funds available for the new $50,000 building of the Leonard Street Orphanage now under construction, $1,000 coming from A. F. Herndon, a public spirited Atlanta negro, and $1,000 from a Philadelphia white friend of the institution, who withholds his name. Some time ago the latter gave $15,000 outright to begin the building and pledged $10,000 more conditioned on the sum being matched locally.

While in Atlanta a few days ago looking over the project the Philadelphian offered to pay his pledge dollar for dollar as funds were secured here. Herndon was present and immediately wrote his check for $1,000, the Philadelphian matched it and the two checks were handed to Amy Chadwick, superintendent of the orphanage.

The new building is being pushed as fast as the weather will permit. The full sum needed is not yet in sight, but it is hoped that funds will be secured rapidly enough to keep the work moving to completion.

LEONARD STREET ORPHANS HOME

The climb of the amount necessary to obtain the $10,000 offered by a friend of Leonard St. Orphans Home [illegible] gratifying to see the diversity of the gifts and the givers. What Miss Amy Chadwick, superintendent of the Home, wishes to impress on the friends and well-wishers of the home is that the $10,000 offered on condition comes from a generous Northern friend, and even he is anxious that the friends of the home in the South win more friends in the North by showing appreciation for the efforts already made in the North. This, he thinks, can best be done by giving in such amounts as to impress the friends of the North with their efforts at self-help.

Miss Chadwick is expected back in Atlanta next week, when friends of the home shall have a report of the work she has done while away.

Previously acknowledged, $6,574.99; Mrs. Charles Howard Candler, $50.00; Mr. W. T. Jones, $50; Dr. E. H. Dibble, Tuskegee, Ala., $10; Rev. Z. Hubert, $5. Total, $6,689.99.

Amount needed to receive $10,000 pledge is $3,310.01.

Leonard Street Orphans' Home Corner Stone to Be Laid Sunday at 4:00 P. M.

Dr. H. R. Butler and Masons to Officiate.

In an effort to close the campaign for building funds, lay the cornerstone and give the public an opportunity to get an intimate look at the new building and understand its purposes and how it will function as a home for this group of Atlanta's little children, Miss Amy A. Chadwick, superintendent of the Leonard Street Orphans Home, invites Atlanta to be the guest of the home on Sunday afternoon, July 18, at 4 o'clock.

Reports will be presented of the work on the new home as far as it has gone, and the public will learn of plans for the future.

The cornerstone will be laid by the Masonic Lodges of Atlanta under the leadership of Dr. H. R. Butler, state grand master.

In addition to the regular cornerstone laying, Dr. Will W. Alexander, chairman of the committee on Interracial Relations, will speak, and Mr. A. F. Herndon, chairman of the board of Leonard Street Home, will preside.

All friends of this sincere and effective piece of community service are urged to be present and to bring their friends prepared to contribute to wiping out the remaining amount of money necessary to close the effort to raise the building funds.

The program for the occasion is as follows:

Music—The Children of the Home.

Scripture.

Prayer.

Remarks—Mr. A. F. Herndon.

Music.

History—Miss Amy A. Chadwick.

Music.

Address—Rev. W. W. Alexander.

Music.

Collection.

Laying of the Cornerstone—Dr. H. R. Butler, G. M., A. F. and A. Masons of Georgia.

Indiana.

Education - 1926

Orphanages and Other Benevolent Institutions.

INDIANAPOLIS IND. NEWS

MARCH 19, 1925

SCHOOL FOR COLORED ORPHANS TO BE BUILT

Seven Acres Will Be Acquired in Keystone Avenue.

ADJOIN PRESENT HOME

Plans to buy seven acres of land adjoining the seven acres on which the Colored Orphans' Home is situated, at Keystone avenue and Twenty-fourth street, to be used as a school site and playground, were disclosed at a joint conference of Theodore Vonnegut and Charles Kern, members of the city school board, and Charles O. Sutton and Cassius L. Hogle, county commissioners, at the Courthouse Wednesday.

In event the land can not be bought, the county will exercise its right of eminent domain to acquire it, Hogle asserted.

Additional Ground Needed.

Commissioners have given the right to the school board to build a city school on part of the county's plot, and the additional ground is needed to complete the site. Children of the home, now attending school No. 37, will go to the new school. It was decided at the conference to erect the new building on the corner of the plot facing Keystone avenue.

Mr. Kern and Mr. Vonnegut are in accord with constructing the building in line with the three main wings of the colored home, and making the surroundings harmonize in order to enhance the general appearance of the ground.

To Take Over Printing Plant.

The school board outlined a plan whereby a vocational printing plant, costing $1,500, recently placed in the colored home, will be taken over and operated as part of a manual and domestic training course, which will be instituted in the new school. Other courses to be included are blacksmithing, shoe repairing, carpenter work, cement and brick masonry.

This will be done, according to Mr. Hogle, to prepare the wards to be more competent when they reach the age limit, which is sixteen years. Recently, the county has kept the children in charge until they reached the age of twenty years because the officials thought they were not prepared to assume any responsibilities.

Education - 1 6

Kentucky.

Orphanges and Other Benevolent Institutions.

HERALD-POST POINTS OUT KENTUCKY'S INJUSTICE TO COLORED FEEBLE-MINDED

$5,000,000 BOND ISSUE SAID TO INCLUDE THEM

IF SO NEGRO VOTE IS BEHIND IT. IF NOT---!

Louisville News 21-8-26

In an editorial captioned "For The Honor of Kentucky," last Sundays' Herald-Post urges Kentuckians to vote for a $5,000,000 bond issue for the reconstruction of prisons and insane hospitals.

Louisville Ky.

The Herald-Post takes a broad stand and points out that white feeble minded children are given scant atention and that Colored children are given absolutely no atention by the state.

The point is well taken. If as the Herald-Post points out Colored children will receive benefits from this bond issue, it will receive the hearty support of Colored citizens. On the other hand if it makes no provision for them the solid opposition of Colored voters may be expected—and justly. The News will inform its readers of the provisions of this bond issue in detail.

This is what The Herald-Post says on the subject:

Let us begin with the feeble-minded children. Surely, evryone will admit that we owe them a debt of humane treatment. And yet imagination trembles at an attempt to describe the frightful conditions at the institution at Frankfort. Not that the men and women in charge are to blame. They are doing the best they can. The trouble is that the State of Kentucky has failed to provide decent buildings. And so these poor children sleep in wards and corridors and suffer and suffer.

And what of the Colored feeble-minded children? What provision has our State made for them? Nothing. Nothing. Nothing. We have failed to take care of a single feeble-minded Colored child, and, through our inhumanity, we yearly scatter that poison among our Colored neighbors. For feeble-minded people, unless taken care of, will have children.

Education - 1926

Orphanages and Other Benevolent Institutions.

Missouri.

STAR
KANSAS, CITY, MO.

DEC 27 1926

The County Court Buys 40-Acre Tract Near Independence.

The county court today appropriated $9,000 for the purchase of a 40-acre tract a quarter mile south of the Jackson County Home, near Independence. The site will be used for the building of a parental home for negro girls.

The purchase was approved by a committee of these negro organizations:

National Association for Advancing of Colored People.
Niles Orphan Home for Colored People.
The Colored Children's Improvement Association.
Federation of Colored Charities.
Federation of Colored Women's Clubs.
Young Men's Christian Association.
Women's Inter-Racial Council.
Council of Negro Teachers.

The tract was purchased from Tod M. George of Lees Summit.

Education - 1926

Orphanages and Other Benevolent Institutions.

New York.

OOKLYN STANDARD UNIO
MAY 12, 1925

ALMS SOLICITOR CALLED IMPOSTOR

Brooklyn Home for Aged Colored People Says Reported Collection Is Unauthorized.

To the Editor of The Standard Union:

The management of the Brooklyn Home for Aged Colored People has been informed that a colored man, dressed in clerical garb, has been soliciting contributions for the home, from shoppers in one of the Fulton street department stores. The home employs no solicitors of this description, and such solicitation on the part of unauthorized individuals is an imposition on the charitable public, as no portion of any money given ever reaches the home.

The public are hereby warned against such impostors, who may continue their practices in other establishments. Any information as to the identity of such impostors should be given to the police or to the authorities of the home.

Requesting the publication of this warning in the interest of the charitable public, as well as of the home.

MRS. PETER BOGERT,
President Board of Managers.
CORNELIUS S. PETERSON,
Chairman Publicity Committee.
Brooklyn Home for Aged Colored People, 1095 St. Johns place.

Education - 1926

Orphanages and Other Benevolent Institutions.

North Carolina.

NEW YORK CITY SUN
[illegible]

DUKE LEFT $11,432,431

Appraisal of Angier B.'s Estate Is Filed.

Appraisal of the estate of Angier B. Duke, who was drowned on September 3, 1923, was filed to-day in the office of the State Tax Commission, 220 West Fortieth street, and shows gross assets of $11,432,431 and a net estate of $10,058,672.

There are deductions from the gross estate of $1,373,758, of which $1,362,404 are debts.

The following are beneficiaries:

Sarah P. Duke, mother, of 2 East Eighty-ninth street, life estate of $2,421,668; Mary Duke Biddle, sister life estate of $2,421,668; Angier B Duke, Jr., and Anthony Newton Duke of 45 East Sixty-second street, sons life estates each of $2,421,668, less $48,453 for commissions; Trinity College, Durham, North Carolina, $250,000; Memorial Methodist Church, Durham, North Carolina, $10,000; Methodist Orphanage for White Children Raleigh, North Carolina, $10,000; Oxford Orphan Asylum for Colored Children, Oxford, North Carolina, $1,000; George G. Allen, no relation, $20,000; John C. Thorn, no relation, $20,000; E. Bayard Halstead, no relation, $20,000; William Perkins, no relation, $30,000.

Education - 1926

North Carolina.

Orphanages and Other Benevolent Institutions.

$20,000 For N. C. Orphans' Home

Winston-Salem, N. C., Jan. 7— As the result of a gift of $20,000 from an unknown donor, the Memorial Industrial School, an institution for the care of colored orphans is soon to be moved to a new and more suitable site. The new location, which was purchased with the money provided by the gift, comprises 385 acres located on a new highway north of the city. The school will be situated on a commanding ridge with a splendid view of the surrounding mountains. The donor of the institution's benefactor was withheld at his own request.

Norfolk Journal and Guide 1-9-26

Norfolk, Va.

Education - 1926

Tennessee

Orphanages and Other Benevolent Institutions.

$75,000 Undenominational Home For Aged Ministers

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 3 — The International Uplift League has started a drive for at least $75,000 to establish and maintain an undenominational home at Atlantic City, N. J., for old worn-out superannuated colored ministers and their wives, says the latest issue of the National Baptist Voice.

Atlanta Inquirer 11-7-26

"Aged white ministers have been given a magnificent home free at Miami, Fla.," says the Voice." There is no such institution in America for old colored ministers. Our colored Gospel veterans need a home also. Senator C. M. Depew, and Professor C. A. Elliot lived to be ninety-two years old. They can't work on in old declining years," the Voice goes on to explain.

In its plea for support of the drive to establish a home for aged colored ministers, the Voice says: Do you believe in the Fatherhood of God and Brotherhood of Man? Please help us "Over the Top" in this worthy cause. Send your donation to Atlantic County Trust Company (Bank) Virginia and Atlantic Aves., Atlantic City, N. J.," On the committee were named Rev. Dr. G. F. Bragg, Jr., Rev. Dr. D. Campbell, Mrs. M. Johnson, Mrs. V. G. Coleman, Mrs. R. Nash, and Mr. Samuel Carroll.

Texas.

Education - Negro

Orphanages and Other Benevolent Institutions.

DALLAS, TEX.

News

NOV 24 1926

Appeal Issued for Negro Ex-Slave Home

An appeal has been issued by W. D. Hemphill of Jefferson, Marion County, president of the Old Negroes Confederate Ex-Slave Home, for contributions to a fund of $10,000 for the home, located on a farm near Jefferson, the sum asked to be raised, if possible, during the month of November.

The appeal carries indorsement of prominent business men of Jefferson and of State Railroad Commissioner Lon A. Smith, who is a member of the board of directors of the home. Contributions are asked to be made to the Commercial National Bank of Jefferson, Texas.

Hemphill is seeking to provide a home on the farm for ex-slave negroes of the Old South, and other aged negroes. Indorsers of his appeal say the work is a worthy one, and approve the solicitation of contributions.

NEWS

Port Arthur Sept

DEC 3

NEGRO CHOIR TO AID FUND DRIVE

Special Services Sunday At New Hope Church

Supplimenting their drive for funds for St. John's negro orphanage at Austin, local negro leaders will hold special services at New Hope Negro Baptist church, 413 West Tenth, at 3 o'clock Sunday afternoon. A joint choir of 100 local negro voices will be a feature of the rogram.

Assistance in the services will be given by three white Baptist pastors of the city, Rev. C. W. Culp, of the First Baptist church, Rev. T. E. Cannedy, of Central Baptist church, and Rev. Oscar Perkins, of Memorial Baptist church. Special seats will be reserved for white people. A general invitation has been extended to those in this and nearby cities.

Endeavoring to raise a quota of $1000 in Port Arthur for the negro orphanage, the leaders have allotted $500 each to the whites and negros. At a get-together meeting of negro leaders last night, much of the amount apportioned their race was subscribed. Responses to the collections from white people this morning had been answered by Judge A. W. Dycus, Judge R. A. Shivers, H. F. Banker and the Reliable Battery and Tire company, according to M. P. Graham, negro field representative of the orphanage.

Education - 1926
Reformatories

See Also: Education: Scholarship and other Distinctions.
Juvenile Delinquencies.

Education- 1926

Georgia.

Reformatories.

News From Chatham County Industrial Farm

The boys of the Industrial Farm had their annual picnic at Cattle Park June 18th. They were carried there in wagons. As they were nearing the grounds the mothers of the family, who were at home assembled on the porch. It made us all very sad as it was the first time the boys had been there without having Mother Rachel to welcome them. As soon as they got out of the wagons they gathered in front of the porch and rendered an interesting programme under the direction of Mr. Welcome. They had for dinner stewed and fried fish, bread, cake lemonade and ice cream. They enjoyed themselves by swinging, playing basketball and racing. In the afternoon they had several boxing matches. Each winner received a belt. Mr E. Watson and Mrs. M. Cade came out to help us The boys celebrated the fourth last Monday. In the morning they played baseball and had several races. In the afternoon they had boxing. The dinner served was the same as at the first picnic with the addition of chicken. The superintendent, Mr. S. P. Brazel donated $3.00 toward the ice cream. Mrs. Holly $1.00 and Mrs. Martha Hollaway, 50 cents

Education-1926

North Carolina.

Reformatories.

Raleigh, N. C. Times
MAR 10 1926

NEGRO REFORM SCHOOL.

Statesville Daily.

During Governor Morrison's administration a reform school was established for negro boys, in Richmond county. The idea was an institution for colored boys somewhat like the Jackson school for white boys at Concord. The institution was established in Governor Morrison's native county and is called the Morrison Training School. Recently a Greensboro man was sent to this school by the local government has been unable to send any negro boys to the institution. The official visitor returned with the information that he found a "poorly constructed building that will accommodate 35 boys" into which 69 boys are herded. That is, practically twice as many are crowded into the "poorly constructed building" as should be there. The superintendent of the school (a colored man) and his wife and a negro woman helper comprise the officials of the school. Think of three persons having the control of 69 negro boys. But it is remarkable, this Greensboro man says, how well the superintendent is managing under the circumstances. He was so impressed that Greensboro and Guilford people will lend their influence to secure additional quarters for the school.

The reason for the overflow is that negro boys are sent there and dumped on the superintendent without so much as saying "by your leave." Negro boys appear in court, too young for chain gang service. The judge has heard there is a training school for such boys. He orders them sent there, without knowing whether there is room for them. Officers take them there and leave them. The colored superintendent may protest, but that is as far as he can go. If the boys stay they have to be fed and housed in some way. If they run away it is a relief.

Take notice, now, how this negro training school is being made inefficient by white officials who should be giving aid to make it efficient. It is testified by a white man that the superintendent is doing well considering his handicap. But judges and other officials are treating the school as a dumping ground for material they would get out of the way, regardless. They would do the white school the same way, but that would not be permitted. The negro school superintendent should have proper protection. Sending him more boys than he can care for is simply destroying the good he might do. It is improbable that provision will ever be made for all the delinquent colored youths any more than it will be made for the white youths. But the provision made should not be rendered unserviceable because a lot of public officials who should help the matter are simply trying to pass the buck.

South Carolina.

Education - 1926

Reformatories.

Sumter - SC

DEC 21 1926

NEGRO REFORMATORY BURNED MONDAY

Fairwold Institution For Negro Girls Near Columbia

Columbia, Dec. 21.—The Fairwold home, an institution for delinquent negro girls, located about ten miles north of Columbia, was destroyed by fire at 11 o'clock yesterday morning. The fire, of unknown origin, had made such headway when discovered that all efforts to stop the flames were fruitless. The burned building was the only structure on the grounds and was insured for $1,000 which will not cover 50 per cent of the loss sustained.

Several members of the board of directors met informally yesterday afternoon and discussed means and methods of rebuilding, but due to lack of finances, no definite steps could be taken.

Fairwold home was established during the war and the State Federation of Negro Women's Clubs and the State Federation of Women's Clubs have both been interested in it. For several years an overture has been made to the legislature at its annual meeting to appropriate funds for such a home, but each year the request has been turned down. This year the State Federation of Women's Clubs, Mrs. R. B. Furman of Sumter, president, has made a provision for such a home as one of its major requests in its legislative program.

There were 17 girls in the home at the time it burned. They were committed to the home by county judges over South Carolina and yet the home is almost entirely supported by private funds. These were housed last night, through the kindness of Bishop K. G. Finlay, in the mission connected with St. Mary's Episcopal church (negro) at Green and Gates streets and will be cared for there temporarily. Last night they had to sleep on the floor, as all the beds were destroyed, but cots will be provided today.

Education - 1926

Virginia.

Reformatories.

VIRGINIA LEADS MARYLAND IN REFORMATORIES

Wayward Youth There Recognized As Worthy Of Best Training

EVERY BOY AND GIRL IS TAUGHT A TRADE

Boys Taught Scientific Farming And Are Not Hired Out Like Convicts

Afro-American

By Henry F. Arnold

Virginia is ahead of Maryland in providing adequate reform schools for incorrigible boys and girls.

Six Baltimore grand juries have condemned Cheltenham Reform School in Maryland as unable to function as a private institution. Here is how another state attacks the problem.

If we are to accept the words of Ex-Governor Kilby of the State of Alabama, and Ex-Governors, Westmoreland Davis and E. Lee Trinkle of the State of Virginia: "Reform schools are operated in the several states of this country for the purpose of moulding our youth into better citizens.

Speaking before a body of Alabama's leading white and colored citizens some years ago, Ex-Governor Kilby of that state declared that "not every youth incarcerated in a reform school can be classed as an incorrigible. There are youths who are victims of circumstances, so it behooves the officers in such institutions to be ever alert to keep this class of boys and girls in the straight path in order that they may be an example for those, instinctively vicious."

Afro-American

Says Ex-Governor Westmoreland Davis of the state of Virginia: "Our reformatories are operated for more than one purpose. We are not only expected to incarcerate the wayward youth in our reformatories for the protection of society, we have a high and sacred duty that by far transcends this. We must strive fervently to mould the youth that is unfortunately placed in such institutions into better citizens. To do this we must have honest Christian educated men and women over them who are interested in humanity".

2-11-26

Speaking before the officers of the penal institutions of the state of Virginia, Ex-Governor E. Lee Trinkle declared: "That the State of Virginia is interested in the development of all of its youth. Society profits when we mould the life of our youth into better citizenship in our reform schools. We must endeavor to select men and women who are interested in the state's program and the youth, if we expect to get the results that we hope for."

To back up their contention, both Ex-Governor Westmoreland Davis and Ex-Governor Trinkle while occupying the gubernatorial chair, had the legislature to appropriate more than one hundred thousand dollars at each biennial session for the Virginia Manual Labor school at Hanover, where colored boys are incarcerated.

The school at Hanover has more than thirty colored men and women who are graduates of some of our leading schols.

Professor Thomas J. Edwards, who is at the head of the Institution, and Professor D. W. Edwards, who is head of the Trades Department of the school, select well-trained men and women for each department.

The boys are taught to make furniture, shoemaking, blacksmithing, tailoring, music, and a number of other useful trades including carpentry.

The boys on the farm are taught scientific farming under a well-trained man from Hampton Institute. None are hired out like convicts to individuals.

The state furnishes a library and the boys read the best of literature. Each boy who is brought to the school illiterate, must remain until he receives a sixth grade education.

The same is true of the girls, school at Peakes, Virginia, that is under the directorship of Mrs. Jane Barrett, formerly of Hampton Institute. Mrs. Barrett has some of the best-trained colored women of the East helping to mould the incorrigible colored girls of Viriginia, who have unfortunately become inmates of the school. Mt. Meigs of the State of Alabama offers a good program for the colored incorrigible youth.

Education - 1926

Scholarship and Other Distinctions.

Savannah Ma[illegible] Makes Highest Honors Colu[illegible]ia University

Frank Callen Makes Enviable Record In Six Week's Course In Boys' Club Work

Mr. Frank Callen, the best known worker among boys in Savannah, returned to the city last week from New York where he took a six weeks' course at Columbia University to further fit himself for his work here as head of the Savannah Boys' Club. This course was given Mr. Callen along with hundreds of other boys' club workers throughout the country by the Boys' Club Federation.

The Boys' Club Federation, now more than twenty-three years old, has conducted a course for boys' workers at Teachers' College, Columbia University, New York City, for the past nine years. Colored students have attended this course in previous years but this is the first time that scholarships have been granted to colored workers by the federation.

The Savannah Boys' Club, of which Mr. Callen is the organizer and a present superintendent, has been a member of the federation for several years. Through the efforts of this club experts boy leaders of the country are brought to Savannah from time to time. Through this club, leaders of colored boys attended the boyology institute held in this city last spring under the auspices of the Knights of Columbus. It is the purpose of this club to make itself the medium of contact between the boys of the world.

The Boys' Club Federation, the greatest organization in the world for the prevention of delinquency among under privileged boys, is beginning to broaden its work among colored boys by first seeing that they have properly trained leadership. Therefore, the major part of the course which is given at Columbia University is devoted to preventive methods based on the principles of boy psychology. A few of the subjects presented during this course were "The Unity of Human Personality," "Behavior of Problems," "The Boy Who Won't Fit In," "Discipline," "Vocational Guidance," "Community Contacts," The Boys' Club Program," "Boy Scout Program," "Y. M. C. A. Program," "Gymnastic Dancing," "Leadership Through Physical Education." This course ran from October 11 to November 18. Various trips to boys' institutions in and near New York City were made in afternoons or at night.

The closing exercises for those who took the course were held at the Roosevelt hotel with a luncheon at which various prizes and awards were made. President William Edwin Hall and Educational Secretary R. K. Atkinson, a noted authority on boy psychology and executive of the Russell Sage Foundation, sat at one end of the long table in one of the beautiful dining rooms of the hotel, while Executive Secretary C. J. Atkinson, an active boys' worker for more than fifty years, graced the other end of the table, surrounded by distinguished visitors, with the two honor students on his right. First of these was Mr. Callen of Savannah. He was the only student presented twice. The first time he received honorable mention in one classification. The second time highest honor in scholarship and general participation in class activities, with an average rating of A plus. On the right of Mr. Callen sat Mr. Braun (white) of Denver, Colorado, the other honor man. There was no previous word as to who would receive honors. The entire group sat expectant.

SON OF OLD 10TH CAVALRY VET WEST POINT CANDIDATE

Tuscon, Ariz., Dec. 3.—Vance H. Marchbanks, Jr., 19, at present a student at the University of Arizona, will take the competitive examinations at Fort Bliss, Tex., March 1, 1927, in an effort to be the first Race youth in 29 years to enter the national military academy at West Point, N. Y.

His friend and path-maker, the late Col. Charles Young, who finished from the military academy in 1889, fired him with the ambition to carry on the army traditions of his Race and family. He has devoted all of his years to preparing himself in order to be physically and mentally fit for these rigid examinations. This young man has soldiered in all of the outposts of the country and knows the manual of military tactics better than a number of the fourth year men now at the military institution.

V. H. Marchbanks

His father, the highest ranking warrant officer with the famous Tenth cavalry, has spent the greater part of his life in the army service. At the outbreak of the World's war he was commissioned to a captaincy and saw service in the front line trenches.

On his discharge from the service as a reserve officer he immediately re-enlisted with his old outfit. His son has lived the life of a soldier and has experienced the life of a soldier everywhere except France. While his father trained his men for overseas service at Camp Meade, Md., he lived in the barracks with him. He remained in Washington with his mother and sister while his father was in France.

He is preparing himself in the subjects of theories and languages at the university, but every week-end finds him back with his father and the troops of the Tenth at Fort Huachuca, Ariz., learning the art of soldiering from veterans.

NEGRO AWARDED PRIZE

House Cleaner Wins Cash and Medal for Creative Work

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—(AP)—A negro house cleaner from Greenwich Village who uses artist's brushes as well as scrubbing brushes, was awarded a $600 prize and a gold medal today in recognition of outstanding creative work by the Harmon foundation and the commission on the church and race relations of the federal council of churches.

day in recognition of ourstanding creative work by the Harmon foundation and the commission on the church and race relations of the Federal Council of Churches.

The award was one of the first group of an annual series of awards to negroes for achievement in various fields. First prizes were awarded to six and second prizes of $200 and bronze medals to six others. A single prize of $500 was awarded to a white man for improving interracial relations.

Prizes were awarded in art, business, science, education, literature and religion. No award was made for music as the committee decided that no original creative work had been submitted which merited award.

One woman's name appears as winner of the first prize in the field of education.

The prize winners follow: Fine arts, Palmer C. Hayden, New York, first.

Science, James C Evans, Miami, Fla., first; W. A. Daniel, Atlanta Ga., second.

Education, Virginia Estelle Randolph, Hanover County, Va.

Business, C. C. Spaulding, Durham, N. C.

Religion, Max Yergan, Raleigh, N. C.

Race relations, Will W. Alexander, Atlanta, Ga. Alexander is an official of the committee on inter-racial relations in Atlanta.

MASONS AWARD SCHOLARSHIPS

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Nov. 24.—The United States Council, A. A. S. R. M., of Northern Masonic Jurisdiction, (Prince Hall Affiliation) announces through the Chairman of its Educational Committee, William R. Morris, 818 Metropolitan Life Bldg., Minneapolis Minn., the awarding of two scholarships to young men.

One scholarship was awarded to Thomas T. Bowman, of New Haven, Connecticut, who is studying medicine at Yale University and the other to Robert I. Scales, of Dayton, O., who is attending Wilberforce University.

2 Atlantans Win Harmon Awards For Racial Work

New York, December 7.—(AP)—A negro house cleaner from Greenwich Village who uses artist's brushes as well as scrubbing brushes was awarded a $600 prize and a gold medal to-

NEGRO STUDENTS WIN HONORS AT UNIVERSITY OF PENN.

Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 18—(ANP) The University of Pennsylvania Law School has just announced the election of the 1926-27 editors of the Law Review, one of the ranking legal periodicals and the oldest of its kind in this country. Among the five newly appointed editors from the senior class are two Negro students, Sadie T. Mossell Alexander of Philadelphia, and Robert Burk Johnson, of Camden, N. J., who are the first members of their race to serve on this board. The ten students with highest scholastic records entering the senior class were invited to compete for election to the editorial board. The competition consisted of writing legal articles for publication in the Law Review. All of the contributions of Dr. Alexander and Mr. Johnson were published and last week they were notified of their election as members of the editorial board. Dr. Alexander will be remebered as Dr. Sadie Tanner Mossell, who was graduated with honors from the School of Education of the University of Pennsylvania in 1918 with the degree of B. S. She was the recipient of a graduate scholarship in economics, earning the degree of Master of the University and held the Pepper Fellowship in Economics doing research work in 1920 and 1921 in Economics, Insurance, and Acturaial Science. She received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in 1921. Her Doctor's thesis was published by the Annals of The American Academy of Political and Social Science. Her uncle is Henry O. Tanner, the eminent Negro artist who resides in Paris. During 1922 and 1923, Dr. Alexander was employed as actorial assistant and statistician for the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company in Durham, N. C.

Robert Burke Johnson is the son of William H. and the late Katie P. Johnon. He was born in Camden, N. J., and was graduated from the Camden High School in 1920 and from Lincoln University, his father's Alma Mater, in 1924, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He was at his graduation a commencement orator. Mr. Johnson is a member of the Omega Psi Phi Fraternity and was Basilous of Beta Chapter at Lincoln University and is at present Basileus of Mu Chapter at the University of Pennsylvania.

Mrs. Alexander was the first National President of The Delta Sigma Theta Sorority, serving in that capacity for four years. She was a potent factor in the formation of its present National body and large number of chapters.

The University of Pennsylvania Law Review is a legal magazine that is issued each month during the academic year, edited by the ranking students of the junior and senior years, under faculty supervision. It reviews by way of summations, annotation and criticism the recent adjudication of the various States. Leading articles are contricuted by the leaders of the Bar of Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and the leading Texas Writers and Teachers of Law. It is the oldest Lew Review in America, having been founded as "The America Law Register" in 1852. Among some of the former editors of the Review are Senator George Wharton Pepper, Owen J. Roberts, Esq., special oil prosecutor for the United States Government, Francis J. Bohlen, Professor of Law, Harvard University, and the late John G. Johnson, corporation lawyer.

JOHN HURST

Harmon Award Recipient.

The announcement that Bishop John Hurst had received one of the Harmon Foundation awards for his great achievement in organizing education and religion in Florida, will be read with a great deal of interest and approval by the rank and file of the African Methodist Episcopal Church. Of course, it is recognized by all serious thinking persons, that these awards do not have finality and leave a large place for difference in opinion. Where one group of judges might select one man, another would select another; but the fact is that this group of distinguished men well informed on all religious matters, have selected the name of Bishop John Hurst, the first minister in America for this award.

We were interested from the beginning to see whether or not any one of the Negro Bishops would get the award for work in the field of religion. Negro Bishops of late have come in for such a great deal of criticism we were wondering whether or not any one of them would be considered worthy of this honor. And African Methodist bishops have been particularly the butt of criticism; and so we wanted to see how those who sit down dispassionately and view the religious situation of the country, would look upon our bishops. Would they think the much maligned bishops of the A. M. E. Church, worthy? So, of course we were delighted that one of our bishops was chosen. It was a most effective answer to those who would besmirch them all.

Those who were judges for this award are among the most distinguished religious leaders of our country. They are Anson Phelps Stokes, Prof. Luther A. Weigle, Rev. Peter Ainslie, Miss Edith M. Burdick and Sev. Wm. Lloyd Imes.

Not one of these judges is a member of the A. M. E. Church. Only one of the five judges is a colored man. Thus they must have approached the question with fairness and impartiality, they could not have had any favor to bestow. They must have weighed the facts pro and con.

It is to be noted also that the awards were made for some real accomplishment; for the judges were under no compulsion to make an award unless something really worth while had been accomplished; and in the case of music the judges stated that there had been no sufficiently great achievement among Negroes to warrant the giving of the music award. They might have said the same thing regarding religion, but evidently thought that the work being done by Bishop Hurst was such as to warrant the giving of this award.

When we went to Florida last summer we published something about the work of Bishop Hurst, and said that we were amazed at what we saw. Those who will visit the Bishops' Council next February will be likewise surprised, and feel proud of the work of Bishop Hurst and his men in Florida.

Bishop Hurst's achievements have not been limited to his district. He is interested in some of the greater and broader things of the church, the race and nation. He is interested in the development of a real Publicity program. Up to the present, this program has not succeeded, but it is sure to succeed, as it is a forward looking program which will appeal to the growing intelligence of the church. He is interested in a Budget System for the church. Up to the present this has failed, but it is sure to succeed as it also is in the line of common sense, and progress. He is a trustee of the largest university in the country—Howard University. He is one of the directors of the largest civic organizations, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. He is generally interested in the religious and moral forces which are directing the country, and finds time to do something in this line as well as to direct his work in Florida, and so he has accomplished in the last 14 years wonderful results as an administrator.

When we wrote up Florida we called attention to the great need of the Negro church today as that of administration and organization. We are gradually moving from the intensely emotional stage of organization to the more rational stage, and at our back is an increasing intelligent group of lay people demanding more rational and more efficient organization. The need of the hour is along the line of careful administration.

We congratulate Bishop Hurst, we congratulate the men of Florida, we congratulate the A. M. E. Church upon this recognition of the worth and work of one of our leaders—John Hurst. May he live long, grow strong and continue the good work to which God has called him.

Education - 1926

Scholarship and Other Distinctions,

WINS HONORS

MISS MIRANDA MEADDOUGH

Among the graduates from Columbia university, New York city, at the commencement exercises June 1, none deserves greater praise than Miss Miranda Meaddough of Little Rock, Ark., who received her master of arts degree at the age of 21. Miss Meaddough was considerably the youngest in her class which was one of the largest in the history of the university. There were only two others of the Race who received the master's degree. Miss Meaddough received her bachelor's degree from Fisk in 1925. Both at Fisk and at Columbia she ranked high in scholarship. At Philander Smith college she was an honor student. She later attended George R. Smith college at Sedalia, Mo., from which she won a scholarship and a certificate in music. Miss Meaddough intends to follow teaching as a profession. She is the daughter of Dr. and Mrs. R. J. Meaddough of Little Rock, Ark. Dr. Meaddough is one of Little Rock's most prominent citizens and has practiced his profession as a dentist in that city for more than 25 years and is active in civic and professional affairs.

21 Year Old Girl Achieves Signal Honor At Columbia

Arkansas Student Receives Master of Arts Degree—Youngest in Class.

NEW YORK, June 17—(By A. N. P.)—Among the graduates of our group from Columbia University, New York City, upon whom the degree of Master of Arts was conferred at the commencement exercises on June 1, 1926, none deserves greater praise than Miss Miranda Meaddough of Little Rock, Arkansas, who received her Master of Arts degree at the age of twenty-one. Miss Meaddough was considerably the youngest in her class which was one of the largest in the history of the University. There were only two others of her race group who also received the Master of Arts degree.

Miss Meaddough's undergraduate work was done at Fisk, from which school she received her Bachelor's degree, on August 12, 1925. Both at Fisk and at Columbia she ranked high in scholarship. Her preparatory work was done in her home city at Philander Smith College, where she was an honor student. She later attended George R. Smith College at Sedalia, Missouri, from which school she won a scholarship and received a certificate from the Musical Department. From this school she went to Fisk, where she remained through the completion of her college course. At Fisk she was a favorite of both students and faculty and won honorable mention in music. Miss Meaddough left Fisk in February, 1925, during the unpleasantness, but was fortunate enough to return in June and complete her course during the summer session.

Miss Meaddough intends to follow teaching as a profession. She is the daughter of Dr. and Mrs. R. J. Meaddough of Little Rock, Arkansas. Dr. Meaddough is one of Little Rock's most prominent citizens and has practiced his profession as a dentist in that city for more than 25 years and is active in civic and professional affairs. Mrs. Meaddough is also a very active woman, being chairman of the Committee of Management of The Phyllis Wheatley Club and a prominent churchwoman.

A LITTLE BLACK HERO

During the height of the Moorhaven, Florida, flood, last week, a young Negro boy stood on a bridge over a drainage canal, and with tears coursing down his cheeks, rescued eight white and twelve Negro children as they were swept along in the flood beneath him. His wrists were terribly lacerated from his rescue work.

CASSELL DESIGNED HOWARD STADIUM

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The new stadium at Howard University photo of which was published in last week's AFRO was designated by Albert I. Cassell, architect of the University faculty.

He also drew plans for the $201,000 University Drug Hall and will have charge of the new medical school which counting equipment costs $400,000.

His work has been improved by the fine arts commissioner and the Department of Interior.

Dr. Emmet J. Scott told the AFRO it is the first time one of our men has been employed in such important relations.

DR. CARTER G. WOODSON GETS SPINGARN MEDAL

NEW YORK, June 17—The N. A. A. C. P. has announced that the Spingarn Medal, awarded annually to an American of African descent for highest achievement had been awarded to Dr. Carter Godwin Woodson, of Washington, D. C., editor of The Journal of Negro History, former Supervisor of Schools in the Philippine Islands, and formerly principal of Douglass High School in Huntington, W. Va., as well as instructor in "M" Street High school of Washington. His last work in education was as dean of one of the Departments of Howard University.

The terms of the award of the Spingarn Medal for 1925 to Dr. Woodson, are as follows: "For ten years' service in collecting and publishing records of the Negro in America, culminating in the publication of 'Negro Orators and Their Orations' and 'Free Negro Heads of Families in the United States in 1830'."

Besides the works mentioned in the terms of the award, Dr. Woodson is the author of "The Education of the Negro Prior to 1860," "The Negro in Our History," "The History of the Negro Church" and "A Century of Negro Migration." The Journal of Negro History has been published for more than ten years.

Among those recommending Dr. Woodson for the award was J. Franklin Jameson, Director of the Carnegie Institution in Washington.

Dr. Woodson was born in New Canton, Va., was graduated from the Douglas High school of Huntington, W. Va., of which he subsequently became principal, received the degree of Litt. B. at Berea College, travelled in Europe and Asia and studied at the University of Paris. He received the degrees of A.B. and A.M. from the University of Chicago and the degret of Ph.D. from Harvard University in 1912.

A FORMER ST. LOUISAN WINS SCHOLARSHIP PRIZE

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 22—Wade A. Langford, a former St. Louisan and a graduate of Sumner High School of St. Louis, was declared first prize winner in the Detroit Independent scholarship circulation contest. Langford was awarded $250 to further his studies. It is thought that he will reenter the University of Michigan where he was a student at one time. Langford is a member of the Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity.

Nurses Get Scholarships At Columbia University

Among those registered at Teachers College, Columbia University, in the Nursing Education Department, are three graduate nurses, who received scholarships from the National Health Circle for Colored People 370 Seventh avenue, New York City.

These scholarships range from $350 up, and stipend of $50 per month is made possible for living expenses.

First French Negro Wins Admission To Paris Normal School

Paris, France—A Negro pupil has been admitted to the Higher Normal School for the first time in its long history. He is Lenia Blanche, a native of the Island of Gaudaloupe, and is fifty years old.

Blanche admitted to the "Journal" that in his younger days he was inclined to play truant from school, until his father, who was a public school teacher fired his pride by telling him that it was his duty, on behalf of other Negroes less gifted by nature or fortune, to demonstrate the intellectual equality of races.

Negro Saves Workman From Shifting Sand; Refuses to Be Rescued First When Aid Comes

By scooping away sand from the face of William Reinet for half an hour yesterday, Benjamin Langford, a negro laborer, saved his fellow-workman, who is white, from being smothered to death in a shifting 100-foot sand pile at West Nineteenth Street and Coney Island Creek, Brooklyn. Langford himself was buried to the waist, and both were eventually rescued by Fire Rescue Squad No. 2 with a block and tackle.

Reinet, who is 31 years old and lives at 6 Liberty Place, Weehawken, N. J., had slipped from the crest of the pile and rolled into an artificial pit formed by the sand and an adjoining mound of crushed stone. No sooner had be come to rest at the bottom than the sand started to shift. Before he could regain his feet and struggle out of the amphitheatre he was buried to the neck.

Seeing the plight of his companion, Langford, who lives at 135 Albany Avenue, Brooklyn, scrambled to his aid. The sand kept pouring in from above, and Langford had to work like mad to keep Reinet from going under. Meanwhile he shouted "police," "help," "fire" and everything else calculated to arouse the attention of persons in the near-by street.

But the deluge only increased in velocity, and Langford was growing tired. The fight was just becoming hopeless when a policeman in the street heard the calls.

Battalion Chief Michael Shanahan was summoned with Fire Rescue Squad No. 2. When the Chief peered into the arena, he saw the negro, a puffing automaton, frantically brushing sand from Reinet's head. A temporary scaffolding was rigged up and a rope lowered. Langford was told to "grab the rope," but he refused and fastened it under Reinet's arms. When Reinet had been drawn to safety the negro allowed himself to be hoisted from the pit.

Both men were exhausted. They were revived with a stimulant and allowed a day off by their employers, the M. J. O'Hara Contracting Company.

HARRIET IDA PICKINS GOES TO SMITH COLLEGE FOR SPECIAL TRAINING

(By The Associated Negro Press)

New York, Aug. 24.—Harriet Ida Pickens, 17 years old, graduate of Wadleigh High School, New York City, enters Smith College, Northampton, Mass., in September, "without conditions." By this standing she wins $200 of her scholarship. In June she took the inter-collegiate "Entrance Examinations" at Columbia University being offered a scholarship of $200 by the trustees of Smith College, if she could enter without conditions.

In Wadleigh High School, as well as at Fern Rock Camp, Harriett and her sister Ruby have both held equal rank as athletes and students. Harriet has several times won the little gold basket ball and other awards of athletic attainment. In the past year, Ruby made the "high honor group" in her studies. William, Jr., their brother, is attending college at Lincoln University, and Dean Johnson writes that he "led his class in Greek" and made grade one in nearly all his studies,—getting a lower grade only in Bible lessons.

Mr. and Mrs. William Pickens are motoring to New England, with the special purpose of calling at Smith College and making final arrangements for their daughter Harriet's entrance.

J. W. Johnson To Address The University Extension Society of Pittsburgh

New York, Oct. 8—James Weldon Johnson, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, is to deliver the third in a series of fifteen lectures in Carnegie Lecture Hall, arranged by the University Extension Society of Pittsburg. The subject of Mr. Johnson's lecture, which will be delivered on Younger Negro Poets and Their Message.

The series in which Mr. Johnson's lecture is one, has enlisted internationally prominent lecturers, among them being Dr. John B. Watson, psychologist ad author of "Behaviorism"; Sir Alexander Frederick Whyte, first president of the Legislative Assembly in India; Margaret Bondfied member of the English Parliment; Lady Muriel Paget, and Roy Chapman Andrews who discovered the dinosaur eggs in Northern Asia.

Miss Harriet Ida Pickens, the seventeen year old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Pickens of 260 West 139th Street, has passed the inter-College entrance examinations held in June without conditions. Passing these examinations gives her a $200 scholarship from the Smith trustees. Miss Pickens is a graduate of Wadleigh High School, New York City. She was active in athletics while in high school and on several occasions won the little gold basket-balls and other trophies.

Personal

Grace Peterson, daughter of Mrs. Sadie Marie Peterson, formerly of the 135th Street Branch of the New York Public Library and now head librarian at the Library at Tuskegee, was graduated from high school with honors. She was an honor student during her entire four years in high school and came out as the first in a class of one hundred and seventy-seven graduates. She was graduated from Poughkeepsie, New York. Miss Peterson has also won the state scholarship to Cornell University through competitive examination, taken June 9th, 1926. Her marks came 243½. Class A.

ANOTHER NEGRO HERO

New York, Oct. 29.—(C.P.B.)—By scooping away sand from the face of William Reinet, for half an hour, Benjamin Langford, a Negro laborer recently saved his fellow-workman who is white, from being smothered to death in a shifting 100-foot stand pile at West Nineteenth Street and Coney Island Creek. The Negro himself was buried to the waist, and both were eventually rescued by Fire Rescue Squad No. 2, with a block and tackle. Reinet had slipped from the crest of the pile and rolled into an artificial pit formed by the sand and an adjoining mound of crushed stone. No sooner had he come to rest at the bottom than the sand started to shift. Before he could regain his feet he was buried to the neck. Seeing the plight of his companion, Langford scrambled to his aid. The sand kept pouring in from above and Langford had to work like mad to keep Reinet from going under, as the deluge increased in velocity and volume.

When the Fire Chief arrived, he saw the Negro, a puffing automaton, frantically brushing sand from Reinet's head. A temporary scaffold-rope," but he refused and fastened it under the white man's arms. When Reinet had been drawn to safety, Langford allowed himself to be hoisted from the death pit.

Risks His Life To Rescue White Man

Colored Laborer Saves Fellow Worker Through Heroic Efforts. Buried to Neck, but Aids Fiend.

New York, Oct. 13.—(Special).—By scooping away sand from the face of William Reinet for half an hour on Tuesday, Benjamin Langford, a colored laborer, saved his fellow-worker who is white, from being smothered to death in a shifting 100-foot sand pile at W. 19th St. and Coney Island Creek, Brooklyn. Langford himself was buried to the waist and both were eventually rescued.

Goes to Rescue

Reinet, who is 31 years old and lives at 6 Liberty Place, Weehawken, N. J., had slipped from the crest of the pile and rolled into an artificial pit formed by the sand and an adjoining mound of crushed stone. No sooner had he come to rest at the bottom than the sand started to shift. Before he could regain his feet and struggle out of the amphitheatre he was buried to the neck.

Seeing the plight of his companion, Langford, who lives at 135 Albany avenue, Brooklyn, scrambled to his aid. The sand kept pouring in from above and Langford had to work like mad to keep Reinert from going under. Meanwhile he shouted "police," "help," "fire" and everything else calculated to arouse the attention of persons in the nearby street.

Bht the deluge only increased in velocity, and Langford was growing tired. The fight was just becoming hopeless when a policeman in the street heard the calls.

Battalion Chief Michael Shanahan was summoned with Fire Rescue Squad No. 2. When the Chief peered into the arena he saw Langford, a puffing automaton, frantically brushing sand from Reinert's head. A temporary scaffolding was rigged up and a rope lowered. Langford was told to garb the rope, but he refused and fastened it under Reinert's arms. When Reinert had been drawn to safety, he allowed himself to be hoisted from the pit.

Both men were exhausted. They were revived by a stimulant and allowed a day off by their employers, the M. J. O'Hara Contracting Co.

Education - 1926

Scholarship and Other Distinctions.

ROANOKE, VA.

1926

NEGRO BOY A HERO.

Numerous stories of heroism and courage during the recent disastrous hurricane have come out of Florida. But it is doubtful if any of them surpasses that of an unnamed negro boy who rescued twenty children from a flooded canal at Moorehaven. Reporting this, among other deeds of heroism, the Associated Press says:

During the height of the Moorehaven flood, a young nero boy stood on a bridge over a drainage canal, and with tears coursing down his cheeks, rescued eight white and twelve negro children as they were swept along in the flood beneath him. His wrists were terribly lacerated from his rescue work.

The name of the boy is not given. Neither does the press dispatch tell how or why he happened to be on that bridge. Was he looking for father, mother, brother, or little sister, torn from him by the storm? Or was his heart arrested and his soul stirred by the sight of helpless little human beings struggling in the flood?

It matters not. The thing that counts is that he took up a position on that bridge and snatched a score of children from the jaws of death, suffering personal injury himself and even endangering his life. As the Columbus, (Ga.) Enquirer-Sun says, "he manifested a heroism and self-sacrifice that will stand out as worthy of emulation by all the boys of all the races of men."—Chattanooga Times.

N. Y. WORLD

OCT 23 1926

WINNERS OF NEGRO PRIZES ANNOUNCED

Whole Country Represented in 1926 Awards in the Arts and Literature

CEREMONY NEXT MONDAY

Cash Honors to Be Presented at International House

Winners of prizes in literature and art for 1926, awarded by the Crisis Magazine, a Negro monthly established in 1910, were announced yesterday by Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois, editor. The contestants were Negroes living all over the country. The awards follow:

Plays—First Prize, $100, "Bootblack Lover," by Willis Richardson, Washington; second prize, $50, "Foreign Mail," by Eulalie Spence, Brooklyn; honorable mention, "Peter Stith" and "Illicit Love," by Randolph Edmunds, Oberlin, O. Judges—Lester A. Walton, Montgomery Gregory and Charles Burroughs.

Short Stories—First prize, $100, "Swamp Moccasin," by John F. Matheus, Institute, W., Va.; second prize, $50, "Death Game," by Edmund Drummond Sheen, Chicago; honorable mention, "Flaming Flame," by Anita Scott Coleman, Silver City, N. M., and "In Houses of Glass," by Ethel R. Clark, Attleboro, Mass. Judges—Charles W. Chestnutt, Ernest Poole and Otelia Cromwell.

New York Poet Wins

Poetry—First prize, $75, "A Nocturne at Bethesda," by Arna Bontemps, New York City; second prize, $25, "Thoughts in a Zoo," by Countee Cullen, New York City; honorable mention, "The Bird in the Cage," by Effie Lee Newsome, Birmingham, Ala., and "That Hill," by Blanche Taylor Dickinson, Sewickley, Pa. Judges—Babette Deutsch, James Weldon Johnson and Langston Hughes.

Essays—First prize, $75, "College," by Loun R. Miller, Topeka, Kan.; second prize, $25, "Masterpieces," by Anita Scott Coleman, Silver City, N. M.; honorable mention, "Vagabonding in a City of Opera Seats," by Julian Elihu Bagley, San Francisco, and "Scribblers Errant," by Dr. Frank Horne, New York. Judges, J. E. Spingarn, Mary White Ovington and Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois.

Illustrations—First prize, $75, "African Chief," by Aaron Douglas, New York City; second prize, $25, portrait, by Hale Woodruff, Indianapolis; honorable mention, cartoon, by Albert Smith, Paris, France. Judges, Louis Mayer, Louise R. Latimer and Herbert J. Seligman.

$1,000 Prizes Next Year

The Crisis Magazine will distribute $1,000 in prizes in 1927. Negro insurance companies and banks have united to guarantee the awards, together with former donors.

Willis Richardson, writer of this year's prize play, is a teacher in Washington. Miss Spence is a Brooklyn school teacher. John F. Matheus is a teacher at the West Virginia Collegiate Institute and has won several prizes in recent years. Mrs. Coleman is a housewife, living in New Mexico, and won a Crisis prize last year. Messrs. Sheen and Clark are new writers. Arna Bontemps is one of the coming Negro poets and considered in a class with Cullen and Hughes. Loun R. Miller is a new writer. Aaron Douglas is a member of the Crisis staff. Hale Woodruff is a painter from the Middle West, and Albert Smith, formerly of Brooklyn, has been studying abroad for years.

The awards will be made Monday evening, Oct. 25, at the International House, No. 500 Riverside Drive, when the Krigwa Players' Little Negro Theatre will present "Foreign Mail" and a playlet entitled, "Mandy," written by W. J. Jefferson. Countee Cullen and Arna Bontemps will read their pogms, which won favorable consideration in the contest.

POST
WASHINGTON, D. C.

OCT 29 1926

Capital Man Wins Literature Prize

For the second competition in literature and art, conducted under auspices of the Crisis magazine, organ of the National Association for Advancement of Colored People, Willis Richardson, 2023 Thirteenth street northwest, it was announced last night, has been adjudged winner of the first prize, $100, for his play, "Bootblack Lover." Judges were Lester A. Walton, J. Montgomery Gregory and Charles Burroughs.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, editor of the magazine, in announcing the prizes for 1927, stated that the Empire State Federation of Women's Clubs has donated $100. For stories and essays on insurance $500 has been given by colored insurance companies, and a like amount by colored banks for essays on banking. For a musical composition there will be a prize of $100.

TIMES
ST. LOUIS, MO.

NOV 4 1926

Negro Goes to West Point.

For the first time in several years a negro has received provisional appointment as a West Point cadet. He is Vance H. Marchbanks, son of a warrant officer in the Tenth U. S. Cavalry at Fort Huachuca, Ariz. He has been named to the military academy of the president as a ...idate-at-large. If he is successful in the entrance examinations next March and qualifies in the physical tests, he will enter with next year's class.

The War Department vouches for the statement that only three negroes have graduated from West Point and served in the army. One of these, the late Charles Young, reached the grade of colonel.

URBAN LEAGUE "FELLOWS" FOR 1926-27 ANNOUNCED

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—Miss Eleanor E. Coleman of the 1922 class of Fisk University, and George Goodman of the 1926 class of Lincoln University are the choices for the 1926-27 Urban League Fellowships to the New York School of Social Work.

Miss Coleman, a native of Louisiana, has been girls' work ... at the Germantown Y. W. C. A. for the last two years. Mr. Goodman has worked as a playground superintendent in Hartford, Conn., since graduating. He was a football player and a public speaker of note in school. The two must enter professional social work after completing three years study for which the fellowships grant $2,400.

WINS GREATER NEW YORK NEWSPAPER STORY PRIZE

New York, Oct. 13.—Emile G. Thomas, a native of St. Croix, capital of the Virgin Islands, who came to this country 5 years ago and who attended night school at Washington Heights High School five nights a week, taking English, Latin, Algebra and American history, and who works at the Vacuum Oil Company during the day, was awarded first prize in the New York World's Biggest News story of the week contest.

Thomas picked the World's Series as the biggest news of the week ending Oct. 2 and received the prize because of the freshness and sincerity of his article. All high school students of New York excepting employees of the World are eligible for the contest.

Thomas is 24 years old. He aspires to be a dentist.—St. Louis Argus.

$500 Newspaper Prize To Negro Immigrant

New York, May, 19—Second place in the New York News "Hall of Fame" game carrying an award of $500 was won by Cyril ... Wilson, 71 Irvin Place. Thousands of contestants from all parts of the country took part in the competition. Wilson is a native of the Barbados. He came to the United States after winning a scholarship in his country. Since arriving here he has studied Mechanical Dentistry at Bodee dental school. He stated that he will enter the Columbia New York University School of Dentistry.

HOUSTON TEX POST
MAY 9, 1926

Negro Society for Blind Meets Here

The Texas Negro association for the Adult Blind met at the Pilgrim Congregational church on April 30 and mapped out a publicity campaign to acquaint the general public with the reasons for the organization of the association.

The original reason was to better the condition of those who have lost their sight through some misfortune. This purpose is to be effected by the establishment of a school where the blind can obtain vocational training.

The association solicits co-operation in its work. Adult blind persons who wish to become members of the association should communicate with Professor R. W. B. Gould, president, 2708 Center.

Phi Beta Kappa's Sesqui-Centennial

The 150th anniversary of the founding of the Phi Beta Kappa Fraternity will be celebrated throughout the United States during the week of December 5. This society, which has been useful in encouraging and developing scholarship and scholarly ideals, was founded at the College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Va., in 1776.

The original event in the forthcoming sesqui-centennial will be the dedication of the Memorial Building at William and Mary College. Membership in the fraternity is conferred in the leading colleges and universities on undergraduates who are among the best scholars, and is for scholarship only.

Today the total membership of Phi Beta Kappa exceeds 50,000. Not less than 5,500 of these people live within a radius of fifty miles of Fifth avenue and Forty-second street. The following Negroes are some of those who have been elected to the fraternity:

Edward A. Bouchet, 1874, deceased; Anna F. Broadnax, 1908; S. Joe Brown, 1898; Sterline A. Brown, 1921; Roscoe C. Bruce; John W. Cromwell, 1906; James D. Carr, 1891, deceased; Countee Cullen, 1925; Collis Davis, 1924; William Allison Davis, 1924; William H. Dinkins, 1912; Bertram W. Doyle, 1921.

Also Samuel Herman Dreer, 1910; George S. Ellison, 1910; Joseph H. B. Evans, 1912; Jessie R. Fauset, 1905; Rudolph J. C. Fisher, 1919; Francis Grant, 1917; William H. Hastie, 1924; Dorothy M. Hendrickson, 1926; Alphonse Heningburg, 1924; Leslie P. Hill, 1903; Emile T. Holley, 1925; John Hope, 1919.

Also Charles H. Houston, 1915; Pery B. Jackson, 1919; William Jefferson, 1920; Ernest E. Just, 1907; Wily Lane, 1879; David A. Lane, Jr., 1917; Mercer Langston, 1901; Percy Julian, 1920; Alain LeRoy Locke, 1907; Carlyle Clarke, 1925; Mercer Cooke; Mary E. Ling, 1921.

And Rayford W. Logan, 1917; Alexander H. Martin, 1895; Robert N. Mattingly, 1905; Clyde C. McDuffe, 1912; Hortense Mitchell, 1912; John A. Mitchell, 1913; Irving C. Mollison, 1920; W. S. Montgomery, 1878; Anna L. Pendleton, 1917; William Pickens, 1904; Melva L. Price, 1923; Francis E. Rivers, 1915; Paul Robeson, 1919; Bobbie B. Scott, 1920; Clarissa M. Scott-Delany, 1923.

James Scott, 1918; Theodore M. Selden, 1921, deceased; Lucile W. Spence, 1923; Valaurez Spratlin, 1920; Walter B. Thornhill, 1925; William Monroe Trotter, 1894; Lillian A. Turner, 1918; Sallie Alexander; Edwin Morgan; Elizabeth West, 1923; J. Ernest Wilkins, 1918; Gladys A. Wilkinson, 1923; Robert Shaw Wilkinson, Jr., 1924; E. C. William, 1892; Frances H. Williams, 1919; Edward E. Wilson, 1892; Gussie Emanuel, 1926.

LORED HERO IN ROME

ES GREAT RESCUE WORK RES-UING THEATRE GIRLS BURNED TO DEATH—LEADS FIREMEN AND SOLDIERS THROUGH BLAZE—HAILED AS HERO

Rome, Italy, Dec. 15.—Rudolph Dunbar, New York, U. S. A., saxophone artist, member of an American jazz orchestra playing an engagement at the Apollo Theatre, which burned to ashes early December 11th, was the hero of the disaster that took the lives of four women and caused losses totaling $1,500,000.

Nearly 200 American tourists were in the Apolo, but none were hurt seriously in the ensuing panic.

Leads Rescuers

A wall of flames trapped three dancing girls and their mother in dressing rooms, barring their escape, and they were burned to death.

Dunbar left the orchestra pit, rushed down beneath the stage, fought his way through roaring flames to the dressing rooms where he found a girl with her mother prostrated and already dead of their burns.

Carrying the mother's body with him, Dunbar made his way into fresh air and deposited his burden into waiting arms.

Amid cheers, Dunbar, at the head of firemen and soldiers, dashed through the doomed structure and, at frightful risks, reached the bodies of the three girls, which were roasted beyond recognition, and brought them into the street. Several of the firemen and soldiers sustained bad burns.

Dunbar in Hospital

Dunbar's first heroic rush seen by bewildered show folk caught behind the wings and beneath stage saw the way to escape. His clothing was almost entirely burned off his body and he suffered serious burns. He was being cared for at a hospital and everything possible is being done for him.

The entire populace is singing praises of Dunbar's heroism and persons high in the Italian nobility are vieing in showing him kind attentions.

—Merry Christmas—

OCT 16 1926

Negro Rescues Laborer from Pit

Langford's Quick Action at Sand Pile Cave-in Frees Wm. Reinert

A negro laborer, Benjamin Langford, of 135 Albany ave., was the hero of Tuesday's local news.

Together with a fellow white man, William Reinert, of 6 Liberty pl., Weehawken, N. J., Langford was working at W. 19th st. and Coney Island Creek on a mound of sand some 150 feet in height.

As Reinert began to leave the pile, he stumbled and fell into a deep pit nearby. Seeing the predicament of his co-worker Langford shouted for help and scrambled wildly down after Reinert in an effort to save the white man from certain death.

Langford Dug Furiously

While Langford began digging furiously with his hands to free Reinert from the sand which was up to his neck, Fire Truck 244 and Rescue Squad No. 2 under Battalion Chief Michael Shanahan, 25 policemen under Segt. Emil Steier, of the Coney Island precinct, and the Rev. Anthony DeLiberty, of the Shrine Church of Our Lady of Solace, responded to the summonses for help.

While the priest stood ready to administer the last rites of the church if necessary, and the negro continued his valiant fight to save the white man from being choked to death, the firemen built a scaffold and then sank a barrel over Reinert's head to keep the ever-moving sand from suffocating him.

The negro refused to come up until he had tied a rope, which had been lowered to him, around Reinert's body and had seen the white man raised to safety. After receiving treatment from Dr. Brown, of the Coney Island Hospital, the men who had not been seriously injured as a result of their experience, went home.

NEW YORK TIMES

OCT 27 1926

Spingarn Prizes in Art Awarded.

The Amy Spingarn Prizes for Negro Literature and Art for 1926 were awarded Sunday night at the International House by W. E. B. DuBois. Winners of first prizes were Willis Richardson, Washington, D. C., for his play "Bootblack Lover"; John F. Matheus, Institute of West Virginia, for his short story, "Swamp Mocassin"; Arna Bontemps, New York City, for a poem, "A Nocturne at Bethesda"; Loun R. Miller, Topeka, Kan., for an essay, "College," and Aaron Douglas, New York City, for an illustration, "African Chief." The awards were made under the auspices of The Crisis.

Michigan State College Honors Senior Student

East Lansing, Mich., Nov. 12.—Maintaining the standard of democratic principles for which Michigan State college has been noted, coeds at that institution of learning have signally honored the student of the Race in the person of Miss Mabel Lucas of Lansing, a senior at State college.

On Nov. 11 Miss Lucas was elected to Tau Sigma fraternity, a national honorary society to which but few members of the Race have been elevated and given in reward for exceptional ability in scientific fields.

In addition to this honor Miss Lucas is a member of the Women's Athletic association, eligibility to which is determined by participation in various branch of Athletics. She has excelled in hockey and baseball as well as participating in tennis and swimming. She has also been a member of the famous coed orchestra at the college, being trap drummer with this aggregation for two years.

Miss Lucas is majoring in chemistry. She has displayed scholastic ability in her course and is popular with the entire student body at East Lansing. She is the daughter of Stephen M. and Etta Lucas of Lansing.

TWO RACE STUDENTS GAIN HIGH HONORS AT UNIVERSITY OF PENN.

Philadelphia, Dec. 8.—The University of Pennsylvania Law School has just announced the election of the 1926-27 editors of the Law Review, one of the ranking legal periodicals and the oldest of its kind in this country. Among the five newly appointed editors from the senior class are two Negro students, Sadie T. Mossell Alexander, of Philadelphia, and Robert Purk Johnson, of Camden, N. J., who are the first members of their race to serve on this board. The ten students with highest scholastic records entering the senior class were invited to compete for election to the editorial board. The competition consisted of writing legal articles for publication in the Law Review. All of the contributions of Dr. Alexander and Mr. Johnson's were published and last week they were notified of their election as members of the editorial board.

Dr. Alexander will be remembered as Dr. Sadie Tanner Mossell, who was graduated with honors from the School of Education of the University of Pennsylvania in 1918 with the degree of B. S. She was the recipient of a graduate scholarship in Economics earning the degree of Master of Arts the following year. In 1919 she was elected a Fellow of the University and held the Pepper Fellowship in Economics doing research work in 1920 and 1921 in Economics, Insurance and Actuarial Science. She received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in 1921. Her doctor's thesis was published by the Annals of The American Academy of Political and Social Science.

Both Mrs. Alexander and Mr. Johnson are seniors in the Law School and will be graduated next June. Mrs. Alexander expects to practice in Philadelphia, while Mr. Johnson will take up the practice of law in Camden, N. J., his native home.

The University of Pennsylvania Law Review is a legal magazine that is issued each month during the academic year, edited by the ranking students of the junior and senior years, under faculty supervision. It reviews by way of summations, annotation and criticism the recent adjudication of the various state, federal and district courts all over the United States. Leading articles are contributed by the leaders of the Bar of Philadelphia, New York, Boston and the leading text writers and teachers of the law. It is the oldest Law Review in America, having been founded as "The American Law Register," in 1852. Among some of the former editors of the Review are: Senator George Wharton Pepper, Owen J. Roberts, Esq., special oil prosecutor for the United States Government; Francis J. Bohlen, Professor of Law, Harvard University, and the late John G. Johnson, corporation lawyer.

MEDAL IS SOUGHT TO REWARD NEGRO WHO AIDED PEARY

Washington, December 12.—(AP)—A request that a suitable medal be given to Matthew A. Hensen, the negro who accompanied Admiral Peary to the North Pole, was made in a bill introduced by Representative Miller, democrat, New York.

He said Hensen, who at the peril of his own life saved Peary from death and made the polar discovery possible, received neither reward nor honor and today did not suffer from exposure, he is an obscure menial servant in the New York customhouse."

Education - 1926

Scholarship and Other Distinctions.

PRIZE WINNERS IN BIRD BOX BUILDING CONTEST

Winners in the bird box building contest awarded prizes by the Mayor. Left to right they are Mayor Howard W. Jackson, Elwood Murray, School 101; Howard Williams, 101; William E. Duval, Jr., Douglass Junior High; James Lee, 155; Bernard Corbin, Douglass Junior High; Edward Lewis, 113; George Moore, 112; Bernard Mills, 113; Robert Hines, 110; Eugene Brown, 113.

Photo by AFRO Staff Photographer.

Titmouse—Robert Hines, 110; Charles Knight, 113; Harry Quarles, 113; Roosevelt Wahington, 110; Harry Freeman, 114.

Downy Woodpecker — Bernard Mills, 113; Herman Christian, 113; William McConkey, 110; William Curtis, 113; Lewis Davis, 113.

Nuthatch—Edward Lewis, 113; Samuel Barnett, 113; Michael Walker, 106; William Davis, 114; Harrison Boone, 106.

Flicker—Bernard Corbin, Junior Hi; Walter Hayes, Douglass Junior Hi; Algernon Prestwidge, Douglass Junior High.

Sparrow Hawk—Edward Duval, Walter Carr, Milton Bailey, Edgar Powell, Earl Anderson, Douglass Junior High.

Martin—Ellwood Murray and Williams, School 101; James Paul Douglass Junior High.

COLORED YOUTH AWARDED ART PRIZE.

Washington, May 7.—Francis Syphax a sophomore at Boston University, has been awarded the first prize in the annual midwinter contest of the Art School of that University. Young Syphax, who is a resident of this city and a former pupil of Dunbar High School, where he won a scholarship for proficiency in his studies, is the first colored boy to win distinction in Art at the University which has so signally honored him.

Prof. Singleton Awarded The Bishops' Scholarship

COLMUBIA, S. C., May 12.—A scholarship offered by four A. M. E. Bishops of the 1908 class of Allen University has been awarded Prof. George A. Singleton, professor of social science at the school.

Prof. Singleton is a graduate of Allen University and Boston University. He will matriculate at the University of Chicago this summer in pursuit of a Ph. D. degree. Prof. Singleton was a chaplain with the U. S. armies in France during the World War.

Spingarn Medal Names Wanted By First of June

A bulletin issued by the N. A. A. C. P. announces that nominations for the 1926 Spingarn medal must be in hands of committee on awards not later than June 1. The award will be made at the annual meeting of the N. A. A. C. P. in Chicago, on the closing night, June 29.

Nominations should be sent to Secretary Committee of Award, Spingarn Medal, 69 Fifth avenue, New York City.

WALKER SCHOLARSHIP GIVEN BY ELMIRA N. A. A. C. P. TO MISS STOWE.

The Elmira, N .Y. branch of the N. A. A. C. P., which won the $75 scholarship awarded by Madam C. J. Walker Company for greatest increase in membership during the year 1925, has designated Miss Phillippa F. Stowe as the recipient of the scholarship. Check for $75 for Miss Stowe has been received at the National Office of the N. A. A. C. P. and was announced, and has been forwarded to her.

Negro Is Granted Engineer's License

DURHAM, N. C., (Preston News Service)—The first negro ever to become a registered engineer in North Carolina was given license by the North Carolina Board of Registration for Engineers and Land Surveyors, along with eighteen other applicants, at the special examinations conducted by the board in Durham Monday.

The new colored engineer is G. D. Washington, professor of mechanical engineering at the colored Agricultural and Technical College at Greensboro and a graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

URBAN LEAGUE PRIZE AWARDS

1,276 Manuscripts Submitted In Annual Country Wide Literary Contest

NEW YORK, May 12.—Four hundred persons, including representives of both races well known in literary and musical circles attended the second annual award dinner given by

Opportunity Magazine, a race monthly, at the Fifth Ave. Restaurant Saturday evening. Awards were conferred on the successful contestants competing for writing short stories poetry, plays, musical compositions essays, personal experience sketches and newspaper editorials.

John Macy author of "The Story of the World's Literature," presided. Negro spirituals were sung by a chorus of twenty from the Bordentown Industrial School and Prof. Nathaniel several selections on the piano.

Charles S. Johnson, editor of Opportunity Magazine, stated that 1,276 manuscripts had been submitted in the contest.

The Awards Were As Follows

Poetry: First, $50, and second $35, divided between "No Images," by Ford Kramer, of Lincoln, Pa. and "North-boun'," by Ariel Williams, of Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn.; third, $10, to "The Tragedy of Pete," by Joseph S. Cotter, of Louisville Ky.; fourth, $5, to "Lines to Certain of One's Elders," by John Henry Lucas, of New York City.

ALEXANDER Pushkin Poetry prize, $100: To "Golgatha Is a Mountain," by Arna Bontemps, of New York City. Same judges.

PLAYS: First $60, to "Sugar Cain," by F. H. Wilson, of Corona, N. Y.; second, $35, to "Cruiter," by John Matheus, of Institute, W. Va.; third $15 to "Blood," by Warren A. McDonald, of Philadelphia.

ESSAYS: First, $50, to "Segregation by Arthur Huff Fauset, of Philadelphia; second, $30, to "A Man I Know," by Brenda Moryck, of Washington; third, $15, to "Modernism and the Negro Church," by Miles Mark Fisher, of Richmond, Va.

PERSONAL EXPERIENCE SKETCHES: First, $30, to "Sawn," by John Matheus, of Institute, W. Va.; second, $20, to "A Dark Horse," by Anita Scott Coleman, of Silver City, N. M.; third, $10, to "The Pink Hat," by Mrs. Aaron Day, Jr., of Atlanta.

J.S.GUGGENHEIM AWARD TO MEDIC

Dr. Julian H. Lewis, instructor of pathology at the University of Chicago, is one of the twenty-seven new fellows announced for the J. S. Guggenheim Foundation award. Dr. Lewis will study fundamental nature of minute phenomena. Twenty-two colleges and universities are represented. Harvard leads with four fellows; the University of Chicago has three; University of Cincinnati, three; University of Wisconsin two; Yale University, two.

The John Simon Guggenheim $3,000,000 foundation was established last year by former United States Senator Simon Guggenheim from Colorado and Mrs. Guggenheim to help scholars and artists carry on their work abroad, as a memorial to their son. The scholarship pays as a rule, $2,500 per year, but every fellow's allowance is adjusted to the individual needs.

An appropriation of $100,000 has been made to cover the expenses of the 27 new fellows selected this year.

Dr. and Mrs. Lewis will sail for Europe this summer where he will do research work for one year.

DETT TO GET DEGREE

To Get Doctor's Degree from Oberlin

By CLEVELAND G. ALLEN

NATHANIEL DETT, head of the music department at Hampton Institute, and one of the foremost musicians and composers of the race, will be honored by Oberlin College, in June with the degree of Doctor of Music, as a recognition of the achievement and distinction that has come to him in the field of music. Dr. Dett, who was also given the Doctor's Degree in music by Howard University, has long been recognized as one of the foremost composers in America, whose work in the preservation and development of Negro Music is widely known. He is held in the highest esteem at Oberlin College, from which he graduated in music, and has played before the students and faculty of Oberlin several times. Dr. Dett will soon have off the press a new book of Negro songs, entitled "Religious Folk Songs of the Negro as Sung at Hampton." The book will contain 250 pages, and the preface will be divided into eight sections, which will emphasize the religious side of the songs and their influence on the music of the future. This book will be a valuable contribution to the folk song collection of the Negro.

Dr. Dett has made the department of music at Hampton one of the strongest in the country, and the many musical festivals under his direction at Hampton, are among the brilliant features of the curtural life of the school. During his sabbatical year at Harvard University, Dr. Dett won the literary prize for his essay on "The Emancipation of Negro Music,' and also the Francis Boot Music Prize for his part Motet, 'Don't Be Weary Traveler.' Among the outstanding features of the Hampton Anniversary this spring was the singing of another Motet of Dr. Dett entitled "Gently Lord, Oh Gently Lead Us," by a chorus of six hundred. The Motet was founded on a Negro spiritual from the Bahama Islands. Dr. Dett is a serious student of music, and brings to his work a thorough preparation and background. Few American composers have received higher recognition than he. His compositions are frequently sung by the leading white churches of America, and his works played by noted orchestras. He was awarded the music prize in the Opportunity Contest, at the award dinner, and played one of the prize-winning compositions.

Negro Scholar Receives Remarkable Tribute at New York University

The students of New York University have discovered for themselves a piquant addition to the regular college course in listening to Negro lecturers. Daniel H. Eckert, general secretary of the University Y. M. C. A. in a recent letter to this lecturer, wrote that "there have been many pleasant, inspiring and helpful reactions as a result of your recent address before the Social Problems Club at this university. You achieved your original purpose of inducing university students to add some original thinking along lines which are outside the usual curriculum. I congratulate you upon your achievement."

The lecturer was engaged to deliver a lecture on "Science and Race Prejudice" and surprised the students by omitting all reference to the Negro problem, handling his subject in the objective manner of the scientist, and bringing to the bar of psychology and sociology all the proponents of race prejudice from Count Gobineau, Froude, Freeman and Carlyle in the nineteenth century, to Houston, Chamberlain, Madison, Grant, MacDougall, Stoddard and Wiggam in the twentieth.

The students were so pleased that they at once invited the lecturer to address them the following week, when he chose for his subject, "Locarno, Imperialism and the League of Nations." The second lecture made an even greater impression than the first, and again he was reinvited to address them a week later—an invitation which he modestly declined, playfully declaring that, if such invitations were kept up he would have to apply for an adjunct professorship in the university.

But the student groups would not be gainsaid and the famous Negro scholar has had to give way. He is scheduled to lecture again at the university on Thursday, April 8, at noon, on "Is the Politician Necessary?" In the meanwhile, the downtown section of New York University has heard of the special treats enjoyed by the section on University Heights and has invited the lecturer to address them next Tuesday, April 13, on "Science and Race Prejudice" at 1 o'clock. These lectures are also free to outsiders.

The unique fact in connection with all these lectures is that a black scholar, without even touching on the Negro problem, discusses with the authority of modern scholarship problems of science and international affairs, and is warmly welcomed and sought after by white university students, the intellectual cream of the white race. It is hardly necessary to say that the lecturer is Dr. Hubert H. Harrison, whose outdoor and indoor talks in Harlem have been so highly esteemed that, as far back as 1915, James Weldon Johnson said of him: "Here is one colored speaker who, if he could be secured, would give a series of lectures that would be more than equivalent to a year at college and of incalculable benefit to the community." And since that time Dr. Harrison has gone on adding to his laurels and the scholarly repute of his race.

A public testimonial dinner to Dr. Harrison will be given at Craig's Restuarant early in May to mark the end of his fourth year as a staff lecturer of the New York Board of Education along with professors of Columbia and New York Universities and the City College. Mr. Percy E. Greene, chairman of the lecture course at the 135th Street Public Library, is in charge of the arrangements for the testimonial dinner.

California Girl Wins Oratory Prize

LOS ANGELES, Calif. May 27. —Miss Viola Bauom, of Roosevelt High School, won third place last Friday evening in the grand finals of the National Oratorical Contest on the Constitution, held at the high school auditorium.

She was the only colored girl to reach the finals, and is said to have delivered the best oration of the eight speakers. The third prize was $100.

AWARDED FELLOWSHIP AT THE CHICAGO UNIV

An unusual distinction was conferred upon an honor graduate of Northwestern university last week when the executive committee of the Laura Spelman fund appointed Wendell H. Bolton to a fellowship at the University of Chicago. Mr. Bolton will be a fellow in the university's department of political economy, and will carry on research work in that field.

W. H. Bolton

The Spelman Fellowship, which is eagerly sought by graduate students of the largest universities in this section, carries with it a stipend of $750, and at the present time will cover four quarters at the University of Chicago.

Mr. Bolton was graduated from the college of arts and sciences of Northwestern university and in June, 1925, from the graduate school of Northwestern, with master's degree in political economy. At that time his master's thesis was the result of research on the subject of "The Economic Causes of the Negro Migration."

He has been during the past year a professor in the department of economics and sociology on the faculty of Clark university, as well as an assistant to President Davage of Clark. He resigned his position to come to the University of Chicago with the announcement of the award. He has arranged with Professor Millis of the department of political economy at Chicago to conduct research work into the question of "The Business Progress of the Negro in America," a subject of wide interest at the present time, but in which no scientific research has yet been attempted. The University of Chicago study will be an attempt to find just what have been the factors in the business development of the Race, what contributions have been made, and to suggest the profitable trends of business activity for the Race. The study will be extended over a period of two years.

Education - 1926

Scholarship and Other Distinctions.

Nonpareil

COUNCIL BLUFFS

IOWA

THEY ARE MAKING GOOD.

Some years ago a congressman in Washington representing a Mississippi district referred to Negroes as a class with the term: "A triflin' lot." He contended that it was a mistake to try to educate these people.

This idea is old and it is persistent. It prevails still in the minds of many people. But, it is slowly fading. "Up From Slavery" is an expressive and a correct title to the autobiography of the late Booker T. Washington, one of the most conspicuous educators his race has produced.

It is true that there are many "triflin'" Negroes. But we do not judge white people by the "triflin'" members of the race; we judge them by their scholars, statesmen, scientists, etc. "By their fruits we shall know them." This is the test we apply generally and if it is permitted to apply to colored folks their record since emancipation is remarkably fine.

Palmer C. Hayden will on Jan. 1 receive first award in fine arts from the Harmon Foundation, a society created to foster development in colored people. Hayden is a house cleaner by profession. When not engaged at his business he paints pictures which command good prices because of their artistic quality. This man is 33 years of age. He lives in Greenwich Village, N. Y. Hale Woodruff, 26, Indianapolis, won second place with five excellent landscape paintings.

James C. Evans of Miami, Fla., graduate of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, was awarded first place in science. W. A. Daniel of Atlanta, Ga., stood second in this division.

Virginia Estelle Randolph, 51, of Virginia, was given first place in education. Her work was the development of a plan of educating colored people in southern states. She devised a method of reaching them in their homes which has proven practical and effective. Arthur A. Schomburg of New York was in second place in education.

Awards were made in literature to Countee Cullen and to James Weldon Johnson, both of New York. C. C. Spaulding of Durnham, N. C., was given first place as a business executive. He is the head of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance concern for Negroes and a business promoter of recognized merit. A. A. Alexander, a building contractor of Des Moines, secured second place in this division.

No sound thinking individual can observe the steady advance of the colored people from slavery down through the years with anything but admiration. They are human and have human limitations, of course. But they have capacity to grow and their right to a place in the sun is no longer denied by law in civilized countries.

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Howard Student Editor Among Those Who Inspected

Delegation of college student editors attending conference at Bridgewater, Conn., motored to New Lork recently to be guests of The World at a dinner in the Pulitzer Building. After inspecting other departments of the plant, the student editors reached the pressroom to find this photograph, taken on their arrival, leaping at them from the presses. Bottom row, left to right—Misses Lucinda Edgerton, Mt. Union; Ophelia Settle, Howard; Nancy A. Houghton and Martha Wentworth, Vassar, and Lois M. Patten, Brown. Second row, left to right—Douglas Haskell, J. Paul Stoakes, City College, Detroit; Misses Margaret H. Speer, Doris A Russell, Smith; Alice E. Goodrich and Florence Manning, Radcliffe; Helen M. Hirt, Brown, and Charlotte Monroe, Wilson. Back row, left to right—John B. Porter, Williams; Wilbur O. Riley, Lynchburg; Samuel G. Blackburn, Rutgers; James W. Baker, Haverford, and Miss Margaret Callahan, Brown.

Courier 7-10-26 Pittsburgh, Pa.

DR. L. D. TURNER EARNS DEGREE FROM CHICAGO

Prof. Lorenzo D. Turner, head of the department of English at Howard university, received the Ph. D. degree in English from the University of Chicago September 2 at the autumn convocation.

The subject of his dissertation was "Anti-Slavery Sentiment in American Literature Prior to 1865". For the high scholarship average which he maintained at the University of Chicago prior to 1924, Dr. Turner was awarded the Charles H. Smiley scholarship and completed his resident work for the Doctor's degree in 1924-1925. He holds also the A. B. degree from Howard university 1914 and the A. M. degree in English from Harvard (1917).

Since 1917 he has entered every rank from instructor to full professor of English at Howard university, and since 1920 has been head of the English department there. He is a member of the Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity.

GETS DOCTOR'S DEGREE

Washington, D. C.—Prof. Lorenzo D. Turner, head of the Department of English at Howard University, was awarded the degree of Doctor of Philosophy by the Chicago University at the summer session.

He is a graduate of Howard and Harvard.

Photo by Scurlock

Becomes First Class Boy Scout

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., AUG. 26.—The colored scouts at Camp Chank-tau-qua, twelve miles northeast of this city, demonstrated to the satisfaction of the officials that, if given the proper chance, they take hold of the work as well as younger boys of other groups.

Fifty-seven boys spent last week at the camp. The outstanding work of the camp was done by George Hayes, Guy Russell and William Sweat. As a result of the work, George Hayes was awarded the title of First Class Scout, the only registered first-class scout among the colored youth of the city and the second to be registered in the history of scouting in Indianapolis.

Europe Has Become The Most Popular Playground Of The Elite

Mr. Anthony Overton, President of Douglass National Bank, accompanied by his daughter, Mrs. Julian H. Lewis, his grandson and daughter, Julian Jr., Gloria and Miss Elise Evans, left the city Sunday morning for a tour of Great Britain and Continental Europe. Mr. Overton will visit the various banking institutions on the continent, as well as many other European business enterprises.

Mrs. Lewis will join her husband, Dr. Julian H. Lewis, who is doing research work in France and Germany. Miss Evans will study art in a Parisian school.

SHE EARNS YALE'S HIGHEST DEGREE

Miss Otelia Cromwell

Washington, D. C.—Miss Otelia Cromwell, Washington high school teacher, who earned last week Yale's highest degree, doctor of Philosophy. Scurlock Photo

Negro Student Wins Award for Pluck

Donald Mendez, a crippled Negro student at the High School of Commerce, has been awarded the Roosevelt medal for attaining his school work despite unusual handicaps. He is the choice of a committee of grade advisers of the school, which each year awards an honor medal to the boy who, in the face of difficulty, accomplishes some of the things he set out to do. The medal, which is a recognition of pluck, courage and fine spirit, is offered to the High School of Commerce each year by the Theodore Roosevelt Memorial Committee. Mendez, who is suffering from the effects of an attack of infantile paralysis, is a seventh term honor student. His record in elementary and high school shows unusual punctuality and attendance, and his record cards for seven terms at the High School of Commerce show no failures and a number of marks over 90 per cent. He was recently elected a member of the Senior Arista, and is president of his grade.

$200 IN PRIZES FOR COLLEGE STUDENTS

ATLANTA, Ga.—The Commission on Interracial Cooperation, 409 Palmer Bldg., announces the offer of three prizes of $100, $65, and $35 respectively for the best papers on the subject, "Justice in Race Relations" submitted by students of Southern colleges during the present school year.

It is the desire of the Commission that every college in the Southern States and also in Missouri, both white and colored, be represented in the contest by one or more papers.

Latin Teacher

MISS MELVA L. PRICE, holder of a Phi Beta Kappa key, a bachelor of arts degree from Hunter College, a master of arts degree from Columbia University, was appointed this week to teach Latin in Wadleigh High School, Seventh avenue, at 115th street.

Miss Price, a member of the Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority, qualified last year to teach this subject in the New York City high schools. She taught at Wadleigh for several days and then was transferred temporarily to the James Madison High School, Brooklyn. Her present appointment is permanent.

ANOLA MILLER GETS $1,000 SCHOLARSHIP

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Miss Anola Miller, a graduate of Howard University school of music, class of 1926, of Washington, D. C., has been awarded a one thousand dollar fellowship by the Juilliard Musical Foundation of New York City. Miss Miller will continue her work in voice culture. Out of a group of one hundred, Miss Miller was the only colored candidate to compete for the Fellowship this year. Her success is due very largely to her own initiative and unusual musical ability.

Miss Miller matriculated at Howard University on a three-year scholarship and her senior year at Howard was made possible by a scholarship from the Juilliard Musical Foundation. As a result of a public appearance in Dover, Delaware, this summer, Miss Miller has also received a two hundred, fifty dollar scholarship from the Independent Benevolent Protective Order of Colored Elks.

Miss Cornelia Lampton, a graduate of the Howard University school of music, has also received a fellowship from the Juillard Musical Fuondation and was further admitted by examination as a graduate student. This means that Miss Lampton has shown ability as a concert pianist and will be trained from now on for this particular work.

There were ten undergraduates in music at Howard last year who, after having been examined by a representative of the Juilliard Musical Foundation, were given scholarships.

FRENCH ACADEMY DEBATES SELECTION OF NEGRO

(Associated Negro Press)

Paris, France, Nov. 17.—The Academy, at its customary meeting to elect members to fill the place of the dead, showed some hesitation about accepting a Negro, one of the best mathematicians of the age. The vacancy for which he was mentioned was that of foreign corresponding member.

When Mme. Curie was a candidate against Branly, Darboux demanded with fury:

"Is there also a tradition against the election of Negroes, simply because no Negro has ever been a member of the Institute?"

The Academy of Inscriptions did not await permission to elect, in 1921, a Chinese, the learned Lo-Tchen-Yu of Tie-Tsin.

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Scholarship and Other Distinctions.

DR. JULIAN H. LEWIS OF CHICAGO NAMED BY GUGGENHEIM FELLOWSHIP FOUNDATION TO STUDY NATURE OF IMMUNITY PHENOMENA

—TWO GET $2,500 SCHOLARSHIPS

Dr. Julian Herman Lewis, head pathologist at the Provident Hospital, Chicago, and an assistant professor of pathology at the University of Chicago, has been named as one of thirty seven John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Fellows for 1926-'27, for study and research abroad.

Dr. Lewis, who has achieved a notable reputation in his profession, and who has won numerous high honors from colleges and universities throughout the country, is appointed to study the fundamental nature of immunity phenomena, continuing along lines he has already developed.

Isaac Fisher of Fisk University, who was the first Negro to be selected for a Guggenheim fellowship, academic year of 1925-'26 for the study of race relations, has been reappointed and will continue his research.

The fund was created in 1925 by former United States Senator and Mrs. Simon Guggenheim, who set aside $3,000,000, in honor of their son, who died April 26, 1922. The average fellowship carries with is $2,500 for the year, and men and women of the front rank, representing twenty-two colleges, have been attracted by the opportunity the felloship offers for advanced research and study along their individual lines.

Scientists, poets, artists, musicians and scholars are in the group named by Henry Allen Moe, secretary of the Foundation, and five of them are women. The selections were made by a committee consistin gof Frank Aydelotte, president of Swarthmore; Frederick C. Ferry, president of Hamilton College; Virginia C. Gildersleeve, dean of Barnard; Prof. Charles H. Haskins of Harvard, and Carl E. Seashore of the University of Iowa.

Trustees of the John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation are, former Senator Guggenheim, president, Mrs. Guggenheim, Francis Brownwell, Carol A. Wilson, Charles D. Hilles, Roger W. Straus and Charles Earl.

Guggenheim, Francis Brownwell, Carroll A. Wilson, Charles D. Hilles, Roger W. Straus and Charles Earl.

Scholarship Offered

Institute, W. Va.—Jackson Davis, of the General Education Board New York, was here last week conferring with president Davis, of Institute, relative to a scholarship which is available to some colored educator of this state.

NEW YORK.—Two colored were among the 37 American scholars and artists to be awarded Guggenheim scholarships by the Guggenheim Memorial Foundation, this week.

The foundation has an endowment of $3,000,000 and appropriated $100,000 for this year's work.

The scholarships carry a stipend of $2,500 a year and are tenable anywhere in the world for any length of time.

Two colored winners were Isaac Fisher, of Fisk University, for continuation of the study abroad of danger trends in world race relations, and to Julian Herman Lewis, associate member, O. S. A. Sprague, Memorial Institute, Assistant Professor of Pathology, University of Chicago; pathologist, Provident Hospital, Chicago, appointed for a study of the fundamental nature of immunity phenomena, with particular reference to the relation of chemical constitution to biological specificity; and to study the chemical and immunological specificity of proteins isolated from organs.

LOS ANGELES STUDENT WINS PLACE IN NATIONAL ORATORICAL CONTEST

LOS ANGELES, Calif., April 28 —William Middletown, 19, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Middleton of 1477 West 35th street, won first place last week in the district elimination competition in the annual National Oratorical Contest at Jefferson High School, defeating five white contestants. He will represent Jefferson High School May 7 in the next elimination against representatives of Franklin, Hollywood, Lincoln, Los Angeles Manual Arts and Polytechnic Highs. The seven winners in the National finals of the oratorical contest will be given a trip to Europe, besides medals and a gold prize.

Georgian Named As New Fellow By Guggenheims

New York, April 18.—(AP)—The John Simon Guggenheim $3,000,000 foundation established last year by former United States Senator Simon Guggenheim, from Colorado, and Mrs. Guggenheim, to help scholars and artists carry on work abroad, as a memorial to their son, announced tonight the appointment of 37 new fellows, from 18 states, an appropriation of $100,000 has been made to cover their expenses.

The new list of fellows, appointed from states ranging from Georgia to Washington, includes five women. Three artists were appointed for creative painting, three musicians for creative work in musical composition and many research appointments were made in a wide variety of subjects. Twenty-two colleges and universities are represented. Harvard leads with four fellows, the University of Chicago has three, University of Cincinnati three; University of Wisconsin two; Yale university two. A fellowship usually carries an endowment of $2,500, but every case is adjusted to individual needs.

Those awarded the new fellowship follow:

Dr. Warren Ault, Boston university, to conduct research into English local government; Dr. Roland Bainton, Yale Divinity school, to prepare a book on religious toleration; Stephen Vincent Benet, author, to do creative work in poetry and prose; Dr. David Blondheim, Johns Hopkins university, use of the romance languages by the Jews; Dr. Wallace Brode, bureau of standards, Washington, for research in azo dyes.

Dr. Royal Chapman, University of Minnesota, to study destructive pests; Dr. Arthur H. Compton, University of Chicago, to study nature of radiation; Dr. Alzada Comstock, Mount Holyoke college, to study League of Nations financial reconstruction work.

Dr. Kenneth J. Conant, Harvard university, to make drawings, being restorations, of three Romanesque French churches; Dr. Ralph Eaton, Harvard, to study theory of knowledge in its relation to logic and metaphysics; Dr. Alfred Emerson, University of Pittsburgh, to investigate the origin of the caste of termites; Dr. Herbert Feis, University of Cincinnati, to study French, British and German pre-war foreign investments; Mrs. Hallie Flanagan, Vassar college, to study developments of the theater in Europe; Dr. J. Penrose Harland, University of Cincinnati, to investigate ancient civilizations in Greece, Crete and Cyclades; Dr. Edwin Kemble, Harvard, to study new quantum theories; Dr. Paul Knaplund, University of Wisconsin, to prepare monograph on "Gladstone as a Colonial Statesman"; Dr. Ernest Lane, University of Chicago, to make comparative study of geometry; Dr. Julian Lewis, University of Chicago, to study fundamental nature of immunity phenomena; Leopold Mannes of New York, for creative work abroad in musical composition; Dr. Harold Marvin, Yale Medical school, for research into cardiovascular physiology; Dr. Marjorie Nicholson, Goucher college, for research into English 17th century thought.

Miss Elizabeth Olds, Minneapolis, for foreign studies and creative work in portraire; Dr. Linue Pauling, California Institute of Technology, experimental researches into the atom; Dr. Thomas Raysor, State College of Washington, to prepare new methods of Coloride's literary criticism.

Dr. Gladys A. Reichard, Columbia university, art style of Melanesia; Dr. Ryder Edward Rollins, New York university, for studying and editing unpublished ballads of the Pepysian collection; Dr. Ralph A. Sawyer, University of Michigan, to study spectral series relations in extreme ultra-violet metallic spectra.

Frank H. Schwarz, New York, art studies and creative work in mural decoration in Europe; Dr. Roger Session, Cleveland, Ohio, Institute of Music, for creative work in musical composition; Dr. Robert Shafer, University of Cincinnati, to prepare new editions of the works of Fulke Greville; Dr. Walter Silz, Harvard university, to study literature of investigations of the Mitanni-Hurri group of peoples, in northern Mesopotamia.

Dr. Ellis Bagley Stouffer, University of Kansas, for a comparative study of differential geometry; Dr. Glenn Trewartha, University of Wisconsin, for geographic investigation of Japan and China; Dr. John Wade, University of Georgia, for research into the early history of Georgia and Alabama; Dr. Norbert Wiener, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, for researches on Bohr's almost periodic functions.

The trustees also announced the following renewals of grants to fellows of the foundation appointed last year: Dr. Violet Barbour, Vassar college, continuation of research in the life of Sir George Downing; Isaac Fisher, continuation of study abroad of danger trends in world race relations; Dr. Kenneth James Saunders, Pacific School of Religion, Berkeley, California, for the continuation of research in oriental religions; Dr. Allen Brown West, Princeton university, for continuation of researches on the Athenian empire.

The fellowship awarded last year to Dr. Coleman R. Griffith, University of Illinois, for research in child psychology, has been transferred to the 1926-27 group.

CARNEGIE AWARDS FOR 15 HEROIC ACTS

Of Five Heroes Who Sacrificed Their Lives, Two Were in New York State.

ALL IN DROWNING RESCUES

Two Other New Yorkers Receive Bronze Medals — Ohio Woman Saved From Hand From Bull.

PITTSBURGH, April 30 (AP).—Five of the heroes recognized by the Carnegie Hero Fund Commission at its meeting here today lost their lives, two of them in New York State, in the commission of heroic deeds. Fifteen other acts of heroism were cited, including two in New York State, a bronze medal being awarded in each case.

To the dependents of those who made the supreme sacrifice were awarded pensions aggregating $3,840 a year, while one received $500, to be applied as the commission sanctions. In addition $1,600 was appropriated for educational purposes and $1,000 for other worthy purposes. In all twenty-one bronze medals were awarded.

One woman received recognition. She is Mrs. Helen Gertrude Dickey, 35, of 1,515 North Belmont Avenue, Springfield, Ohio, a dairy farmer. She received a bronze medal for rescuing a farmhand from an enraged bull at Springfield on Jan. 19, 1922.

Roll of the Heroic Dead.

Those who lost their lives were:

Stanley C. Delanoy, 16, a student, died attempting to save a girl from drowning at Grassy Point, N. Y., July 22, 1924. The medal went to his father, Delbert A. Delanoy, 121 Shippen Street, Weehawken, N. J.

J. Stuart Kieffer, 1,212 Miller Street, Utica, N. Y., died in an attempt to rescue a man from drowning at Eaton, N. Y., Aug. 22, 1925. The medal and $75 a month, with $5 additional monthly for a daughter, was awarded to the widow.

William John Crawford, Box 65, East Jordan, Mich., died attempting to save a man from drowning at East Jordan, Mich., June 27, 1924; medal and $65 a month, with $5 monthly additional for each of three children, to the widow.

E. Hale Elston, Rural Route 8, Newton, Ill., died attempting to save a boy from drowning at Mason, Ill., Aug. 28, 1924; medal and $65 a month, with $5 monthly additional for each of three children, to the widow.

Robert W. Gibson, (Mason Ill.) Postmaster, died attempting to rescue a man from drowning at Mason, Ill., Aug. 28, 1924; medal and $55 a month, with $5 a month additional for each of five children, to the widow.

The New Yorkers who received bronze medals were Jacob A. Kyser,

Rural Route 2, Canastota, N. Y., who saved Frank C. Bosworth, 58, from drowning at Slyvan Beach, N. Y., on Dec. 5, 1922, and John J. Fogelman, 313 Eighty-sixth Street, Brooklyn, who saved Sarah and Mary Pozefsky and Edward Metz from drowning in Caroga Lake, N. Y., on July 19, 1923.

Citations for New York State Men.

The citations for the dead New York heroes were as follows:

"Kieffer, aged 29, a steamfitter, died attempting to save Wallace G. Fenton, aged 22, student, from downing, Eaton, N. Y., Aug. 22, 1925. While Fenton was swimming in Hatch's Lake, 225 feet from shore, he became fatigued and called to Kieffer, who was in a rowboat, seevnty feet distant. Kieffer attempted to row to Fenton, but one of the oars broke. Kieffer, removing his coat and boots, dived and swam to Fenton. After supporting Fenton briefly a struggle followed and both went under the surface. Kieffer was drowned. Fenton came to the surface and was supported by another swimmer until he was taken into another boat, and he was revived."

"Delancy, aged 16, a student, died attempting to save Elinor N. Griffiths, aged 14, from drowning, Grassy Point, N. Y., July 22, 1924. While swimming in deep water in the Hudson River, 125 feet from the bank, Miss Griffiths became fatigued, and two girls left her after one had tried to aid her. Delancy, without removing his shoes or clothing, waded sixty feet and swam sixty-five feet to her. She grasped him, a struggle followed, and both sank and were drowned."

The citations for Kyser and Fogelman read:

"Kyser, aged 53, a storekeeper, saved Frank C. Bosworth, aged 58, boatman, from drowning, Sylman Beach, N. Y., Dec. 5, 1922. Bosworth was on a barge which in a severe storm on Lake Oneida broke loose from a tug and grounded in seven feet of water 900 feet from shore. The wind was blowing fifty miles an hour and there were waves eight feet high.

"After several unsuccessful attempts had been made by others to take a rowboat to Bosworth, Kyser, who was a poor swimmer, with great difficulty rowed the boat against the wind and the waves from shore to the barge. Large timbers and other débris were in the water. As a wave rose almost level with the deck of the barge he backed his boat quickly against the barge, and Bosworth jumped into the boat. Kyser guided the boat with the oars as it was carried by wind and waves to shore. It had required fifteen minutes to row to the barge."

"Fogelman, aged 31, a merchant, saved Sarah and Mary Pozefsky, aged 15 and 40, respectively, and Edward Metz, aged 24, a salesman, from drowning, Gloversville, N. Y., July 19, 1923. While wading in Caroga Lake Miss Pozefsky stepped into deep water, 185 feet from shore. Her mother, who could not swim, plunged to her, and they struggled together.

"Fogelman swam thirty feet to them and after a violent struggle, during which he was seized by both and taken under the surface several times, he swam and towed them ten feet toward wadable water. He then reached Metz, who had unexpectedly got into deep water. He grasped Metz and supported the three by treading water until a boat was brought to them a minute or two later. Fogelman was about exhausted."

WINS ORATORICAL HONORS

Los Angeles, Calif., April 30. —William Middleton, senior in Jefferson high school, defeated five white rivals and won first place in the local district elimination competition in the national oratorical contest of the Constitution held at the Jefferson high school last week.

Delivering his oration with a nicety of diction, a fineness of phrasing, and a clearness of enunciation that won the unanimous favor of the white judges, young Middleton gained the right to represent his school in the big intersectional contests at Hollywood high school on May 7. The contests are sponsored by the Los Angeles Times.

In the Hollywood competition, the Jefferson high school champ will be pitted against the champion speakers of the largest high schools in this section of the state. The best student orators from Franklin, Hollywood, Lincoln, Los Angeles, Manual Arts and Polytechnic high schools will dispute his claim to the group championship.

"Better Qualified"

"That was the reason," asserted one of the white public officials who was present at the debate. "Why we couldn't afford to let anything like color prejudice creep in. It was a question of getting the very best pupil we could to represent us in those coming contests. We want our school to win out, and we knew that this dark-skinned lad was far and away better qualified to win for us than any one of his white competitors."

Crowd Throngs Auditorium

Middleton took as his topic, "Lincoln and the Constitution." He was one of the half dozen who had fought their way through the preliminary trials. A crowded auditorium furnished the background for their final elimination contest to see which of these six would have the honor of representing the school. The principal of the Polytechnic Evening high school, Alfred Benshimal; the city attorney of Monterey Park, Thomas A. Berkebile, and the pastor of the First Congregational church, Rev. Carl S. Patton, were judges.

It was young Middleton's very first national contest, although he has been on the debating team. He wants to study law. He won over Margraet Thomas (white), who was given second, and Frank Phillips (white), who was given third.

Middleton's success shows what can be done by members of the Race if only they are given a square deal. Schools here are mixed, and it is common for members of the Race to best their white schoolmates in open contests.

—Los Angeles Express Photo.

WILLIAM MIDDLETON

TRENTON N. J. TIMES
APRIL 2, 1925

Negro Speller, Monmouth County's Star in 1925, Allentown Champion

Hazel Sayles, Negro pupil of the Allentown School, who last year while a member of the sixth grade represented Monmouth County in the Trenton Times Final Bee, is again the champion speller of her school. Hazel is now 13 years old and a member of the seventh grade. Richard Wright of the eighth grade took second place in a hotly contested school final held last Tuesday. Hazel's teacher is Miss Natalie Gretton, 415 Chambers Street, Trenton.

Jennie Venanzi, a seventh grade pupil of St. Joachim's School, is the spelling ace there. She defeated John Pinelli of the eight grade for the honor of representing St. Joachim's in the Trenton City Semi-Final bee which will be held in the auditorium of Junior 1, Thursday night, April 29.

In the final bee to be conducted under the auspices of the Trenton Times in the auditorium of Junior School No. 3, May 11, spellers will have but one trial at a word. This is because of a rule enacted for the Second National Bee in Washington next June.

"Having started to spell a word, a contestant will be given no opportunity to change letters once pronounced," reads that section of the rules.

This is one of the most important rulings made this year to apply to the contest. A speller, for instance, starting to spell "receive," and getting as far as "reci" and will have no opportunity to start again to rectify the mistake, and will be seated. Spellers must complete the word in all cases.

The rule is easy to observe, however. Contestants should think well before beginning to spell. Know the word, know what it means and be sure of the spelling before pronouncing the first letter. Contestants who are not sure of the meaning of the word may ask for a definition and will be given every opportunity to fully understand what is asked of them.

NEGRO CONVICT WINS ESSAY CONTEST

(By The Associated Negro Press)

Birmingham, Ala., —Alex Michell, who began serving a sentence of 20 years for second degree murder February 14, 1924, has been awarded first prize in a contest sponsired by the Alabama chapter of the Joseph A. Holmes Safety Association, for his essay on what a miner should do to protect himself. Mitchell formerly worked in the convict mine at Aldrich.

DARTMOUTH STUDENT MERITS SCHOLARSHIP

WASHINGTON, D. C., Mya 12. — As the results of his ranking in a competitive examination for a scholarship open to the Biology students at Darthmouth University, Hanover, Mass., having the highest scholastic standing, Lowell C. Wormley, Junior, was declared a winner and will go to Woods Hole, Mass., biological station, to study biology this summer.

The young Negro zoologist graduated from Dunbar High School in 1923. He is the son of the principal of the Randall Junior High School, G. Smith Wormley.

LOS ANGELES YOUTH 2ND IN ORATORICAL CONTEST

LOS ANGELES, Calif., May 12.— William Houston, colored youth who won first place in local competition in the National and Inter-national Oratorical Contest High School Students, was eliminated in the district contest by what many considered an unfair decision. He was awarded second place. The winner of the first place will now compete in state competition, and the winner of the state competition will participate in district competition, the district winner going to Washington for the national contest.

Houston is the son of Henry S. Barkersfield, prominent Los Angeles business man.

Education-1926

Scholarship and Other Distinctions.

Commercial Appeal
1-24-26
Memphis, Tenn.

Carnegie Hero Fund Commission Recognizes 29 Acts of Heroism

Dependents of Those Who Sacrificed Lives Given Pensions Aggregating $10,140--Okolona Negro on List.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 27.—(AP)—The Carnegie Hero Fund Commission, meeting in twenty-second annual session here today, recognized 29 acts of heroism. Fourteen of those cited lost their lives in heroic deeds. In each case a bronze medal was awarded.

The dependents of those who sacrificed their lives were given pensions aggregating $10,140 a year. $9,600 for educational purposes.

Five thousand dollars were awarded for other worthy purposes. Two of the citations named women, while another named a 16-year-old girl.

The heroes who lost their lives were:

Ernest Newton, Box 26, Randolph, Ohio, clergyman, died at Andover, O., Aug. 13, 1925, when he attempted to save a woman from drowning. His widow received a bronze medal and benefits of $70 a month, with $10 additional for two children.

Elmer J. Alcott, Rural Route 1, Torrington, Conn., 12-year-old school boy, drowned attempting to rescue a factory hand at Torrington, Conn., July 21, 1923. His father received a bronze medal.

Charles Hunter Dukeman, Curtin, Pa., railroad brakeman, killed by a train when he attempted to save a man at Bells Landing, Pa., Oct. 9, 1924. His father received a bronze medal.

Arthur Brown, 9 Robinson Street, Canajoharie, N. Y., died attempting to rescue a farm hand from suffocating in a vinegar tank at Canajoharie, N. Y., Oct. 5, 1925. His widow received a bronze medal and benefits of $25 a month.

Amos Franklin Cantrell, Route 1, New Market, Ala., farmer, died attempting to save another farmer from a gas filled well at New Market, Ala., May 14, 1925. The widow received a bronze medal and benefits of $45 monthly, with $30 additional for six children.

Henry W. Meyers, Box 1042, Roundup, Mont., died attempting to save a girl from drowning at Roundup June 26, 1925. His widow was awarded a bronze medal and $45 monthly, with $35 a month additional for seven children.

Felix Hood, negro, 110 Beach St., Fairmont, W. Va., attempted to save a mother and daughter from drowning at Fairmont, July 13, 1924. The widow received $60 a month with $20 additional for four children, and a bronze medal.

H. Bunyan Thomas, Rural Route 2, Unionville, N. C., died attempting to save a fellow farmer from suffocating in a well at Monroe, N. C., Sept. 9, 1925 A bronze medal and $65 monthly, with $15 additional for three children, was awarded the widow.

William T. Knight, 416 West Second Street, Elk City, Okla., died attempting to save a girl from drowning at Delhi, Okla., Aug. 23, 1925. The widow received $70 monthly, $40 additional for two children, and a bronze medal.

Edgar C. Broyles, Okolona, Miss., negro, died attempting to save a man from drowning at Kosciusko, Miss., July 17, 1924. His widow received a bronze medal and benefits of $75 a month with $5 additional for a son was awarded the widow.

In six cases money awards totaled benefits of $70 monthly; $10 additional for two children, and a bronze medal.

Jens A. Schmidt, 346 Yetman Ave., Tottenville, Staten Island, N. Y., died attempting to save a man from drowning at Tottenville, N. Y., Oct. 10, 1925. A bronze medal and benefits of $75 a month with $5 additional for a son was awarded the widow.

Dayton Baird Miller, 757 Quebec Place, Northwest, Washington, D. C., clergyman, died attempting to rescue a boy from drowning at Edgewater, Md., Aug. 22, 1025. His widow received a bronze medal, $75 monthly and $5 additional for a daughter.

M. Columbus Sisco, Big Piney, Wyoming, died attempting to save a man from suffocating in a mine at Quinton, Okla., Aug. 11, 1924. His widow was awarded a bronze medal and $70 monthly, with $10 additional for two children.

Other heroic deeds recognized were:

Miss Evelyn Marie Wertz, Rural Route 1, Cortland, Ohio, 16-year-old student, tried to save a girl from drowning at Andover, Ohio, Aug. 13, 1925; bronze medal.

Alice R. Geary, 416 Highland Avenue, San Bernardino, Cal., 54, nurse, saved a boy from a run-away team of horses an San Bernardino Jan. 19, 1923; bronze medal.

Mary Blanche Nelson, 5809 Ocean View Drive, Oakland, Cal., 41, housewife, saved a boy from drowning at Camp Curry, Cal., June 24, 1923; bronze medal.

E. Rudolph Lane, Fremont, N. C., saved a student and attempted to save another from drowning at Bagley, N. C., June 22, 1922; bronze medal.

J. Ambler Shull, 735 Thirteenth Street, Southwest, Roanoke, Va., saved a girl from drowning at Arcadia, Va., July 20, 1924; bronze medal.

James H. Story, Quinton, Okla., helped in an attempt to rescue a man from suffocating in a mine at Quinton, Okla., Aug. 11, 1924; bronze medal.

Kennard N. Dudgeon, La Porte, Ind., 15, saved a farmer from a burning barn at Hanna, Ind., Aug. 31, 1924; bronze medal.

Wayne W. Gilchrist, Sunset Beach, Cal., saved a boy from drowning at Sunset Beach, April 22, 1922; bronze medal.

Francis A. Murphy, 223 West Granby Street, Frontenac, Kan., 10-year-old school boy, attempted to save a girl from drowning at Frontenac, on June 7, 1923; bronze medal.

Joseph P. Murphy, 12, brother of Francis, who participated in the attempted rescue; bronze medal.

Virgil I. Hosler, 1026 North Peoria Avenue, Tulsa, Okla., attempted to save a girl from drowning at Sperry, Okla., June 2, 1922; bronze medal.

Noah V. Langston, 207 East Newton Place, Tulsa, Okla., saved the girl Hosler went after; bronze medal.

Louis L. Lambert, 48 Union Street, Leominster, Mass., attempted to save two men from suffocating in a manhole at Leominster, Mass., Oct. 6, 1924; bronze medal.

Michael J. McLaughlin, 90 Union Street, Leominster, Mass., who took part in the attempted rescue with Lambert; bronze medal.

James P. Spellbring, 1930 Second Street, Northeast, Washington, D. C., attempted to save a boy from drowning at Edgewater, Md., Aug. 22, 1925; bronze medal.

NEW YORK CITY WORLD
FEBRUARY 7, 1926

NEGRO GIRL GIVEN CHAIR OF LATIN IN HIGH SCHOOL

Miss Melva L. Price's Parents, Uneducated, Settled in New York City 20 Years Ago

By Lester A. Walton

Twenty years ago William J. Price and wife, uneducated Negroes, forsook their rural North Carolina home and settled in New York City. The third member of the family was Melva, three yers old. On Monday, Feb. 1, the lifes ambition of the proud parents was realized when their daughter began her chosen career as a teacher of Latin in the James Madison High School, Brooklyn.

Her admirers' assertions that Miss Melva L. Price is an exceptionally bright woman mentally is substantiated by her record as a student. In elementary school, high school and college she at all times led her class. From each she was graduated with highest honors.

Was Valedictorian

In June, 1916, she was valedictorian when her class finished in Public School No. 158, Brooklyn. This honor was paid her for having made A in conduct and A in work in all her classes throughout the school.

At graduation from the Bushwick High School, Brooklyn, in June, 1920, she was honor student. Her average in all studies during the four years was 89. In the Regents' examinations her average in Latin for that period was 95 and 03 in German and in all subjects.

Entering Hunter College, Miss Price continued to lead her class year after year. In June, 1924, she was signally honored upon completing her studies. She made the highest general average, graduating with summa cum laude. She was elected to Phi Beta Kappa, awarded the Wilson G. Hunt Gold Medal for the highest rating for competitive examination in Latin and Greek, and awarded the Kelly Silver Medal for the highest record in course of study in the methods of teaching.

New laurels were won by her in June, 1924, when she took the examination for an elementary school teacher's license and passed with an average of 93.2. Of the 1,000 entrants who passed, her mark was the highest.

The new Latin teacher has had previous experience. While in her senior year she taught Latin in the High School Department of Hunter College. From September, 1924, to January, 1925, she was a teacher-in-training in Latin at the Thomas Jefferson High School, Brooklyn. Upon being awarded her diploma to teach in the elementary schools she was sent to P. S. No. 157, St. Nicholas Avenue and 127th Street, from which she resigned last month.

Helped to Success

Miss Price attributes much of her success to encouragement received from Dr. Elias Lieberman, Principal of the Thomas Jefferson High School; Dr. George M. Fallon, Assistant Principal of the Thomas Jefferson High School, and the late Dr. Frank L. Rollins, who was Principal of the Bushwick High School. While attending the last named school Dr. Lieberman and Dr. Fallon were head of English and Chairman of the Latin Department, respectively.

Impressed with the young woman's ability in Latin, they advised her to go to college.

"How did you come to take to Latin as a duck does to water?" I asked Miss Price at her home, No. 112 West 129th Street. "I had a natural aptitude for it in the beginning is all I can say," she replied. Virgil is her favorite. Cicero comes next.

Miss Price is working for her master's degree in Latin at Columbia University. She has studied Greek, French and German and contemplates taking up Italian in the summer.

Negro Y. M. C. A. Worker Makes Friends of Boers

Students in African affairs profess to see a changing attitude on the part of the Boer Government toward the American Negro. In the past South African officials have regarded Negroes in the United States with distrust and suspicion. Apprehensive lest the natives might become unmanageable if permitted to come in contact with Negroes from America, it has been the policy of the Boers to exclude the latter from that country.

When Max Yergan, Negro Y. M. C. A. worker, was sent to South Africa to establish a branch among the natives, permission was at first denied him to enter the country. Mr. Yergan's success in making friends of the Boers and dispelling their fears is told in a letter written by Alexander Kerr of Fort Hare, Alice, Cape Province, who wrote to George Foster Peabody, saying in part:

"I should like to tell you something about the work that Mr. Yergan has done here in South Africa. You know, of course, that he is an American Negro who has been in charge of the Native Branch of the Students' Christain Movement in South Africa for the last five years. His first furlough is due in June, 1926, when he will be visiting America for about a year.

A Strong Union

"When he came into this country the Government would only grant him admission for six-monthly periods, and he had to report to the Immigration Office at the end of each period. His first speeches to the natives were taken down by the police verbatim and forwarded to headquar-

A Latin Scholar

Miss MELVA L. PRICE

ters; but on seeing the value of the work that he is doing and the splendid temper in which he is doing it, the Government has without pressure conceded permanent domicile.

"He has gradually built up in the native territories a strong Christian union; he has organized a Teachers' Christian Association for those who are no longer in the colleges; he has been invited to speak to the various white universities in this country. Everywhere he goes the impression he makes is one that brings in its train the finest regard both for himself and for his work."

In the opinion of some American authorities, South Africa is becoming more and more the determinant of all Africa, due to climatic advantages of the South temperate zone and the high altitude, the vast physical resources of soil, mineral and animal life. British South Africa includes the Union of South Africa and several British protectorates. It has a total area of 1,500,000 square miles, or half the area of the United States.

The total population of the country is more than 8,500,000. A million and a half are white. The ratio is five blacks to one white person. The Union of South Africa is the most important unit of this group. It is a self-governing British dominion and has 7,250,000 of the total population of British South Africa.

Four Racial Groups

The people are classified into four racial groups. There are the aborigines, or natives; the Boers (Dutch), English and other Europeans; the colored or mixed who are the offspring of natives and Europeans, and the East Indian.

The race question is more acute in South Africa than in our Southern States. The Government's policy of segregating the natives is becoming more and more general. Hertzog, who succeeded Smuts as Premier, is credited with making an honest effort to settle racial differences and is soliciting the co-operation of the best minds in the country.

Stanford Graduate Will Address College Society

At the regular meeting of the Intercollegiate Society, Sunday afternoon, January 17, at 3:30, at the Independent Church, 18th and Paloma, Mr. Herbert Alexander, a recent graduate of Stanford University, member of Phi Beta Kappa, national scholarship fraternity and at present instructor in history at L. A. High School, will give the main address.

Although Mr. Alexander is young, yet he has been actively identified with many movements for a better understanding between all races. He is a profound student of human nature and present-day national problems.

Short speeches will be made by Dr. John E. Cooper, of the Intercollegiate Society of Chicago, President Mack C. Spear, of the Asilomar conference, and Brice Taylor, prominent U. S. C. athlete. Miss Hilda Johnson will lead the discussion and Mrs. Carrol Gilmore Johnson will give a piano solo. A capacity attendance is expected.

$5,000 CONTEST IS OPEN TO EVERY COLLEGE ORATOR

Seven Prizes Are Offered By Better American Federation For Best Talks On The Constitution.

ANY COLLEGE IN U. S. MAY ENTER PARTICIPANTS

Entrance Closes March 15. First Contests. Regional Finals At Los Angeles June 25.

LOS ANGELES, Calif., Feb. 17—The opening of the Second National Intercollegiate Oratorical Contest to increase interest in and respect for the Constitution of the United States was announced by Jo. S. Joplin, manager of the Better American Federation of California, under whose auspices the contest is being conducted.

The contest, which will follow closely the lines of the contest with the same object conducted under the same auspices throughout the colleges and universities of the country last year, offers the students of these institutions a series of seven prizes aggregating $5000.

Any bona-fide undergraduate in any college or university in the United States is eligible. Participants in the intercollegiate contest in 1925 are not disqualified from entering the 1926 contest, provided they were not national finalists in last year's competition. Entries close March 15, next, and each participating institution will complete the selection of its spokesman by April 15. The national finals will take place in Los Angeles on June 25.

Here Are Prizes

The list of prizes, which will be paid in cash at the national finals, follows: First, $2000; second, $1000; third, $500; fourth, $450; fifth, $400; sixth, $350; seventh, $300.

The orations must be original must not require more than ten minutes for delivery and must be on any one of the following subjects: "The Constitution," "Washington and the Constitution," "Hamilton and the Constitution," "Jefferson and the Constitution," "Marshall and the Constitution" "Franklin and the Constitution," "Madison and the Constitution," "Webster and the Constitution," or "Lincoln and the Constitution."

For the purposes of the contest, the entire country has been divided into seven major regions in which the colleges and universities will compete among themselves. The exact designation of the territory to be included in each of these seven regions will be made by the contest management after the list of entrants has been closed on March 15.

Picking Representatives

The working unit in the contest is the individual college. Each college is to select its own representative, and is to have only one. To that end it must hold as many speaking tests as may be necessary to reduce the number of contestants within that particular institution to the one who is to be the spokesman.

The representatives of each college in each region will compete, on April 30, in groups of not more than eight each, to determine the finalists for their particular region. The regional meetings will be held between May 17 and May 31 in locations to be designated by the contest management. The winner in each of these seven regional meetings becomes the representative of his particular region at the national finals in Los Angeles.

A college can be entered in the contest through a letter from either an official or a student. The contest will be handled throughout from 605 Hibbs Building, Washington, D. C., and all communications in regard to it should be sent to that address.

$1,000 OFFERED FOR BEST NOVEL OF RACE LIFE

New York, Feb. 5.—A prize of $1,000 will be paid outright, in addition to the royalties received on the book after publication, for the best novel of Race life that is written by a member of the Race, it was announced this week by the publishing house of Albert and Charles Boni, 66 Fifth Ave. The manuscript, unpublished and unpublished, must be submitted before Sept. 1, 1926. One or more of the leading characters in the novel must be members of the Race, and the action of the novel must show the influence of the fact.

The judges of the competition are: Henry Seidel Canby, editor of the Saturday Review; Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois, editor of the Crisis; Charles S. Johnson, editor of Opportunity; James Weldon Johnson, secretary of the N. A. A. C. P.; Edna Kenton, Lawrence Stallings of the New York World and Irita Van Doren, editor of the Tribune weekly, Books.

$1,000 FOR BEST NOVEL

Must Be Written by Negro About Life of His People

A cash prize of $1,000 for the best novel dealing with Negro life, written by a person of Negro descent, was announced yesterday by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. The prize would be in addition to royalties from sales.

The conditions provide the "novel must deal with Negro life in the sense that one or more of its leading characters must be of Negro descent and its action must show the influence of this fact."

Judges of the competition were announced as Henry Seidel Canby, editor of the Saturday Review; Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois, editor of the Crisis; Charles S. Johnson, editor of Opportunity; James Weldon Johnson, Secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; Edna Kenton, Laurence Stallings and Irita Van Doren.

Offers $1,000 for Novel by Negro.

A prize of $1,000 has been offered by Albert and Charles Boni, the publishers, for a novel of negro life written by a negro, it was announced yesterday by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. The judges will be Henry Seidel Canby, editor of The Saturday Riview; Dr. W. E. B. du Bois, editor the The Crisis; Charles S. Johnson, editor of Opportunity; Edna Kenyon, Laurence Stallings and Irita Van Doren.

Dabney Wins Place On Brookwood Debating Team To Meet Vassar

Katonah, N. Y.—One of the members of the Brookwood Labor College debating team which meets Vassar College on February 24 is a colored student—one of the first two to attend this school. This student, Thos. Dabney, won second place on the team of three in the tryout held here on February 3. The members of the team were elected by the student body.

Besides the coming debate, Dabney is participating in two plays to be given by the Brookwood players—one at Brookwood on February 22, and the other one of these plays to be given at the Labor Temple in New York on March 5.

At the opening of school Dabney was elected chairman of the student forum which meets every Friday evening. He is a regular contributor to the Brookwood Review, the monthly publication of the school.

Education-1926

Scholarship and Other Distinctions.

Judges Named To Make $5000 Harmon Awards

Moton, Burleigh, Braithwaite, John Hope, Ernest Jones Peter Ainslie, Bishop Jones on the list

WASHINGTON.—Outstanding musicians, artists, scientists, educators, religious leaders, university professors, economists and business men will serev as judges for the Harmon Awards for distinguished achievement by Negroes of American residence.

The announcement was made today by the Commission on Race Relations of the Federal Council of Churches, 105 East Twenty-second Street, New York, which has been asked to administer the awards.

These judges will consider nominations which may be sent in util August 1, and make awards to Negroes of American residence who have made creative achievements in the seven major fields of literature, music, fine arts, industry including business, science, including invention educatio nand religion, and also to a candidate, white or Negro, who has made an outstanding achievement in race relations.

The following list includes many of the prominent persons who will serve as judges in their respective fields of awards:

Literature — William Stanley Braithwaite, poet and author; Henry G. Leach, editor, The Forum; Joel E. Spingarn, author and literary critic; John N. Finley, editor, New York Times; Mrs. Adele L. Lasdele.

Music—Harry T. Burleigh, soloist and composer; Clarence Dickinson, organist, Brick Presbyterian Church, New York; Preston W. Owen, composer and theorist; Miss Edith Fremdling, musician.

Fine Arts—William A. Boring, Dean of Architecture, Columbia University; Meta W. Fuller, sculptress; Grosvenor Atterbury, architect; William E. Harmon, philanthropist and business man.

Industry including Business—Robert R. Moton, president National Negro Business League and Principal Tuskegee Institute; Sam A. Lewisohn, financier; William A. Harmon; Henry S. Dennison, president Dennison Mfg. Company.

Science including Invention—Dr. Edwin E. Slosson, chemist and editor, Science Service; Dr. E. E. Just, professor of iBology, Howard University; Professor Jacob H. Hollander, economist, Johns Hopkins University; Kenneth Duncan, business m na.

Education—President John Hop,e Morehouse College, Atlanta, Ga.; Edward T. Devine, dean, the American University. Washington, D. C.; Prof. Paul Monroe, Columbia University; James H. Dillard, president Jeanes-Slater Funds; Samuel McCune Lindsay, professor, Columbia University.

Religion—Channing H. Tobias secretary, Colored Men's Departmen Y. M. C A.; Dr. Anson Phelps Stokes, canon, National Cathedral, Washington, D. C.; Luther A. Weigle, Yale School of Religion; The Rev. Peter Ainslie, Baltimore, Md.; Miss Edith M. Burdick, Harmon Foundation.

Race Relations—Mrs. F. F. Stephens, president, Woman's Departmen Missionary Council, M. E. Church, South; Bishop R. E. Jones, M. E. Church, New Orleans, La.; Dr. Alva W. Taylor, Social Service Secretary, Indianapolis, Ind.; Dean Shailer Mathews, Chicago Theological Seminary; Prof. Samuel McCune Lindsay.

Awards

Awards will be granted in eight fields of endeavor as follows:

1. Literature—First award $400 and a gold medal; second award $100 and a bronze medal.
2. Music—First award $400 and a gold medal; second award $100 and a bronze medal.
3. Fine Arts—First award $400 and a gold medal; second award $100 and a bronze medal.
4. Industry including Business—First award $400 and a gold medal second award $100 and a bronze medal.
5. Science incluindg Invention—First award $400 and a gold medal second award $100 and a bronze medal.
6. Education—First award $400 and a gold medal; second award $100 and a bronze medal.
7. Religion—First award $400 and a gold medal; second award $100 and a bronze medal.
8. Race Relations—One award $500 and a gold medal.

Applications or nominations of candidates may be submitted until August 1 to Dr. George E. Haynes, the Commission on the Church and Race Relations, 105 East Twenty-second street, New York.

POUGHKEEPSIE GIRL WINS CORNELL SCHOLARSHIP

New York, Aug. 1—Miss Grace Peterson, graduated with honors with the 1926 class of Poughkeepsie High School, has just been notified that she was one of the winners of the State Scholarships to Cornell University, through competitive examinations taken on June 8, 1925.

Miss Peterson made a Class A rating of 243 one-half and stood a close second to a white boy who also made Class A, with 253 one-half points to his credit. Only five contestants in the entire state successfully met the Cornell tests, and Miss Peterson, who is only 16 years old, was the closest runner-up to first place. She will pursue the regular A. B. course, after which she will study medicine.

36 JUDGES FOR HARMON AWARDS ARE ANNOUNCED

Leading Professional And Business Men Of U. S. To Decide On Winners. Medals And $3600 In Prizes Offered.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—Outstanding musicians, artists, scientists, educators, religious leaders, university professors, economists and business men from all parts of the country will serve as judges for the Harmon Awards, consisting of medals and $3600 in cash, for distinguished achievement by Negroes of American residence. This announcement was made Monday by the Commission on Race Relations of the Federal Council of Churches, 105 East Twenty-second street, New York, which has been asked to administer the awards. These judges will consider nominations, and make awards to Negroes of American residence who have made creative achievements in the seven major fields of literature, music, fine arts, industry, including business, science including invention, education and religion, and also to a candidate, white or Negro, who has made an outstanding achievement in race relations. Applications may be submitted until August 1, with Dr. Geo. Haynes, 105 East 22nd street, N. Y. Names of winners will be announced December 1.

Judges and Prizes

Judges in their respective fields of award are as follows:

Literature—William Stanley Braithwaite, poet and author; Henry G. Leach, editor The Forum; Joel E. Spingarn, author and literary critic; John H. Finley, editor, New York Times; Mrs. Adele L. Ramsdell. Prizes—1st, $400 and gold medal; 2nd, $100 and bronze medal.

Music—Harry T. Burleigh, soloist and composer; Clarence Dickinson, organist, Brick Presbyterian Church, New York; Preston W. Orem, composer and theorist; Miss Edith Fremdling, musician. Prizes same as for literature.

Fine Arts—William A. Boring, Dean of Architecture, Columbia University; Meta W. Fuller, sculptress; Grosvenor Atterbury, architect; William E. Harmon, philanthropist and business man Prizes same as for Literature.

Industry including Business—Robert R. Moton, president, National Negro Business League and principal Tuskegee Institute; Sam A. Lewisohn, financier; William E. Harmon; Henry S. Dennison, President Dennison Mfg. Comany. Prizes same as for Literature.

Science including Invention—Dr. Edwin E. Slosson, chemist and editor, Science Service; Dr. E. E. Just, professor of Biology, Howard University; Professor Jacob H. Hollander, economist, Johns Hopkins University; Kenneth Duncan, business man. Prizes same as for Literature.

Education—President John Hope, Morehouse College, Atlanta, Ga.; Edward T. Devine, dean, the American University, Washington, D. C.; Prof. Paul Monroe, Columbia University; James H. Dillard, president, Jeanes-Slater Funds; Samuel McCune Lindsay, professor, Columbia University. Prizes same as for Literature.

Religion—Channing H. Tobias, secretary; Colored Men's Department, Y. M. C. A.; Dr. Anson Phelps Stokes, canon, National Cathedral, Washington, D. C.; Prof. Luther A. Weigle, Yale School of Religion; The Rev. Peter Ainslie, Baltimore, Md.; Miss Edith M. Burdick, Harmon Foundation. Prizes same as for Literature.

Race Relations—Mrs. F. F. Stephens, president, Woman's Missionary Council, M. E. Church, South; Bishop R. E. Jones, M. E. Church, New Orleans, La.; Dr. Alva W. Taylor, Social Service Secretary, Indianapolis Ind; Dean Shailer Mathews, Chicago Theological Seminary; Prof. Samuel McCune Lindsay. One $500 award and gold medal.

Gets $2,500 Scholarship

COLORADO SPRGS., COL.—The "Henry Sachs Scholarship" valued at $2,500, the income from which is to be awarded annually to a colored student, preferably to a graduate of the Colorado Springs High School, has been awarded to Jesse Tarrant, a member of the 1926 graduating class of the school.

J. C. TEACHER WINS YALE DOCTORATE

Miss Otelia Cromwell Given Degree For Research Work In English

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 14—One of the highest degrees awarded by Yale University, the country's leading school of higher education, was taken by a colored teacher of this city at the recent commencement exercises of the school. Miss Otelia Cromwell, daughter of Prof. and Mrs. John Wesley Cromwell of this city, was the ingenious member of the race to win a Ph. D. (Doctor of Philosophy) degree from the historical university.

Miss Cromwell's meteoric career began in the Washington public schools. She finished Smith College, and took postgraduate work at other colleges of the country. She also studied at the Wahrendorf Toechterschule (Wahrendorf technical college) in Rostock, Germany, before entering Yale for her Doctorate degree.

Doctor Cromwell's thesis for her doctorate, given for research in English was Thomas Heywood—"A Study of the Elizabethian Drama of Everyday life."

Mr. Wesley Cromwell is the head of the department of English and History in the Washington high schools.

Gets Scholarship

The Henry Sachs scholarship, valued at $2,500, the income from which is to be awarded annually to a Race student, preferably to a graduate of the Colorado Springs high school, is now being awarded to Jesse Tarrant. Mr. Sachs established this scholarship in December, 1925, reserving the privilege of personally selecting the recipient for each year. The recipient for 1925-1926 was Dolphus Strodd, a graduate of the Colorado Springs high school in the 1925 class.

STUDENTS TO STUDY CONDITIONS IN RUSSIA

Thomas L. Dabney of Dilwynn, Va., correspondent for the Baltimore Afro-American, and C. Glenn Carrington of Richmond, Va., are the Negro members of a student delegation of 16 that are to study labor and economic conditions in the Soviet Union this summer.

The tour is being arranged by the Society for Cultural Relations with Soviet Russia.

CARMEN VELMA SHEPPERD

Honor graduate from Harriet Beecher Stowe Junior High and winner of the Bronze and Silver Medals, Junior Vocal Solo, New York Music Week Contests, 1925 and 1926.

Wins Bynner Award

Langston Hughes, whose poem "The House in Taos, has been awarded the Witter Bynner award for 1926. This poem was written subsequent to the publication of Hughes' volume of verse, "The Weary Blues" that attracted nation-wide attention last year.

LANGSTON HUGHES WINS 1926 WITTER BYNNER AWARD

The first prize for the best poem written by an undergraduate in an American university has been awarded to Langston Hughes, for his poem "The House in Taos" a poem written by Mr. Hughes subsequent to the publication of his volume of verse, "The Weary Blues." Last year Countee Cullen won the coveted award. The prize is given each year by Witter Bynner, the well known poet, and is one of the most important awards made in the United States. Entries are received from practically every college and university in the country, the number received usually exceeding three thousand.

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TEXAS MISS IS AWARDED $1000 JUILLIARD MUSICAL FOUNDATION SCHOLARSHIP

Jessie Covington, Gifted Pianist, Third Time Winner Of Coveted Prize. Will Study In Europe

HOUSTON, Tex., Aug. 11—For the third consecutive year Miss Ernestine Jessie Covington, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. B. J. Covington, has been awarded the Juliard Musical Foundation Scholarship of $1000, for her achievement in music during the year of 1926-27. The scholarship will go to further her study in music under eminent masters in Europe and the United States.

Miss Covington is a graduate of the Houston High School and The Oberlin Conservatory of Music, Oberlin, Ohio.

NAME BROWN BOY FOR WEST POINT EXAMINATION

TUCSON, Ariz. (ANP)—Vance H. Marchbanks, jr., son of Warrant Officer and Mrs. Marchbanks of the Tenth United States Cavalry, stationed at Fort Huachuca, has been designated by President Calvin Coolidge as a candidate from the United States at large to take the examination for entrance into the United States military academy at West Point, N. Y.

Marchbanks is to notify the adjutant general of the army of his acceptance or rejection of the appointment and be prepared to report at Fort Bliss in Texas to take the examination March 1 of next year. If he successfully passes the examination he will then be in line, according to the grade he makes, for admission to the academy.

Marchbanks' selection is the first of its kind in many years. It has been practically impossible to prevail upon northern congressmen in whose hands these selections are left to choose colored boys. Even after boys have been given the opportunity to take the examinations, many obstacles have been put in their way to keep them from passing. Four years Congressman Ansorge of New York selected a colored boy to take the examination for the naval academy at Annapolis. But, it was said, he failed.

Colored America has had three distinguished graduates of the military academy, of whom the late Colonel Charles Young was one.

NAMED AS WEST POINT CANDIDATE

Fighting 10th Cavalryman Designated By President Coolidge For U. S. Military Academy Test

TUCSON, Ariz., Sept. 29—President Calvin Coolidge has designated a colored American youth to take a competitive examination for appointment as a cadet of the United States Military Academy, West Point, from the United States at large. Vance H. Marchbanks, Jr., son of Warrant Officer and Mrs. Marchbanks, of the Tenth Cavalry, stationed at Fort Huachuca, Ariz., has been named for the honor.

On the receipt of a letter from the Adjutant General's office of the War Department telling him of his good fortune, Marchbanks, Jr. replied with a letter thanking President Coolidge and the War Department and accepting the candidacy.

Marchbanks, Jr., will take the entrance examination March 1. If he is successful in passing the rigid test, he will be admitted to West Point, July 1, 1927, if any vacancies exist for appointees from the United States at large. Acting the Adjutant General Marchbanks is a Sophomore in the University here.

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L I CITY N. Y. DAILY STAR
JUL 1, 1926

NEGRO STUDENT AT FLUSHING H. S. WINS ART MEDAL

Joseph Carter, Corona, a negro student at Flushing High School, at the general assembly in the school was awarder the silver medal offered by the School Art League for the best figure drawing.

All Queens High School students were eligible to enter the contest for the medal, and regular sessions were held in Flushing High School every Saturday during the term just ending, under the supervision of Miss Gardner.

Jane Tick won the arts and trades medal for the best drawing in one-year design, and Mary Corvan was the winner of the Alexander medal for the best second-year work in drawing.

Receives Degree

Photo by Patton.

Dora Oma Atkins received the degree of Bachelor of Science from Butler College last week. Miss Atkins has served as an assistant in the Botany department of the college and the first race girl so honored. She is a florist and will "keep shop" in the fall.

Education - 1926

Scholarship and Other Distinctions.

"Opportunity" Magazine Awards 22 Literature Prizes at 5th Ave. Dinner

Distinguished Persons of Both Races and From Many Sections of Country Present—John Macy, Who Presided, Praises Work

A brilliant assemblage of more than four hundred persons thronged the Fifth Avenue Restaurant, 200 Fifth avenue, at the Second Annual Prize Award Dinner of Opportunity Magazine on May 1. Present were some of the most distinguished persons of both racial groups in the field of the arts, letters and music.

All of the judges in the eight divisions of the awards agreed that the entries, 1,276 in all, represented much finer work than the preceding year.

John Macy, author of "The Story of the World's Literature," presided. He said that in reading the winning compositions he had been particularly struck by their originality, freshness, frankness and vigor. Color, he declared, had nothing to do with artistic production. "The important thing," he said, "is that good work has been done; not that good work has been done by Negroes. It is the beauty of the poem which counts, not the fact that it was written by a Negroe."

He also lauded the racial attitude of the writers. "I was glad to see that these Negroes have taken themselves for granted; have frankly accepted the fact that they were black, and have let it go at that. They adopted, neither the apologetic nor the belligerent attitude."

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Judges: William Rose Benet, William Stanley Braithwaite, Witter Bynner, Robert Frost, James Weldon Johnson, Vachel Lindsay, Alain Locke, Clement Wood.

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Judges: Devere Allen, Eugene Kinckle Jones and Lester Walton.

Short Story: First, $100, to "Symphonesque," by Arthur Huff Fauset, of Philadelphia; second, $50, to "Muttsy," by Zora Neale Hurston, of New York City, and to "The Typewriter," by Dorothy West, of Back Bay, Mass.; third prize, $25, to "The Heritage of the Heathen," by Lee Wallace, of Topeka, Kan.; fourth, $15, to "Rootbound," by Eugene Gordon, of Boston.

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Two of the finest features of the evening's entertainment were the singing of spirituals by students from the Bordentown School, New Jersey, and the playing of one of the prize-winning musical compositions by Nathaniel Dett.

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"Opportunity's" Annual Marked by Many Fine Contributions.

NEW YORK, May 6—Twenty prizes and two special awards, covering practically every field of literary and musical expression, were given to race artists Saturday night by "Opportunity," the journal of Negro life, at a dinner in the Fifth Avenue Restaurant, 200 Fifth avenue. The affair marked the end of "Opportunity's" second annual contest, in which there were 1,276 Negro contestants this year, a number nearly twice as large as that of last year.

L. Hollingsworth Wood, president of the National Urban League, awarded the prizes, after they had been announced by members of the committees which selected winners in the eight divisions of the contest. Clement Wood made the announcements for the poetry section and for the Alexander Pushkin poetry prize; Eugene Kinkle Jones, secretary of the National Urban League, for the personal experience sketches; Henry Goddard Leach for the essays, Paul Robeson for the plays, Blanche Colton Williams for the short stories, Nathaniel Dett for musical compositions and Emmett Scott for editorials.

Splendid Works Amaze Macy

John Macy, author of "The Story of the World's Literature," who presided, said he had been struck, on reading over the manuscripts, with the freshness and vigor of the young Negro writers who submitted them.

"But the important thing," he declared, "is that good wor.. has been done; not that good work has been done by Negroes. It is the beauty of the poem which counts, not the fact that it was written by a Negro."

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Cullen Wins Fourth Prize

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Judges: Benjamin Brawley, Van Wyck Brooks and Henry Goddard Leach.

Opportunity's 1925 Literary Prizes Awarded To 22

Three Baltimoreans On Honor List. Lincoln Student Is Prize Poet. Philadelphia Wins Two Firsts

NEW YORK.—"Opportunity" awards were made to 22 out of 1,276 contestants in the 1925 literary contest Saturday.

Prizes were awarded at a dinner attended by 300 guests and held in the Fifth Avenue restaurant. John Macy, author, presided.

Eugene K. Jones, secretary of the Urban League, made the announcements for the personal experience sketches; Paul Robeson for the plays; Clement Wood for the two poetry divisions; Blanche Colton Williams for the short stories; Henry Goddard Leach for the essays; Nathaniel Dett for musical compositions; Hollingsworth Wood, president of the National Urban League, for the editorials and Emmett Scott for feature stories.

Scribblers Win Honorable Mention

In addition to a second prize of $30.00 in the essay division, won by Brenda Moryck formerly of this city but now of Washington, D. C., three other members of the "Scribblers", a local organization interested in literaary work, were given honorable mention. May Miller secured third place in the play division; Pearl Fisher, now of New York City, was seventh in the short story division, and Lillian Lottier was third in the personal experience sketches.

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Judges: R. C. E. Brown, John Hope, Emmett Scott and L. Hollingsworth Wood.

Baltimoreans who attended the dinner included Mrs. Lillian Lottier, Misses May Miller, Margaret Williams, Martha Evelyn Brown, Viola Colbourne, and Lucile Sewell.

Contest Awards

The winning manuscripts selected from 1,276 entries in the eight divisions of OPPORTUNITY'S *Second Literary Contest, as announced at a special meeting in New York City on the evening of May 1st, are given below:*

HOLSTEIN PRIZES

First Prize of $100.00 to *Symphonesque* by Arthur Huff Fauset, of Philadelphia, Pa.

Second Prize of $50.00 to *Muttsy* by Zora Neale Hurston, of New York City, and to *The Typewriter* by Dorothy West, of Back Bay, Mass.

Third Prize of $25.00 to *The Heritage of the Heathen* by Lee Wallace, of Topeka, Kansas.

Fourth Prize of $15.00 to *Rootbound* by Eugene Gordon, of Boston, Mass.

Honorable Mention to 1. *Clay,* by John Matheus, of Institute, West Virginia. 2. *High-Ball,* by Claude McKay, of Paris, France. 3. *Polly,* by Carol Carson, of Washington, D. C. 4. *Waters of Megara* by John Davis, of Lewiston, Maine. 5. *General Drums* by John Matheus, of Institute, West Virginia. 6. *A Matter of Inches* by Warren A. McDonald, of Philadelphia, Pa. *Falutin'* by Pearl Fisher, of New York City. 8. *Black Gum,* by William V. Kelley, of St. Louis, Mo.

Judges for Short Stories: Zona Gale, Novelist and Playwright; Stuart Sherman, Editor of *Books,* Author and Critic; Jean Toomer, Short Story Writer; Carl Van Doren, Literary Editor *Century Magazine,* Author; Blanche Colton Williams, Author, Columbia University and Hunter College.

Poetry

First Prize of $50.00
and
Second Prize of $35.00 divided between *No Images* by Ford Kramer, of Lincoln University, Lincoln, Pa., and *Northboun'* by L. Ariel Williams, of Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn.

Third Prize of $10.00 to *The Tragedy of Pete* by Joseph S. Cotter, of Louisville, Ky.

Fourth Prize of $5.00 to *Lines to Certain of One's Elders* by John Henry Lucas, of New York City.

Honorable Mention to 1. *Fulfillment* by Helene Johnson, of Roxbury, Mass. 2. *Hatred* by Gwendolyn Bennett, of Paris, France. 3. *To A Persistent Phantom,* by Frank Horne, of Brooklyn, N. Y. 4. *Magalu,* by Helene Johnson, of Roxbury, Mass. 5. *God's Edict* by Wallace Thurman, of New York City. 6. *Lethe* by John Matheus, of Institute, West Va. 7. *The Road,* by Helene Johnson, of Roxbury, Mass. 8. *The Frost Has Painted Calvary on the Windows of the Churches,* by John Matheus, of Institute, West Va. 9. *Song of the Sinner,* by Georgia Douglas Johnson, of Washington, D. C. 10. *America in Retrospect,* by Claude McKay, of Paris, France. 11. *My House,* by Claude McKay, of Paris, France. 12. *Song of Many Loves,* by Georgia Douglas Johnson, of Washington, D. C.

Judges for Poetry: William Rose Benet, Associate Editor of *The Saturday Review of Literature;* William Stanley Braithwaite, Poet, Anthologist; Witter Bynner, Poet, Poetry Critic; Robert Frost, Poet, Author; James Weldon Johnson, Poet, Anthologist; Vachel Lindsay, Poet; Alain Locke, Editor *The New Negro;* Clement Wood, Poet, Poetry Critic.

Plays

First Prize of $60.00 to *Sugar Cain,* by F. H. Wilson, of Corona, N. Y.

Second Prize of $35.00 to *'Cruiter* by John Matheus, of Institute, West Va.

Third Prize of $15.00 to *Blood,* by Warren A. McDonald, of Philadelphia, Pa.

Honorable Mention to 1. *Color Struck,* by Zora Neale Hurston, of New York City 2. *The First One,* by Zora Neale Hurston, of New York City. 3. *The Cuss'd Thing,* by May Miller, of Washington, D. C. 4. *Blue Blood,* by Georgia Douglas Johnson of Washington, D. C.

Judges for Play Section: David Belasco, Theatrical Producer; Montgomery Gregory, formerly Instructor in Dramatics, Howard University; Paul Robeson, Actor; Stark Young, Dramatic Critic, Playwright, one of the Editors of *The New Republic.*

Essays

First Prize of $50.00 to *Segregation,* by Arthur Huff Fauset, of Philadelphia, Pa.

Second Prize of $30.00 to *A Man I Know,* by Brenda Moryck, of Washington, D. C.

Third Prize of $15.00 to *Modernism and the Negro Church,* by Miles Mark Fisher, of Richmond, Virginia.

Honorable Mention to: 1. *The Negro and the Radical Movement,* by Lucius Scott, of Washington, D. C. 2. *Why Negroes Shout,* by Carol Carson, of Washington, D. C. 3. *The Negroes' Future and Inevitable Status,* by Eugene Gordon, of Boston, Mass. 4. *This American Negro Renaissance,* by Wallace Thurman, of New York City. 5. *On the Sterility of Play Making Among Negroes, by* Edwin D. Johnson, Kittrell, N. C.

Judges of Essay Section: Benjamin Brawley, Author, Professor of English, Shaw University; Van Wyck Brooks, Author, formerly Editor of the *Freeman;* Henry Goddard Leach, Editor *The Forum.*

Personal Experience Sketches

First Prize of $30.00 to *Sand,* by John Matheus, of Institute, West Va.

Second Prize of $20.00 to *A Dark Horse,* by Anita Scott Coleman, Silver City, New Mexico.

Third Prize of $10.00 to *The Pink Hat,* by Mrs. Aaron Day, Jr., of Atlanta, Georgia.

Honorable Mention to: 1. *I Must Fight Him Off,* by Frank Horne, of Brooklyn, N. Y. 2. *Two Experiences that Make One,* by Gwendolyn Bennett, of Paris, France. 3. *Fatuma,* by Lillian Lottier, of Baltimore, Md., 4. *The Woman in the Case,* by G. A. Steward, of Columbus, Ohio, 5. *A Georgia Christmas Morn,* by Eugene Gordon, of Boston, Mass. 6. *Lucille Speaks,* by Florida Ridley, of Boston, Mass.

Judges for Personal Experience Sketches: Devere Allen, Editor *The World Tomorrow*; Eugene Kinckle Jones; Lester Walton, Journalist and Critic.

Education - 1926 II

Scholarship and Other Distinctions.

Musical Compositions

First Prize of $75.00 to *African War Dance,* (For full orchestration) by Edmund T. Jenkins, of Paris, France.

Second Prize of $50.00 to *Sonata in A Minor* (For 'cello) by Edmund T. Jenkins, of Paris, France, and *In the Land O' Cotton* by Florence B. Price, Little Rock, Ark.

Third Prize of $25.00 to *Way Up in Heaven,* by Hall Johnson, of New York City.

Honorable Mention to: 1. *Talk About A Child That Do Love Jesus,* by William L. Dawson, Kansas City, Mo. 2. *If Love Were Only Blowing,* by Jeanette Latimer Norman, of Flushing, N. Y. 3. *Lady O' Mine,* by Eva B. Dykes, of Washington, D. C. 4. *To the Black Beloved,* by Eva B. Dykes, of Washington, D. C.

Judges in Music Section: Frank Damrosch, Conductor, Director Institute of Musical Art; Nathaniel Dett, Composer; David Mannes, Director of the David Mannes' Music School.

The Alexander Pushkin Poetry Prize

One award of $100.00 to *Golgatha Is A Mountain,* by Arna Bontemps, of New York City.

Honorable Mention to: 1. *Dark Girl,* by Gwendolyn Bennett, of Paris, France. 2. *Desolate,* by Claude McKay, of Paris, France. 3. *Song,* by Gwendolyn Bennett, of Paris, France. 4. *Unknown Soldier,* by Frank Horne, of Brooklyn, N. Y. 5. *Sympathy,* by Clifford L. Miller, of Roxbury, Mass.

Judges for Pushkin Poetry Section: William Rose Benet, Associate Editor of THE SATURDAY REVIEW OF LITERATURE. William Stanley Braithwaite, Poet, Anthologist; Witter Bynner, Poet, Poetry Critic; Robert Frost, Poet, Author; James Weldon Johnson, Poet, Anthologist; Vachel Lindsay, Poet; Alain Locke, Editor, THE NEW NEGRO; Clement Wood, Poet, Poetry Critic.

THE F. C. W. C. PRIZES FOR CONSTRUCTIVE JOURNALISM

(Presented by the Department of Literature of the New York State Federation of Colored Women's Clubs, through Mrs. Addie W. Hunton, State President.)

For Editorials

Award of $100.00 to *A Dying Man's Lie Refuted,* appearing in the *New York Age* of Jan. 30, 1926, and *On the Road to Sing Sing,* appearing in the *Amsterdam News* of May 6, 1925.

Honorable Mention to: 1. *An Arkansas Traveler,* appearing in the *Chicago Defender* of Jan. 30, 1926. 2. *Driving in Reverse,* appearing in the *Philadelphia Tribune,* Jan. 23, 1926. 3. *Did You See the Parade,* appearing in the *Chicago Defender,* June 6, 1925. 4. *Mulattoes and the Anglo-Saxon Clubs,* an Associated Negro Press Editorial by William Pickens. 5. *The Dukes as Master Builders,* appearing in the *Norfolk Journal and Guide* of Oct. 24, 1925.

R. C. E. Brown, Acting Director and Professor, School of Journalism, Columbia University; John Hope, President, Morehouse College; Emmett Scott, Author, Secretary-Treasurer, Howard University; L. Hollingsworth Wood.

HARMON FOUNDATION PLANS TWO AWARDS

Offers $500 for Article and $1,000 for a Contribution to Social or Industrial Welfare.

TWO JURIES ARE SELECTED

Prizes Cover Year 1926—Public Is Invited to Send Nominations to the Judges by Mail.

The Harmon Foundation announced yesterday the appointment of five men as its jury to award $500 to the author of the article appearing in 1926 in any American newspaper or periodical which, in the opinion of the judges, makes the most distinctive contribution of the year to social or industrial welfare in the United States.

The judges are two newspaper men, two educators and a scientist. They are:

Samuel McCune Lindsay (educator), Chairman; Professor Social Legislation, Columbia University; President New York Academy of Political Science; Chairman National Child Labor Committee.

William Allen White (journalist), editor Emporia Gazette.

John A. Fitch (educator), member of Faculty New York School of Social Work, author "Steel Workers" and "The Causes of Industrial Unrest."

Vernon Kellogg (zoologist), Chairman Division of Educational Relations, National Research Council, Washington, D. C.

Chester H. Rowell (journalist), former editor and publisher Fresno Republican, former Chairman California Health Insurance Commission.

Articles must be submitted by mail in their printed form and reach Jury Harmon Survey Award 2, care of the Harmon Foundation, Room 710, 140 Nassau Street, New York, before Dec. 30, 1926.

In a field closely related to this journalistic award by the Harmon Foundation is another:

"One thousand dollars with medal to the individual who, in the opinion of the judges, has been responsible during the calendar year 1926 for the creation, introduction or development of a distinctive contribution to the social, civic or industrial welfare."

The Survey Association, Inc., publishers of the Survey Magazine, at the request of the Foundation has selected the following jury for the second prize:

Julian W. Mack, Chairman; Judge United States Circuit Court, New York.

Jane Addams, head worker of Hull House, Chicago.

Will W. Alexander, director of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation, Atlanta.

Mary S. Gibson, educational commissioner, California State Housing and Immigration Commission, Los Angeles, from 1913 to 1923.

The Rev. John A. Ryan, director of National Catholic Welfare Council, Washington, D. C.

In making this $1,000 award, it is announced that the jury will not attempt to measure achievement by magnitude or immediate results, but rather "by the potentiality of the project as a leavening influence in our American life." The award is not competitive in a literal sense, and, while nominations are invited exclusively by mail, the judges will not be restricted to a choice from such nominations. Honorable mention with medal will be awarded to others who in the opinion of the judges merit such recognition. The address of the Jury Harmon Survey Award 1 is care of Survey Associates, 112 East Nineteenth Street, New York.

William E. Harmon, New York realty operator, incorporated the Harmon Foundation in 1922, principally to assist municipalities to create playgrounds. Then the foundation granted loans to needy students in colleges. Subsequently it included other activities, such as prizes for negroes who achieved success in various fields of endeavor, as well as for distinguished achievements in religion.

FRATERNITY WOMEN TO AWARD CASH PRIZES

SORORITY SPONSORS EDUCATIONAL CONTEST

The children of the public graded schools of the District of Columbia are being given a chance to display whatever knowledge they may have of the persons for whom their schools are named.

The Delta Sigma Theta Sorority of Washington is sponsoring a contest known as "The Name Our Schools Contest," which begins today, Friday, April 16 and closes Saturday, May 8, 1926.

The contest is given for the sole purpose of affording the children of the District of Columbia an opportunity to learn something of the persons for whom our schools are named. The contest will create fun, give information and at the same time afford a chance for the children to earn cash prizes.

The amount of the prizes will be published on this page next week.

Names of Schools

We are furnishing the complete list of the names of the colored graded schools of the District of Columbia. Only students of these schools may compete.

The schools that have a star after them are not named in honor of persons.

Ambush, Enoch
Banneker, Benjamin
Bell, George
Birney, James G.
Bowen, Anthony
Briggs, Martha B.
Bruce, Blanche K.
Bunker Hill*
Burrville*
Cardoza, Francis L.
Chain Bridge*
Cleveland, Grover
Cook, John F.
Deanwood*
Douglass, Frederick
Garfield, James A.
Garnet, Henry H.
Garrison, William Lloyd
Giddings, Joshua R.
Harrison, William Henry
Jones, Alfred
Langston, John M.
Lincoln, Abraham
Logan, John A.
Lovejoy, Elijah P.
Magruder, William B.
Military Road*
Montgomery, Henry P.
Mott, Lucretia
Patterson, James W.
Payne, Daniel A.
Phillips, Wendell
Randall, Eliza G.
Randall Junior High School
Reno, Jesse Lee
Simmons, Abby S.
Shaw Junior High School
Slater, John F.
Smothers, Henry
Stevens, Thaddeus
Sumner, Charles
Syphax, William
Twining, W. J.
Wilson, Henry
Wormley, James

Conditions

A cash prize will be awarded for the three papers containing the greatest number of notations of the most outstanding accomplishments of the persons for whom our schools are named.

The contest is open to pupils of public schools of the District of Columbia who are in grades four to eight, including seventh and eighth grades in Junior High Schools.

Sign your full name; give your age, address, school that you attend, grade and teacher's name; write with ink on one side of the paper.

Forward your entry to:

"The Name Our Schools Contest"
Washington Tribune,
920 U Street, N.W.

All entries must be in this office not later than midnight, Saturday, May eighth.

Won $500 Newspaper Prize

NEW YORK.—Cyril A. Wilson, 71 Irving Place, Brooklyn, was the winner of the $500 2nd prize in a patriotic game conducted for the past several weeks by the New York Daily [illegible] and is studying dentistry.

Harlem Boy District Winner In N. Y. Times Oratorical Contest

NEW YORK, May 27.—Lewis M. Goodwin, a 13-year-old colored boy from Junior High School 139, was the only Harlem winner in the city-wide oratorical contest conducted among the students in secondary schools of Greater New York by the New York Times. Young Goodwin was elected by Dr. Jacob Ross, after a contest among the boys of his school to represent that school at the district contest at Washington Irving High school in March. The prize winners were recently announced, the prizes being $50 and a gold medal.

Goodwin is a native of Alabama; both of his parents are dead and he is being reared by an uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Goodwin, of 143 West 142nd street. He is one of the brightest boys in his school and is ambitious to complete a college course after finishing high school. His $50 prize has been placed in a bank as a nucleus for his college expenses.

All the contestants spoke on the "Constitution of The United States."

WICHITA KANS EAGLE
APRIL 29, 1926

ington made it so hot for Andrew that he went over to New York City for the day to rest up.

A SENSIBLE NOMINATION

The Harmon Foundation, established recently in New York to give annual recognition and stimulus to creative work, is to make its first awards this year. They are especially designed to bring public recognition to persons who have made worth while achievements but who have not yet received such recognition. There are awards in fine arts, industry, science, education, religion and race relations. This last, $500 and a gold medal, may be given to any person of American residence, white or colored, who has made an outstanding contribution toward improving the relations between the white and Negro peoples in America. A Wichitan has been nominated for this award. He is Walter L. Hutcherson, secretary of the Water Street branch of the Y. M. C. A. What the Water Street branch of the Y is today is due to Mr. Hutcherson's tireless labor. He is certainly an outstanding member of his race in interpreting to both the white and colored peoples each other's points of view, known, respected and welcomed all over Kansas. His nomination for the Harmon award seems a most sensible one.

WHAT HAVE WE HERE?

In the Crisis for February there is an article announcing the William E. Harmon Awards for Distinguished Achievement.

There are to be eight awards for achievements in the following matters: literature, music, fine arts, industry including business, science including invention, education, religion, and race relations. The first seven are open to American Negroes only; the last named is open to any person of American residence.

The conditions and provisions surrounding the awards, as set forth in the Crisis, are ambiguous and vague, especially the provision that, "preference will be given naturally to persons who have not heretofore received marked recognition."

Another extremely vague condition is this: "Awards will be limited to work completed during the twelve months ending June 1, 1926, but the achievement may include also work of a candidate for years preceding, provided that the completion of the achievement falls within the twelve months covered by the award."

There are other vague or puzzling provisions, for example, "American residence"; and, "all literature submitted as evidence of achievement in that field must have been previously printed and published except manuscripts of books," etc. Whether or not the printing must have occurred within the year, and what is meant by a book, is not made clear: nor do we know what is meant by "American," as the word is used in the conditions.

Perhaps all these and other obscure features may be made plain on, or in connection with, the application blanks, which may be obtained by writing to George E. Haynes, Secretary of the Commission on Church and Race Relations of the Federal Council of Churches, 105 East 22nd Street, New York City.

The awards themselves are of quite generous proportions—five hundred dollars in each of the eight fields—if (take notice) anything sufficiently "outstanding," in the judgment of the three judges (two presumably white) is found to be worthy of reward.

Moreover, the organization which Mr. Harmon has chosen to administer his philanthropy is a rather unfortunate selection, for it will not command our full respect and confidence.

Yes, it IS proper, sometimes, to "look a gift horse in the mouth"—and in the "innards" also as the Trojans learned to their loss during the seige of their city by the Greeks.

It may be worth noting that among the multiplicity of matters to be rewarded there is no mention of race militancy; but then perhaps that quality is regarded, like virtue, as its own reward.

Harmon Awards Date Extended

Announcement was made Friday by the Commission on the Church and Race Relations, 105 East 22d street, that the date for nominations or applications of candidates for the Harmon Awards for Distinguished Achievement for this year has been extended until August 1. A large number of inquiries indicating desire for a longer period for proposing candidates led the Commission and the Harmon Foundation to hold the doors for entrance open until this date.

A series of awards totalling $3,500 with gold and bronze medals has been offered to American Negroes by the Harmon Foundaation of New York, on behalf of William E. Harmon, for the purpose of giving recognition to Negroes who have made worth-while achievement in literature, music, fine arts, industry, including business, science including invention, education and religion. An additional award of $500 and a gold medal will be given each year to a white or colored person of American residence who makes a noteworthy contribution toward the betterment of relations between the white and Negro people in this country.

Nominations and applications will be received until August 1 by Dr. George E. Haynes, secretary of the Commission on the Church and Race Relations of the Federal Council of Churches, 105 East 22d street, New York, to which organization has been committed executive direction of the awards. Forms for proposing candidates or for filing applications may be had by writing to that Commission.

Wins "Hall of Fame" Prize

No wonder Cyril A. Wilson is wearing the smile that won't come off. He's glancing over his set of answers in the New York Daily News' $10,000 Patriotic Game—the Hall of Fame—the while he clutches a check for $500, the second prize

Education - 1926

Scholarship and Other Distinctions.

Oberlin Confers Degree on R. Nathaniel Dett

OBERLIN, O., July 5.—Oberlin College has conferred upon R. Nathaniel Dett the degree of doctor of music. This marks the first instance of an institution with the standing of Oberlin conferring such a degree on a Negro.

Mr. Dett, director of music at Hampton Institute, Va., received his first doctor's degree from Howard University in 1922.

WACO TEX HERALD
MAY 9, 1926

Announce Winners In Poster Contest Of Colored Schools

The Humane Poster contest conducted by the local humane society in the negro public schools of Waco with the children of the fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh grades competing, closed April 30. The following are winners, according to their grades:

Joel Brown, first prize, $3.00. Edmund Bereal, second prize, $2.00; Nepoleon Gaither, third prize, $1.00; Florence Perry honorable mention. This for the seventh grade. Prizes furnished for this grade by Sanger Brothers. The above are pupils of the negro high school.

Emanuel Sims, first prize in sixth grade, $3.00, North Seventh school; Clarence Smith, second prize, $2.00, East Waco school; Clarence Brown, third prize, $1.00, East Waco school. Prizes furnished sixth grade by Harry Daum.

Those in fifth grade winning prizes were Mattie Lewis, East Waco, first prize, $3.00; Essie Thomas, East Waco, second prize, $2.00; George Gaines, third prize, $1.00, also honorable mention. Prizes furnished fifth grade by John Bashara.

Fourth grade, Carl Thomas, North Seventh school, first prize, $3.00; T. J. Andrews, South Waco school, second prize, $2.00; Melvin Easley, South Waco school, third prize, $1.00, Tyree Hardin, honorable mention. Prizes furnished fourth grade by Levy's Bargain Store.

The winning posters will be displayed and the prizes awarded Tuesday night, May 11th, at the negro high school. A number of other children in the fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh grades submitted posters. They were all very good and will be displayed. The Humane society appreciates the interest of these children and expects to conduct a poster campaign annually and hopes for a continued and larger interest in this part of humane education as it shall be conducted from year to year.

AN UNSUNG NEGRO HERO

Recently there died in Cleveland, Ohio, "unhonored and unsung," a man named Joe Lucas. Many people, daily, saw Joe; but few knew his name or anything about him, and, seemingly, none cared to know.

He was a Negro and conducted a shoe shining stand in a large department store. He kept at his work, steadily, twenty-six years and never took a vacation. There is little romance in that fact. But Joe had a reason for not taking a rest. He had special use for the money he earned. Working with him were ten colored boys. All of them were attending high school, college, or night school, and Joe saw to it that their tuition was paid. He did not need the ten boys in his work, but the ten boys needed the money for their education, and so they were given work.

They represented only a small number of the colored boys who had received their education thru Joe. For a quarter of a century he had been helping boys through school. Joe himself was educated and would have been fairly "well off" if his earnings had not been dispensed so prodigally. At one time Booker T. Washington tried to hire him as private secretary. But, Joe, felt that he would be of more use to the colored people of Cleveland. So he spent his days shining shoes until he was carried to his grave a few weeks ago "unhonored and unsung."—Our Colored Missions.

DEPARTMENT HEAD HOWARD UNIV. EARNS DEGREE AT CHICAGO

Prof. Lorenzo D. Turner, head of the department of English at Howard University, received the Ph. D.fl degree in English from the University of Chicago September 3 at the autumn convocation.

The subject of his dissertation was "Anti-Slavery Sentiment in American Literature Prior to 1865." For the high scholarship average which he maintained at the University of Chicago prior to 1924, Dr. Turner was awarded the Charles H. Simley scholarship and completed his resident work for the Doctor's degree in 1924-1925. He holds also the A. B. degree from Howard University 1914) and the A. M. degree in English from Harvard (1917).

Since 1917 he has held every rank from instructor to full professor of English at Howard university, and since 1920 has been head of the English department there. He is a member of the Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity.

DR. DU BOIS LECTURING IN EUROPE

WRITES CHAPTER ON NEGRO LITERATURE IN ENCYCLOPEDIA BRITTANICA

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois, Editor of The Crisis and Director of Publications and Research of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, sailed Saturday, July 17th, on the S. S. Penland, for Europe. Dr. Du Bois is to spend a number of weeks lecturing in Germany and Switzerland, and has received special commission to write a number of articles.

This is Dr. Du Bois' first visit to Germany since he was a student there at the University of Berlin. He will return to the United States in October.

Dr. Du Bois, according to the New York World of July 19th, has been signally honored in being asked to contribute to the Encylopedia Brittanica a chapter on Negro literature in the United States. Harry Hansen, Literary Editor of the World, in commenting on this new arrangement, points out that hitherto one individual has written on all American literature. This is yet done in connection with writing in England, J. C. Squire, the English critic, writing on English literature. For American literature, Dr. Henry Seidel Canby of Yale University, Editor of the Saturday Review of Literature, writes the introduction; Professor Robert Morss Lovett, of the University of Chicago, discusses fiction; Louis Untermyer, the critic and anthologist, describes American poetry, while Dr. Du Bois writes on Negro literature.

Rene Maran, whose novel "Batouala," won the Prix Goncourt, writes on French African literature in the same issue.

Rochester Girl Wins Degree at Syracuse Univ.

Miss Mabel W. Johnson, formerly of Scottsville, N. Y., has been awarded a bachelor's degree from Syracuse University. Miss Johnson was graduated from the Scottsville High School and the Geneseo Normal a few years ago. After teaching in a southern school for a year she returned to Rochester and completed a course at the R. B. I. She went back South and for two years was on the administrative staff at Livingstone College, Salisbury, N. C. Not yet satisfied with her educational equipment she returned North and registered in the Department of Business at the University of Syracuse two years ago. This spring she received the degree of bachelor of science in business. While at Syracuse, Miss Johnson specialized in economics, advertising and salesmanship, real estate, commercial law, office management, advanced stenography, methods in teaching bookkeeping and accounting, and principles of education.

She was among the foremost at Syracuse in student activities—being a student representative on the faculty, a secretary to one of the deans, student representative at a Students' Conference at Cornell University, a member of the Delta Sigma Theta Sorority.

DRAKE GRADUATE ATTAINS A PHI BETA KAPPA KEY

DES MOINES, Ia., July 21.—A colored graduate of the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences of Drake University was elected to the Phi Beta Kappa Honorary Society during the commencement week, marking the first time that such an honor had been bestowed upon a member of the race at that institution.

Carlyle Clark, the only son of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Clark of N. Y. was elected to the Phi Beta Kappa Honorary Society, after establishing an enviable scholastic record and gaining much recognition in campus activities. He majored in science and plans to enter an eastern medical school in September. He received his preparatory work in the Cambridge, Mass., Latin High School. He is a member of the Mu Chapter, Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity.

16-Year-Old Girl Wins Scholarship to Cornell

Ithaca, N. Y., Aug. 13.—Miss Grace Peterson, who graduated with honors from the 1926 class of Poughkeepsie high school, was one of the winners of the state scholarships to Cornell university, through competitive examinations taken on June 5, 1926.

Miss Peterson made a class A rating of 243½ points and stood a close second to a white boy who also made class A with 244 points credit. Only five contestants in the entire state successfully met the Cornell tests, and Miss Peterson, who is only 16 years old, was the closest runner-up for first place. She will pursue the regular A. B. course, after which she will study medicine.

SCHOLARSHIP LOANS TO AID THE STUDENT

Harmon Foundation Favors System Instead Of Semi-Charitable Method

RESULT OF A TEST LASTING FOUR YEARS

Thinks Practice Will Afford Training In Business For The Student

NEW YORK, Aug. 14 — (Special Release) Four years of experimentation by its Division of Student Loans has led the Harmon Foundation, established by William E.

Harmon, a New York real estate man, to the conclusion that scholarships in American universities and colleges should be supplanted in most instances by properly administered systems for student loans, according to a statement issued by the Foundation yesterday.

The statement declared that the two major results to be obtained from such a change were:

"First, to put students whose eventual earning power will be enhanced as a result of their education in a self-supporting position instead of making them dependent upon the semi-charitable practice of scholarships.

"Second, to help institutions now running at a deficit to balance their budgets by charging the educated the cost of their training through the medium of deferred tuition obligation."

Lax in Paying

The statement added that the Division of Student Loans felt that a loan system administered in accordance with strict business practice and ethics also would offer the students applying to it a practical training in business obligations.

The Division of Student Loans began lending money to college students in 1922, but it was not until July 1, 1924, that it was able to test the efficiency of its methods.

"A 100 per cent response from borrowers was not expected, nor has it been realized." the statement read "The Foundation did not enter the field of student loans with any happy illusion that all would settle their obligation; strictly in accordance with agreement.

"Of 357 borrowers whose payments fell due only two have failed to meet their obligation. It is important to note however, that in no case has there been a repudiation of the obligation.

"One outstanding finding of repayment experience has been the fact that students, or rather college graduates as a class, appear to start out with little conception of the well-recognized practices that obtain in all business relationships. These borrowers are inherently honest, but are not trained to any careful observance of a financial obligation. This has been shown so frequently as to be characteristic and appears to indicate very serious weakness in collegiate or pre-collegiate training.

Well-to-Do Chief Delinquents

"In no school where loans have become due has every borrower made such payment on, or within ten days of, its due date; and it has been observed that the colleges whose student body consists largely of those of very limited means make actually the best showing.

"The first of each month is the due date for installments, but in far too many cases borrowers seem to feel that if they get their checks in by the fifteenth, thirtieth, or even early the next month they are in good standing. This is of course, due to an ignorance of business ethic and entails correspondence which should be unnecessary for the reason that, when once reminded, payment is usually forthcoming with an apology for the delay, although there is often a repetition of the negligence the next month."

NEW YORK CITY HERALD
JUNE 13, 1926

Negro Musicians Are Offered Two Harmon Awards

Composers and Performers Eligible for Money and Medals; Applications Are Due by August 1 Next

An award in music, including a first award of $400 and a gold medal and a second award of $100 and a bronze medal, open to Negroes of American residence, is one of the William E. Harmon Awards for Distinguished Achievement offered by the Harmon Foundation directed by the Commission on the Church and Race Relations of the Churches of Christ in America, 105 East Twenty-second Street.

Recommendations or applications for this first annual award may be filed by a candidate or his or her friends until August 1; candidates may also be considered upon the initiative of the judges. The Harmon Foundation offers altogether eight awards annually to give recognition and stimulus to creative work, especially to persons who have made worthwhile achievements, but have not received recognition. The donor hopes that the results will justify continuing the awards after a trial period of five years. Besides music, awards are offered in literature, fine arts, industry and business, science and invention, education, religion and race relations. White as well as Negro persons are eligible for the award in race relations.

For the award in music the field includes scores of songs, instrumental solo or ensemble works, oratorios or operas. All scores submitted of eight octavo pages or less must have been previously published or accepted by a reputable publisher. Performers of vocal or instrumental music or in spoken drama will be eligible and will be judged on the basis of general approval by competent critics within the field of their achievement.

Awards for this year will be limited to work completed during the twelve months ending August 1, but work done before may be included if the completion of the achievement falls within these twelve months. No person shall receive more than one first award.

Nomination or application blanks are obtainable by writing George E. Haynes, secretary, at the Foundation. Candidates chosen for 1926 will be announced on or about December 1; awards will be made January 1, 1927.

To Study for Ph.D

—Miss Lucile Spence—

Miss Lucile Spence, a New York school teacher is on leave of absence of one year for study and travel. She left New York Saturday morning, Sept. 18.

Miss Spence, a Phi Beta Kappa key holder from Hunter College, received her Master's degree from Columbia University in June, 1926. This tour she is making, with headquarters at Talladega College, Ala., will give her data on the race situation in the south and will be the basis of her work toward a Ph. D. degree. She is a member of the Tau Omega Chapter of the Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority.

On Friday evening a surprise farewell party was given Miss Spence by a group of Hunter College graduates at the home of Miss Josephine Campbell.

She is the only daughter of Mrs. Laura Spence of 446 West 163d street.

TO STUDY ABROAD

—Photo by R. D. Jones.

MISS ELISE EVANS

Daughter of Mrs. S. J. Evans, 417 42d Pl., who will sail from New York Oct. 4 aboard the French liner De Grasse for France, where she will continue her studies in art. Miss Evans, one of the most popular young women in Chicago and well known in the East, was graduated from the Massachusetts School of Art at Boston after completing a four-year course, specializing in costume designing. She will sail in company of Mrs. Eva Lewis, wife of Dr. Julian Lewis, who is already in France doing research work. Dr. Lewis is pathologist at the University of Chicago and received the Guggenheim Foundation award for 1926. The Lewises and Miss Evans will remain in France at least a year.

WALKER ROUND WORLD TRIPS WON BY FOUR

A. W. Lloyd, Dr. Wm. P. Harris, B. G. Collier And C. C. Spaulding To Go

REV. W. H. JERNIGAN WINS SCHOLARSHIP

Cash Prizes Or Scholarships Awarded To Nine Other Contestants

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Free round the world trips have been won by four individuals according to announcement made by the Madame C. J. Walker Manufacturing Company of which Mrs. A. 'Lelia Walker-Kennedy is president.

Besides the trips around the world with all expenses paid for four persons two others will receive scholarships for one and two years respectively and eight additional candidates were awarded district prizes in the voting of $50 and $25.

Winners of the free trip around the world are A. W. Lloyd, grand chancellor of the Knights of Pythias, of St. Louis, Mo., who with 2,615,310 votes won the first prize, and $150 in cash. He led in the contest with the exception of one month when he dropped to second place.

The contest ran one year and a half. Threatening the leader throughout eight months of the contest and taking the lead himself in June, Dr. Wm. P. Harris, director of the Improved Order of Samaritans, of Athens, Ga., polled 2,167,270 votes and carried off the second prize and $100 in cash.

The winner of the third free trip around the world was B. G. Collier, grand chancellor of the Knights of Pythias of Philadelphia. He polled 1,825,025 votes and secured $50 in cash as an additional prize.

The fourth winner of around the world tour is C. C. Spaulding, president of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Durham, N. C. He polled 1,708,355 votes.

Two Win Scholarships

Eight other candidates won District prizes of fifty and twenty-five dollars and all other candidates not winning any prizes earned a commission on all votes turned in. The following who in this dizzy race received more than a million votes and though not winning a trip or scholarship will receive a valuable cash prize: Rev. J. E. Wood, Danville, Ky.; Rev. Joseph Gomez, Detroit, Mich.; Rev. P. D. Perryman, New Orleans, La.; Mrs. S. Joe Brown, Des Moines, Ia.; Dd. E. L. Watkins, Knoxville, Tenn.; Miss Lila Barnette, Little Rock, Ark.; Mr. James Few, Columbus, Ohio.

Education- 1926

Scholarship and Other Distinctions.

First Awards To Negroes In Recognition Of Their Outstanding Creative Work

Harmon Foundation Makes Three Thousand Dollars Awards In Cash and Medals

New York City, December 4th. Announcement of the first of a series of awards to Negroes of American residence in recognition of their outstanding creative work was made today by the Harmon Foundation and the Commission on the Church and Race Relations of the Federal Council of Churches.

A total of $3,000 in cash with gold and bronze medals will be distributed in the William E. Harmon awards for distinguished achievement under the direction to Dr. George E. Haynes, the commission's secretary, in the fields of literature, fine arts, science including invention, education, business including industry and religion. Six prizes of $400 each with a gold medal and the same number of second prizes of $100 with a bronze medal were awarded to 12 colored persons who were considered to have created something of national significance in the several fields and one award of $500 and a gold medal was given to a white man for outstanding work in improving relations between white and Negro people in America. Formal presentation in the home cities of the successful candidates will be made on January 1 which is Emancipation day.

Juries of five, specialists in the type of work being considered, passed upon the entries in each kind of achievement. On every such jury at least one member was a Negro. Among the judges who acted were John Hays Hammond, scientist and author; Edwin E. Slosson, chemist and editor of "Science Service;" Grosvenor Atterbury, architect; Henry G. Leach, editor of the "Forum," John H. Finley, editor of the "New York Times," Paul Monroe, director of the International Institute; Sam Lewishon, financier; J. E. Spingarn, author and literary critic; Dr. Preston Ware Orem, composer and musical editor; Harry T. Burleigh, composer and solist of St. George's Episcopal church, New York; William Stanley Braithwaite, poet and critic; Dean William A. Boring of the School of architecture, Columbia University, and Henry S. Dennison, president of the Dennison Manufacturing Company.

Palmer C. Hayden, a house cleaning helper in Greenwich Village, won the first award in fine arts with five oil paintings of water scenes. They were "Booth Bay," "Portland, Maine," "Haystraw, N. Y." "The Sheepscott," and "The Cove." While making his living doing odd work in general cleaning he has devoted his spare time for several years to his brush, and previously his art work has come to the attention of but few outside his circle of acquaintances. Mr. Hayden, who was born in Widewater, Va., is 33 years of age and lives at 29 Greenwich avenue, New York. Hale Woodruff, 26, of Indianapolis, Ind., won the second prize in fine arts with five paintings, four of which were landscapes.

James C. Evans, 26, Miami, Florida, a graduate of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, was given first award in science, his specific work being two theses presented for the bachelor and master degrees in science. One of these determined a point, previously disputed, on the effect of the closeness of coupling on maximum signal in a regenerative network. W. A. Daniel, 22, of Atlanta, Ga., was awarded second place for his study on "The Education of Negro Ministers."

The first award in education was made to Virginia Estelle Randolph, 51, of Hanover county, Va., for her original plan of adapting rural school programs to needs of Negroes in country districts of the Southern states, particularly their home life. Arthur A. Schomburg, 50, of New York, was voted the second award because of his collection of publications and other literary material on Negro life and history.

Countee Cullen, 23, New York, was given first award in literature for his poems, "Color." The second award in literature was made to James Weldon Johnson, of New York, for editorial work on Negro spirituals and essay interpreting them.

C. C. Spaulding, 52, of Durham, N. C., was accorded the first award in business for his part in the development of life insurance among Negroes and his work in helping Negro enterprises toward a firm financial basis. A. A. Alexander, 39, of Des Moines, Ia., a building contractor, received the second award.

The first award in religion was given to Max Yergen, 34, Raleigh, N. C., for his religious and social service to the native students and teachers in South Africa as secretary of the National Council Y. M. C. A's of the United States among natives of South Africa. Bishop John Hurst, 63, of Baltimore, Md., received the second award for his work in the development of educational and religious organization among Negroes of Florida.

The single award of $500 offered to the white or colored person making an outstanding contribution toward improving relations between the two races was given to Will W. Alexander, 42, of Atlanta, Ga. Mr. Alexander, a Southern white man, is executive director of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation.

In issuing the announcement, Dr. [illegible] ognition."

Although the field of music was included in the series of awards open to Negroes, it was the opinion of the judges in music that "no original creative work was submitted of such outstanding importance as to merit" the award. The fund in this field will be held in trust to be distributed in later awards, if worth productions are submitted.

The following are the successful candidates in the William E. Harmon awards for distinguished achievement, and list of judges in several fields:

Fine arts. First award, Palmer C. Hayden, New York City; second award, Hale Woodruff, Indianapolis, Ind.; judges: William A. Boring, director of the school of architecture, Columbia University; Francis C. Jones, printer teacher, New York Academy of Design; Laura Wheeler, artist and teacher, Cheney Training School For Teachers, Cheney, Pa.; Grosvenor Atterbury, architect; William E. Harmon, of the Harmon Foundation.

Science. First award, James C. Evans, Miami Fla.; second award, W. A. Daniel, Atlanta, Ga.; judges, Edwin E. Slosson, chemist and editor of "Science Service," Washington, D. C.; E. E. Just, professor of biology, Howard University, Washington, D. C.; Jacob H. Hollander, economist, John Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.; John Hays Hammond, scientist and author, and Kenneth Duncan, business man. George E. Haynes said: "The Harmon awards mark an epoch of the new emancipation which will stimulate Negro people for the rich contributions they can make in the several fields of human endeavor. It will liberate the white people to expect such achievement and fairly accord it recognition."

Education. First award, Virginia Estelle Randolph, Hanover county, Va.; second award, Arthur A. Schomburg, New York City; judges, Edward T. Levine, dean of the American University, Washington, D. C.; John Hope, president of Morehouse College, Atlanta, Ga.; Paul Monroe, director of the International Institute, Teachers' College, Columbia University; Dr. James H. Dillard, president, Jeanes-Slater Fund, who was away in Europe and the Far East since August and did not participate as a judge, and Samuel McCune Lindsay, professor of social legislation, Columbia University.

Literature. First award, Countee Cullen, New York City; second award James Weldon Johnson, New York City; judges, Henry G. Leach, editor of the "Forum;" J. E. Spingarn, author and literary critic; William Stanley Braithwaite, poet and editor; John H. Finley, editor "New York Times;" Mrs. Adele L. Ramsdell, literaary critic.

Industrial, including business. First award, C. C. Spaulding, Durham, N. C.; second award, A. A. Alexander, Des Moines, Ia.; judges (business), Sam. A. Lewisohn, financier; Henry S. Pennison, president, Dennison Manufacturing Company; Robert R. Moton, president, National Negro Business League, and principal, Tuskegee Institute; John R. Hawkins, banker and financial secretary, Y. M. C. A. Church, and William E. Harmon.

Religion. First award, Max Yergen Raleigh, N. C.; second award, Bishop John Hurst, Baltimore, Md.; judges, Dr. Anson Phelps Stokes, canon, National Cathedral, Washington, D. C.; Professor Luther A. Weigle, Yale School of Religion; the Rev. Peter Ainslie, Baltimore, Md.; Miss Edith H. Burdick, Harmon Foundation; Rev. William Lloyd Imes, pastor, St. James Presbyterian Church, New YorkCity.

Race relations—Single award of $500 to Will W. Alexander, Atlanta, Ga.; judges, Bishop R. E. Jones, M. E. Church, New Orleans, La.; Mrs. F. F. Stephens, president of the Woman's Missionary Council, M. E. Church, South; Dr. Alva W. Taylor, social service secretary, Indianapolis, Ind.; Dean Shailer Mathew, School of Religion, University of Chicago, and Professor Samuel McCune Lindsay, Columbia University.

Music—"No original creative work submitted to merit award;" judges, Clarence Dickinson, professor, Union Theological Seminary, organist of Brick Presbyterian Church, New York; Harry T. Burleigh, soloist of St. George's Episcopal Church and musical composer; Dr. Preston Ware Orem, composer and musical editor, Philadelphia, Pa.; Augustus Lawson, Pianist, Hartford, Conn., and Miss Edith Fremdling, Harmon Foundation.

Krigwa

CRISIS *Prizes in Literature and Art, 1926*

THROUGH the kindness of Mrs. Amy E. Spingarn, THE CRISIS was enabled for a second year to offer prizes in literature and art. Over six hundred manuscripts and drawings were submitted. The judges and the prize-winners in the various divisions were as follows:

PLAYS

Judges:

Lester A. Walton, staff of the New York *World*.

Montgomery Gregory, former head, Department of Dramatics, Howard University; Supervisor of Schools, Atlantic City, New Jersey.

Charles Burroughs, reader; director of the Krigwa Players' Little Negro Theater.

Prize Winners:

1st Prize, $100: "Boot-Black Lover" by "Marchbanks"; Willis Richardson, Washington, D. C.

2nd Prize, $50: "Foreign Mail" by "Carolyn Hopper"; Eulalie Spence, Brooklyn, New York.

Honorable Mention: "Peter Stith" by "Adam Stout"; Randolph Edmunds, Oberlin, Ohio.

"Illicit Love" by "Adam Stout"; Randolph Edmunds, Oberlin, Ohio.

SHORT STORIES

Judges:

Charles W. Chesnutt, author.

Ernest Poole, author and playwright.

Otelia Cromwell, head of the Department of English, Colored High Schools, Washington, D. C.

Prize Winners:

1st Prize, $100: "Swamp Moccasin" by "Robert Fren"; John F. Matheus, Institute, West Va.

2nd Prize, $50: "Death Game" by "Zerless"; Edmund Drummond Shean, Chicago, Illinois.

Honorable Mention: "Flaming Flame" by "Annie Hawkins"; Anita Scott Coleman, Silver City, New Mexico.

"In Houses of Glass" by Ethel R. Clark, Attleboro, Massachusetts.

POETRY

Judges:

Babette Deutsch, poet, winner of *The Nation* Poetry Prize, 1925.

James Weldon Johnson, poet, author, secretary of the N. A. A. C. P.

Langston Hughes, poet, winner of the 1st Witter Bynner Prize, 1926.

Prize Winners:

1st Prize, $75: "A Nocturne at Bethesda" by "Lee Carter"; Arna Bontemps, New York City.

2nd Prize, $25: "Thoughts in a Zoo" by "Jonathan Edwards"; Countée Cullen, New York City.

Honorable Mention: "The Bird in the Cage" by "Johnson Ward"; Effie Lee Newsome, Birmingham, Alabama.

"That Hill" by Blanche Taylor Dickinson, Sewickley, Pennsylvania.

ESSAYS

Judges:

J. E. Spingarn, critic, treasurer of the N. A. A. C. P.

Mary White Ovington, author, chairman of the Board of Directors of the N. A. A. C. P.

W. E. B. Du Bois, editor of THE CRISIS.

Prize Winners:

1st Prize, $75: "College" by "John Jones"; Lorin R. Miller, Topeka, Kansas.

2nd Prize, $25: "Masterpieces" by "William Henry"; Anita Scott Coleman, Silver City, New Mexico.

Honorable Mention: "Vagabonding in a City of Opera Seats" by "L. D. Evans"; Julian Elihu Bagley, San Francisco, California.

"Scribblers Errant" by "Xavier"; Dr. Frank Horne, New York City.

ILLUSTRATIONS

Judges:

Louis Mayer, artist.

Louise R. Latimer, artist.

Herbert J. Seligman, Director of Publicity, N. A. A. C. P.

Prize Winners:

1st Prize, $75: "African Chief" by Aaron Douglas, New York City.

2nd Prize, $25: Portrait by Hale Woodruff, Indianapolis, Indiana.

Honorable Mention: Cartoon by Albert Smith, Paris, France.

The distribution of prizes took place at International House, New York City, October 25. The following programme was carried out.

1. The Krigwa Players' Little Negro Theater presented the second CRISIS Prize Play:
   "Foreign Mail" by Eulalie Spence.
2. Mr. Arna Bontemps read his CRISIS Prize Poem:
   "A Nocturne at Bethesda."
3. The Negro String Quartet played.
4. Dr. Du Bois awarded the Prizes of 1926 and announced those of 1927.
5. Mr. John F. Matheus read his CRISIS Prize Story.
6. The Krigwa Players' Little Negro Theater presented "Mandy", a play submitted to THE CRISIS Contest by W. J. Jefferson.
7. The Negro String Quartet played.
8. There was dancing until 11:59 P. M.

A third contest will be held by THE CRISIS in 1927. There will be prizes for plays, short stories, essays, poetry, covers for THE CRISIS and songs. An aggregate of over $1000 in prizes will be offered. Persons who have received two first or second prizes in any class of entries will not be eligible to enter the contest in that same class of work but will be named as members of the Krigwa Academy and may be asked to serve as judges. *All persons who wish to enter this contest must send a stamped self-addressed envelope for our entry blank and detailed directions. Further information will appear in our January number.*

We trust that all entrants will remember that the prizes are the least valuable part of a prize contest. The great object of these contests is to stimulate effort, set a standard of taste and enable persons to discover in themselves capabilities.

CRISIS PRIZE WINNERS PRESENT AT INTERNATIONAL HOUSE, OCTOBER 25, 1926.
Messrs. Bontemps, Horne, Matheus, Richardson and Douglas and Miss Spence

Education - 1926

Scholarship and Other Distinctions.

WOMEN GRADUATES

A notable graduate otf this year is Miss Gertrude McBrown, who received the degree of Master of Education from Emerson College of Oratory. The title of her thesis, because of which she attained to so great distincion, was "The Motivation of Junior High School Literature." It was marked by originality, calling forth from the head of the Psychology department the comment that it was a positive contribution to the subject it treated. It also showed very great research and masterly massing of exposition. High honors have been heaped upon the young schlar. She was elected of the 25 members of "The Sociological Society of Boston University," a member of the Dearis Club, and was assistant coach of he Dramatic Club. Altogether the race may well be proud of one of its members ranking so high in scholarship and may look for further contributions from her to the course of higher learning.

Mrs. Clara Bruce, wife of Prof. Roscoe Conkling Bruce, after raising children to college age, herself entered on a finishing course and has this year received her diploma from the Law School of B. U. During her entire term of study she has signally distinguished herself. As editor of the Law Review and by the way she was the first woman accorded the honor and as undergraduate orator, she manifested great ability and takes rank as one of the bright lights in the intellectual world. She has a son in Harvard and a daughter in Radcliffe.

AT TUFTS DENTAL SWAN WON HONORS IN LITERARY CONTEST

In the list of recent graduates to receive their degree from Tufts College on its 70th Annual Commencement was Dr. J. Kingsford R. Swan of the Dental School. Swan is a product of Rindge Technical High School of Cambridge and Tufts Pre-Dental School.

While at Rindge, Swan participated in athletics and glee club work, and upon entering Tufts Pre-Dental school was elected secretary of his class, which position he again held when he entered the Freshman class of the Dental School.

Dr. Swan has made a record at Tufts of which he can well be proud, for he has won for himself many friends, throughout the college through his efficiency, geniality and modest personality. During the last half of his senior year at Tufts, Dr. Swan was given honourable mention in a literary contest conducted by the Dental Student, an International Journal of Dentistry published in Chicago and in which nearly all of the Dental Colleges of the Country and Canada had competed.

Arthur A. Schomburg Sails for Europe

Arthur A. Schomburg, president of the American Negro Academy, who recently sold his splendid Negro library, sailed Friday, June 4, on the de luxe Spanish steamer Manuel A. Runds for Sevilla, Spain, where he wil study in the University of Sevilla the history of the early Negroes who were brought to America by the Spanish slave ship. He will also study the history of the Negro painters, such as Sebastian Gomez, the slave and pupil of the famous Murillo, and Juan P. Areja, the slave of Velasquez. He will then visit the archives of the University of Granada, where Juan Latino held the chair of doctor of poetry.

Mr. Schomburg will then visit Toledo, Spain, where the famous Toledo blade is made; Paris, Holland and London before returning to America early in September. He plans on his three months' trip to delve in the libraries of Europe and unearth many new facts on the past history of the Negro.

About a quarter of a century ago he, with the late John E. Bruce, founded the Negro Society for Historical Research. This society with the Negro Academy gave an impetus to the study of Negro history.

He is also the grand secretary of the Prince Hall Masons, in which order he has reached the 33d degree.

DEMOND GRADUATED FROM SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY

Syracuse, N. Y. June 24, 1926.—Albert L. DeMond, son of Rev. and Mrs. A. L. DeMond, of Memphis, Tenn., graduated from Syracuse University on June 14. His graduation thesis was "The Negro in the Field of Insurance." He received the degree of Bachelor of Science and Finance Major in the College of Business Administration. He has made an excellent record during his work of four years here, and is affiliated with the Iota Chapter of Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, and secretary of the Equal Rights League.

Wins New Degree

MISS SUSIE BAILEY

At the commencement exercises held at Oberlin college this week, Miss Bailey was awarded the degree of Bachelor of School Music. Miss Bailey is the first of her group to win this degree in music from Oberlin college.

MISS BELLE CHANNING TOBIAS ELECTED TO ARISTA.

Miss Belle Channing Tobias, a 16 year-old junior, at Wadleigh High School, 114th street and Eighth avenue, New York City, was elected to Arista, the honorary society, Friday, May 28, at 10 a. m.

Of the eighty-six candidates from the school, Miss Tobias stood second in the junior list, with an average of ninety-three per cent. Her sponsor for induction was Miss Esther Feinberg, a white fellow student.

"I want to go to Barnard College, specialize in Latin, and teach it," said Miss Tobias when asked her plans for future work.

Miss Tobias is the elder daughter of Dr. and Mrs. C. H. Tobias of 203 West 122nd St. Mr. Tobias is senior secretary of the Colored Men's Division of the Y. M. C. A. She was born in Augusta, Ga., where her elementary education was received. One year in Dunbar High School, Washington, D. C., and two years here have given Miss Tobias a remarkable rating in scholarship, character, and school service.

"My method of study? If I rest after school and then study, or study early in the morning, I get better results," said Miss Tobias in a rather serious manner.

As a member of the Hellenic Club at Wadleigh, a member of the Live-Y-ers Girl Reserve Club, and pianist for the Institutional C. M. E. Church Sunday School, Miss Tobias is kept busy.

—*New York News.*

The *Index* says "hurrah" for Miss Tobias, and extends the congratulations of our Methodism. That's the way to fight race prejudice.

Promotion Season Begins in Harlem's Public and High Schools

Many Students Given 100 Per Cent in Music Appreciation — Poster and Oratorical Prize Winners Announced

The graduation and promotion season in the public and junior high schools in Harlem is here and for the next few days discussions of their future school problems, teachers, principals and vacations will hold first place in the juvenile mind. Several of the public schools will have no graduating class this year, due to the opening of new junior high schools and the attendant transfer of students.

Of the 155 promotions from Public School 90 to Junior High School 136, eighty-six girls are going to continue the general course, sixteen are going into rapid advancement classes, twenty-eight into adjustment classes and twenty-five into industrial classes.

A large number of students of P. S. 90 have been rated one hundred per cent in music appreciation. The names and classes follow:

6B1.
Elaine Small
Lillian Jones
Rosina Douglas
Brenda Maillard
Dorothy Williams
Edna Simmons
Congela Degosa
Lilli'n McCormack
Wilhemay Northan
Elsie Ramsay
Const. Wheatland
Ethel Alexander
Dorothy O'Neill
Elsie La Grier
Mary Taubner
Muriel Anderson
Pasqualina Siriani
Marie Johnson
Katherine Dyer
Marguerite Henley
Hyacinth Lindo

4A1.
Howard Stanton
Robert Vogel
Thelma Jones

4B2.
Sophie Dominourcz
Lorraine Jackson

4B3.
Miriam Johnson
Kathleen Howell
Louise Dacis
Dulcie Sutherland
Nellie Jones
Persia Williams
Gwendolyn Long
Alma Edgar
Vera Cook

4A3.
Ronet. Hutchinson
Sylvia Eastman
Austin Roberts

5A3.
Miriam Banks
Ruth Wallen
Thelma Morrisey
Lucy Marolda
Rita Peters
Persias Henry
Dorothy Williams

5B1.
Ulla Stakeman
Ernestine Allen
Thomasina Pickens
Superior Turpin
Elizabeth Deane
Ada Foster
Artalee Davis
Vivian Lewis
Alice Boyd
Vivian Francis
Marg't Fenderson

5A Opp.
Angelina Ceci

4B Opp.
Daisy Beal
Noel Crowley
Dorothy Krause
Ruby Jones
Mildred Jessemy
Adelaide Mercer
Evelyn Ramsay
Mildred Richards
Ionie Sargent

6A1.
Merle Reubel
Eugenie Marshall
Edith Montag
Muriel Hay
Olga Lashley
Viola Lewis
Margaret Degeesa
Pheta Fitzpatrick
Mary Marshall
Sylvia Merrick
Vivian Utendahl
Gloria Whate
Stephanie Plaskett

5B2.
Ruth Bracy
Pearline Gayle
Julienne Howard
Sarah Childs
Beryl Bowen
Julia Butler
Ruth Parris
Mildred Stewart
Aileen Travers
Regina Wolfer
Lill'n Hutchinson
Elsie Johnson
Sylvia Ordover
Lucille Wilson
Grace George
Grace Tilden
Dofflyn Reid
Beryl Powell
Jeanette Bailey
Olive John
Louise Savage

The following pupils are promoted from P. S. 5 to P. S. 139:

6B Opp.
Wallace Corbin
Constan. Djardaris
John Flood
Richard Frye
William Forbes
Gordon Grant
Noble Hopkins
Jack Johnson
Herbert James
Ernest Littles
Earl Lee
Sylvester Mosely
Ulysses Neblett
Harold Nowell
Alfor Pierre
Charles Phillipps
Thad. Shepherd
Herbert Sanchez
Ernest Thatch
John Thompson
Daniel Veronie
Fred Williams
David Robinson
Joseph Sypleo
Robert Anderson
Lawrence Mahon
Alvin Wainwright
Harold Woody
Milt. Hendrickson
Peter Belgrave
Joseph Flowers
Charles Ridley
Nathaniel Caines
Richard Jones
Franz Wallace
Alexander Andrew
Jasme Morrishow
Modesto Brava
John Sallid

6B1.
Henry Bayley
Ernest Biggs
John Christie
Cleveland Clark
Reginald Daniels
John Ealy
Leo Edwards
George Hendricks
Claude Jackson
Jesse Kushner
Alfred Matthews
Edward McAllister
Allan Mills
Arthur Mitchell
Eugene Mitchell
Gordon Osborne
Sherlock Patterson
Philip Pessin
Earl Scott
Thomas Shaw
Alex. Stewart
Arthur Williams
Norris Williams

6B2.
Egerton Burnett
McDonald Lewis
Charles Isles

John Greene

6B3.
Maceo Anderson
Horace Austin
Clarence Bell
Llewellyn Bryan
Samuel Caines
Arthur Davis
Maynard Dean
James Fane
Lawr. Fitzgerald
Clarence Gardener
Frank Guellroy
Leonard Hinds
Frank Hauchen
George Duport
Carter Jackson
Leon Deane
Maxwell Virgil
Felix Trison
James Yates
Sidney Foxe
John King

6B3.
Carl Simmelkjaer
Cuthbert Marshall
Wilfred Wilson
Samuel Wilson
Edward Wilson
Herman Spencer
Joseph Sawyer
Allan Sullivan
Othnell Bishop
Carswell Bates
Hezekiah Simmons
Ken. Martindale
Stanley Versley
Joseph Skinner
Donald Small
Lloyd Rallos
Arthur Dorsey
Thomas Dickerson
John McKenzie
Hansom Payne
Vincent Deare
Lawrence Hicks
Wendall Mack
Reginald Jones
Irvin Griffin
Sinclair Clark
Arthur Ostrom
Herman Huff
James Jennings
Thomas Keets
Sylvester Key
Henry Lane
William Laster
William Lawrence
Seymour Lynch
Thomas Macaluso
Benj. McClaine
William Morris
Wilsie Nelson
Francis Pilgrim
Frank Powell
Eugene Seale
Roosev't Simmons

These pupils from P. S. 5 are promoted to P. S. 43, the Speyer Junior High School:

6B1.
Carolyn Lee-Eaker
Vivian Odems
Mildred Hill
Ethel Hines
Audrey Mitchell
Harriet Ames
Maidora Scott

5B3.
Jessie Lewis
Jennie Williams
Hortense Howard
Doris Norman
Florence Osborn
Ona Smith
Emma Cooke
Juanita Payne
Margaret Gumbs
Dorothy Couzins

4B1.
Edith Ricci
Lucille Blackman
Doris Dawson
Doris May
Lucille Ealy
Bessie Ewing
Anna Engal
Hazel Shapiro
Loretta White
Evelyn Baylor
Hilda Morrison
Molly Hill
Evelyn Adams
Thelma Burns
Ellen Van Rensaler
Helen Twillman
Rebecca Silas
Doris Chaderton
Violet Tennyson
Matilda Roberts
Helen Kelly
Madeline Donable
Dorothy Smalls
Frances Hines
Daphne Best

6A2.
Helen Leshinsky
Gladys Allen
Elizabeth Bowler
6A Opp.
Florence Charles
Carmen Duke
Dolores Pinero
Cora Smith
Thelma Tryhane

6B Opp.
Nelly Crichton
Ruth Sherman
Ruby Pryme
Fannie Beckett
Sarah Kadish

6A3.
Ellen Mandeville
Gladys Hill
Margaret Killem
Ina Marquis
Doris Wright
Dorothy Simmons
Ruby Challoner
Anna Soka
Beryl Armstrong
Hazel Streat
Eessie Imber

5A1.
Evelyn Long
Florence Wing
Helen Higgins
Beryl Tyson
Juanita Scott
Ruth Caesar
Ethel Revell
Ruby Griffith
Blanche Reddick
Edna De War
Carmen Marshall
Ada Lane

6B3.
Rosalie Smalls
Margaret Giles
Juanita Grown
Nellie Simmons
Lillian Harris
Gertrude Jones
Helen Knights
Tillie Colinot
Lillian Thompson
Lambert Tobias
William Yankiver

6B3.
Earl Stith
George Ross
Nestor Nestora
Clarence Warner
Harry Ames

6B4.
Brooklyn Bullock
Aaron Pollard
Joseph Stewart
George Anderson
Hugo Boschulte
Elwin Burke
Jos. Constantino
James Dudley
Nolan Farnum
Arnold Green
Joseph Helmer
Harold Johnson
Raymond Johnson
Thomas Lancer
Nath. Lowenstein
Charles Silverman

Students receiving honorable mention in the Humane Society poster contest at Junior High School 139 are: Oliver Conner, Russell Harris, Harold Wilchinsky, John Marshall, Arthur Henriques and Holger Ericcson.

The winner of the $50 prize in the New York Times oratorial contest at P. S. 139, Junior High, is Lewis Goodwin. He was also awarded a medal.

Norman Williams won the Cruikshank Medal for best scholarship, character and athletic development.

Honor students in each class follow:

9A1 Leon Bryan, Norman Williams
9A2 Eustace Crawford, Jas. Williams
9A3 Radcliffe Hall, Joshua Licorish
8B1 Wm. Chisholm, Stafford Worrell
8B2 Ed. Blackman, Liv'gstone Holden
8B3 Albert Phillips, Nathan Elnick
8B4 Kenneth Snape, James Northan
8A1 Otis Easter, Vincent Dyer
8A2 Rich. Charleston, Rich. Granady
8A3 E. Forde, L. Brown
8A4 Aurelio Zinno, Arthur Donald
8A5 Joseph Randolph, Alpino Santino
7B1 Harold Jones, Louis Besson
7B2 Philip Waring, Wm. Blackman
7B3 Leroy Jackson, Percy Bernier
7B4 Arthur Pope
7B5 Archie Gibson, Wm. Owens
7B6 Leonard Thompson, Alf'd Hunter
7B7 Cecil Nero, Wm. Pond
7A1 Kenneth Rooks, Carl Williams
7A2 David Simmons, Christ. Skinner
7A3 Carl Osenlund, Cecil Poinsette
7A4 Holger Ericson
7A5 W. Spottswood, Edm. Blanchette
7A6 James Rannier, Meyer Oresky
7A7 Lester Hutchinson, Arth. Harvey
7A8 Fred Hill, Nathan Rothouse

Miss Evelyn M. Burton Graduates With Honors

Benton Harbor, Mich., June 18.—Miss Evelyn M. Burton, younger daughter of Dr. and Mrs. W. H. Burton of this city, was graduated with honors last week from the Benton Harbor high school. The class this year was one of the largest in the history of the school. There were 155 graduates. Members were members of our group.

Miss Burton was one of the first ten in scholarship and one of the youngest seniors. Because of her high average in American history she was awarded a $5 gold piece by the president of the American Revolution.

Miss Burton is the niece of State Senator Adelbert H. Roberts of Illinois and Archie L. Weaver. She contemplates entering the university in the fall.

Wins Spanish Prize

Boston, Mass., June 18.—Harry F. Wells, a vocational student at Boston university school of business administration, was awarded by Dean Everett W. Lord first prize in Spanish (translation, English-Spanish, Spanish-English).

Mr. Wells recently returned with the 325th field artillery in France. He is at present in the government service at the Boston customs house. On the completion of his course at Boston university he hopes to represent an American firm in South America.

Girl Spelling Champ Gets Trip to Capital

Worcester, Mass., June 18.—Sarah Louise Van Allen, 12, the champion speller of Worcester county, is planning to see the Cape Cod canal, Long Island sound and New York city en route to Washington, D. C., where she will take part in a national spelling bee. On that day she will mount the platform of the national museum and spell against 26 champions from as many parts of the country.

The spelling champ of this county will be chaperoned on her trip by Mrs. E. L. Caton of West Boylston. Sarah has lived in Mrs. Caton's home since she was a tot.

Early next Tuesday Mrs. Caton and her charge will leave Worcester and go to Boston, where Sarah will visit historic places. In the afternoon the trip will continue by boat to New York and then to the capitol city.

EDITOR GETS MERIT AWARD FOR SERVICE

Dr. Carter Woodson Is Spingarn Choice

New York, June 18.—The Spingarn medal, awarded annually to "an American of African descent for highest achievement," has been given for 1925 to Dr. Carter Goodwin Woodson of Washington, D. C., editor of the Journal of Negro History, former supervisor of schools in the Philippine islands, and formerly principal of Douglas high school in Huntington, W. Va., as well as instructor in M. S. high school of Washington.

His last work in education was as dean of one of the departments of Howard university.

The terms of the award of the Spingarn medal for 1925 to Dr. Woodson are for "ten years' service in collecting and publishing records of the Negro in America, culminating in the publication of 'Negro Orators and Their Orations' and 'Free Negro Heads of Families in the United States in 1830'."

Besides the works mentioned in the terms of the award, Dr. Woodson is the author of "The Education of the Negro Prior to 1860," "The Negro Our History," "The History of the [illegible] Church" and "A Century of Migration." The Journal of Negro History has been published for more than ten years.

Among those recommending Dr. Woodson for the award was J. Franklin Jameson, director of the Carnegie institution in Washington.

Dr. Woodson was born in New Canton, W. Va., was graduated from the Douglas high school of Huntington, W. Va., of which he subsequently became principal, received the degree of L.B. at Berea college, traveled in Europe and Asia and studied at the University of Paris. He received the degrees of A.B. and A.M. from the University of Chicago and the degree of Ph. D. from Harvard university in 1912.

The members of the Spingarn medal award committee, who met at the offices of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to make the award are: Col. Theodore Roosevelt; Dr. John Hope, president of Morehouse college; Oswald Garrison Villard, editor of The Nation; Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, editor of The Crisis. Bishop John Hurst, chairman of the committee; Dorothy Canfield Fisher and James H. Dillard were unable to attend.

The Spingarn medal will be presented to Dr. Woodson by Rev. John Haynes Holmes on the closing night, June 29, of the 17th annual conference in Chicago of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Dr. Hubert Harrison To Address Students Of N. Y. University

For the third time in five weeks Dr. Hubert H. Harrison, Negro scholar, lecturer and editor, will address, at their request the students of New York University when he appears before them on Thursday, the 8th inst., to speak on the subject "Is the Politician Necessary?" The subjects of his previous lectures were "Science and Race Prejudice" and "Locarno, Imperialism and the League of Nations."

As a rule a lecturer is considered fortunate to be invited to address the students once in a single year. The fact that the first lecturer for whom this precedent has been broken is a full-blooded Negro is of itself significant. The University of the State of New York is made up of two main sections, one on University Heights and the other at Waverly place, down town. The downtown section, hearing of the successes of the black lecturer uptown, has also extended to him an invitation to address them on Tuesday, April 13, on "Science and Race Prejudice."

Dr. Harrison has filled the position of staff lecturer for the Board of Education for four years, and his numerous admirers, white and colored, are ararnging a testimonial dinner for him at Craig's Restaurant to be given early in May.

"BEWARE of Eye-glass Faker"

Beware of a man who comes to your door trying to sell you worthless eye-glasses.

He tries to influence you by making false statements: that he is a doctor, representing health departments, hospitals, institutions, etc.

He often uses my name to defraud the people of Harlem. He obtains money under false pretenses.

For further information consult Dr. David Kaplan, Optometrist 531 Lenox Ave. Jun.2-t

Education—1926.

Scholarship and Other Distinctions.

DETT TO GET DEGREE FROM OBERLIN IN JUNE

By CLEVELAND G. ALLEN

NEW YORK, May 13—Nathaniel Dett, head of the music department of Hampton Institute, and one of the foremost musicians and composers of the race, will be honored by Oberlin College in June with the degree of Doctor of Music, as a recognition of the achievement and distinction that has come to him in the field of music. Dr. Dett, who was also given the doctor's degree in music from Howard University, has long been recognized as one of the most composers in America, whose work in the preservation and development of Negro music is widely known.

He is held in the highest esteem at Oberlin College, from which he graduated, and has played before the students and faculty of Oberlin several times. Dr. Dett will soon have off the press a new book of Negro songs, entitled "Religious Folk Songs of the Negro as Sung at Hampton."

The book will contain 250 pages, and the preface will be divided into eight sections, which will emphasize the religious side of the songs, and their influence on the music of the future. The book will be a valuable contribution to the folk song collection of the Negro. Dett has made the department of music at Hampton one of the strongest in the country, and the many musical festivals under his direction at Hampton are among the brilliant features of the cultural life of the school. During his sabbatical year at Harvard University in 1920-21, Dr. Dett won the literary prize for his essay on "The Emancipation of Negro Music," and also the Francis Boot music prize for his six-part Motet, "Don't Be Weary, Traveler."

Among the outstanding features of the Hampton anniversary this spring was the singing of another Motet of Dr. Dett entitled "Gently, Lord, Oh, Gently Lead Us," by a chorus of 600. The Motet was founded on a Negro spiritual from the Bahama Islands. Dr. Dett is a serious student of music and brings to his work a thorough preparation and background. His compositions are frequently sung by the leading white churches of America, and his works also played by noted orchestras. He awarded the music prizes in the opportunity contest at the award dinner, and played one of the prize winning compositions.

BALTIMOREAN WINS SCIENCE PRIZE

NASHVILLE, TENN. — Prof. Dennis A. Forbes, head of the Science Department of A. and I. State College, recently won the First Prize in the BEST LESSON YOU EVER TAUGHT contest conducted by the Popular Science Monthly, New York, in its monthly guide for science teachers: THE SCIENCE CLASSROOM. There were ten prizes altogether.

His prize winning essay, published in March, 1926, describes one of the corners in his chemistry laboratory at A. and I. State College, and is entitled: "How We Made Our Crystal Corner."

Honorable mention was also given Prof. Forbes for the second essay he entered in the contest. This essay: "How We Made Pictures To Beautify Our Classroom" tells of the fine spirit of cooperation shown by the A. and I. students in making attractive drawings for the classrooms of the Science Department.

Prof. Forbes is graduate of the class of 1908 of the Baltimore High School, and of the class of 1912 of Howard University.

LOCAL MAN WINNER OF CONTEST

Joseph D. Avent, of 3100 Frankstown avenue, Junior School of Dentistry, University of Pittsburgh, has been awarded the first prize in a recent literary contest of national scope conducted by the Dental Student Magazine on the subject: "Preventive Dentistry—Its Possibilities."

In an editorial comment in the May issue, Mr. Avent is lauded for the fine character and skill of his presentation. The comment reads:

"The judges have decided to award the May prize to Mr. Joseph D. Avent of the University of Pittsburgh. Generally we hold no brief of flowery language in a technical paper because when it is employed substance and fact suffer. But Mr. Avent's entire paper is a gem, not only from the standpoint of elaborate presentation, but also because of its coherence, abundance of material and unusual interest."

Second and third prizes were awarded white students: A. Furlan of State University of Iowa, and Philip A. McMahon of Tufts Dental School.

HARMON AWARDS DATE EXTENDED TO AUGUST 1ST

New York—Announcement was made here today by the Commission on the Church and Race Relations, 105 East 22nd street, that the date for nominations or applications of candidates for the Harmon Awards for Distinguished Achievement for this year has been extended until August first. An large number of inquiries indicating desire for a longer period for proposing candidates to the Commission and the Harmon Foundation to hold the doors for entrance open until this date.

A series of Awards totaling $3,500 with gold and bronze medals has been offered to American Negroes by the Harmon Foundation of New York, on behalf of William E. Harmon, for the purpose of giving recognition to Negroes who have made worthwhile achievement in literature, music, fine arts, industry including business, science including invention, education and religion. An additional award of $500 and a gold medal will be given each year to a white or colored person of American residence who makes a noteworthy contribution toward the betterment of relations between the white and Negro people in this country.

The seven fields open only to Negroes each have a first prize of $400 to be accompanied by a gold medal, and a second prize of $100 with a bronze medal.

The Literature Award requires that anything submitted must have been previously printed and published, except in the case of the manuscript of a book. This class includes poetry, short story, essay book, newspaper editorial, or a play of one or more acts.

The Music Award includes song scores, instrumental scores for single instruments or ensemble, oratorios and operas, all of which must have been previously published or accepted by a reputed publisher. Consideration for this Award will also be given to performers in instrumental and vocal music and spoken drama, who will be judged on the basis of general approval of competent critics. The Fine Arts Award covers painting, drawing, engraving, modeling, sculpture, architecture of any of the other fine arts.

The Award in industry is made to include business and applies to creative achievements in agriculture, manufacturing and mechanical pursuits, or trade and commercial enterprises. Monetary results will be considered incidental by the judges.

Achievements in any of the physical, biological or social sciences or of inventions of proven utility or promise will be considered for the Award in Science.

The Award in Education is open to achievements in the field of educational philosophy, organization, content, method or practice and educational publicity; and the Award in Religion includes achievements in religious organization, religious education, social service in connection with recognized religious agencies, or any noteworthy contribution to personal religion or theology.

Nominations and applications will be received until August 1, by Dr. George E. Haynes, 105 East 22nd street. New York.

Belle Channing Tobias Elected to Arista

Stood Second in Junior List, With Scholarship Rating of Ninety-three Per Cent

By THELMA E. BERLACK

Miss Belle Channing Tobias, a sixteen-year-old junior at Wadleigh High School, 114th street and Eighth avenue, was elected to Arista, the honorary society, Friday, May 28, at 10 a.m.

Of the eighty-six candidates from the school, Miss Tobias stood second in the junior list, with an average of ninety-three per cent. Her sponsor for induction was Miss Esther Benning, a white fellow student.

"I want to go to Barnard College, specialize in Latin, and teach it," said Miss Tobias, when asked her plans for future work.

Miss Tobias is the elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Tobias of 203 West 122nd street. Mr. Tobias is senior secretary of the Colored Men's Division of the Y. M. C. A. She was born in Augusta, Ga., where her elementary education was received. One year in Dunbar High School, Washington, D. C., and two years here have given Miss Tobias a remarkable rating in scholarship, character, and school service.

"My method of study? If I rest after school and then study, or study early in the morning, I get better results," said Miss Tobias in a rather serious manner.

As a member of the Hellenic Club at Wadleigh, a member of the Live-Y-ers Girl Reserve Club, and pianist for the Institutional C. M. E. Church Sunday School, Miss Tobias is kept busy.

Hotel Olga Guests

Mr. P. Williams, Boston, Mass.; Mr. Samuel Footman, Jacksonville, Fla.; Mr. Fred Bains, Bermuda; Mrs. Wm. Eato, Roslyn Heights, L. I.; Mrs. John Knight, Roslyn Heights, L. I.; Mrs. Edw. Simmons, Roslyn Heights, L. I.; Mr. and Mrs. Wm. J. Jackson, Duluth, Minn.; Mr. and Mrs. R. Armstrong, Philadelphia, Pa.; Mr. and Mrs. Louis V. Dega, Newburgh, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Austin, Philadelphia, Pa.; Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Thompson, Philadelphia, Pa.; Mr. and Mrs. Harry L. Smith, Philadelphia, Pa.; Mrs. Eleanora Stephenson and son, Haverstraw, N. Y.; Mr. L. Belasco, New York City; Mr. and Mrs. Reid Garlington, Chicago, Ill.; Mr. L. O. Manson, Chicago, Ill.; Mr. R. Nicholas, Chicago, Ill.; Mr. J. E. Nelson, Boston, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. M. Smith, Philadelphia, Pa.; Rev. and Mrs. Francis M. Story, Nyack, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Schaab, Washington, D. C.; Mr. and Mrs. L. Thomas, Martinsville, Va.; Mr. and Mrs. Hayes Lovings, Kansas City, Mo.; Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Rockingham, Chicago, Ill.; Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Stewart, Hartford, Conn.; Mr. and Mrs. B. M. Peterson, Hartford, Conn.; Mr. and Mrs. E. Turner, Boston, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Hayes, Philadelphia, Pa.; Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Holmes, Washington, D. C.; Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Braithwaite, Boston, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. Ernest D. Johnson, Cambridge, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Holland, Boston, Mass.; Mrs. Mildred Vass, Boston, Mass.; Mr. Clifford C. Douglas, Boston, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. Albert R. Williams, Cambridge, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Fuller, Boston, Mass.; Mrs. Deliah Richardson, Albany, N. Y.; Miss H. L. Burke, Albany, N. Y.; Miss Mary D. Smith, Harriman, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. Lewis H. Johnson, Newport, R. I.; Mr. and Mrs. Juan Garcia, Easton, Pa.; Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Roston, New Haven, Conn.; Mrs. Isabelle Moore, Philadelphia, Pa.; Mr. Wm. J. Mosley, Philadelphia, Pa.; Mr. and Mrs. H. Taylor, Philadelphia, Pa.; Mr. and Mrs. C. Madison, Somerville, N. J.; Mr. and Mrs. Jno. Williams, Boston, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. G. Rodgers, Philadelphia, Pa.; Mr. and Mrs. Santee Turner, Philadelphia, Pa.; Mr. and Mrs. Walter Timothy, Philadelphia, Pa.; Mr. and Mrs. Percy Anderson, Philadelphia, Pa.; Mr. and Mrs. Warren Johnson, Philadelphia, Pa.; Mr. and Mrs. J. Nolan, Trenton, N. J.

Hotel Press Guests

Mr. Robert Jones, Philadelphia, Pa.; Mr. and Mrs. E. Edwards, Philadelphia, Pa.; Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Gilmer, Washington, D. C.; Mr. M. Scoot, Buffalo; Mr. John Carter, New Bern; Mr. and Mrs. N. Joseph, Jersey City; Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Rodgers, Atlantic City; Mr. William C. Marks, Boston; Mr. John Henry, Newark; Mr. Frederick Brown, Baltimore, Md.; Mr. Oscar West, Springfield, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. Howard M. Brown, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; Mr. Jasper Parker, Falls Church, Va.; Mr. I. J. MacGruder, Paterson, N. J.; Mr. and Mrs. John H. Brown, Buffalo, N. Y.; Mrs. E. Williams and son, Philadelphia; Mr. George R. Price, Gosken, N. Y.; Mr. Frank Green, Gosken, N. Y.; Mr. Robert Moore, Gosken, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. John Cooper, New Haven, Conn.; Mr. C. Martin, Macon, Ga.; Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Carter, Stony Creek, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. C. King, Orange, N. J.; Mr. Arthur Bryant, Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. J. Carter, Philadelphia; Mr. William Payne, Philadelphia; Mr. William Wright, Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. H. Jones, Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. J. Reid Garlington, Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Green, New Bedford, Conn.; Mr. and Mrs. Edward Wilson, Boston; Mr. and Mrs. J. Jackson, Atlantic City; Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Anderson, Jersey City; Mr. William Cornish, Carteret, N. J.; Mr. R. Thomas, Carteret, N. J. Mr. and Mrs. C. Clayton, Richmond, Va.

Laster Cottage Guests

Guests at Laster Cottage, Spring Lake Beach, N. J., are: Miss Helen Goines, Jamaica, L. I.; Mrs. J. M. Brock, West Philadelphia; Miss M. E. Butler, Brooklyn; Dr. and Mrs. Augustus Stanfield and sons, Orange; Mrs. Frank F. Thompson and children and Miss Eliza Ruffin, Montclair; Mr. and Mrs. John Pierce, New York City; Dr. and Mrs. Wiley Wilson, New York City; Miss Beatrice King, New York City; Miss Erma Overton, New York; Mr. Alonza Archer, New York; Mr. T. Mortimer Layton, New York; Mrs. J. Turner Layton, London, England; Mr. and Mrs. George Green, Paterson; Mr. Michigan C. Brown, New York City.

BERNARDSVILLE, N. J.

On Sunday, May 23, Mr. and Mrs. William Jones entertained at dinner. The following persons were present: Charles Langston, Alexander Langston, Miss A. Byrd, W. Jackson, Miss Iola Gardner, Mrs. Bessie Smith, Mrs. A. Cooper, Dr. J. B. Shaw, Miss Brice, Harry C. Smith, A. Brown, Mrs. Ella Clay, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Benton, A. Carrington, W. Coles, Mrs. Lesitor and Mr. Roper.

Belle C. Tobias

20th Century Limited Slow To World's Fastest Typist

By Wallie Reeves

The "Twentieth Century Limited", America's fastest express train goes gushing, chuckling, swizzing and snorting 90 miles an hour thru the country on its daily run from New York to Chicago, and is proclaimed the fastest demon of the rails, but in Washington there is a lad who taps the keyboard of an Underwood typewriter at the speed of 119 words per minute yet they say the "Century" has speed.

Cortez Peters, product of Dunbar high school, Washington, is the young man who hit the keys at the rate of 7140 words per hour, exceeding the speed limit of the fastest railroad train. If the words Peters writes could be stretched into miles one could circle the globe hours.

In 1925, Peters won the world's four times within three-and-a-half amateur typewriting contest clipping off 119 words per minute, which means when narrowed down to the final analysis, 18896 strokes, 3779 gross words, 42 errors, 200 penalties and 3579 net words for a half-hour's work.

Young Peters, following his marvelo feat on the typewriter accepted a position with the Underwood people as demonstrator at a salary of $2,100 a year. A survey was made of the many colored high schools throughout the country and it was found that there was not enough students enrolled in typewriting classes to justify the company in keeping the young man. So he was placed on a salary of $160 per month until something could be found that would pay him the same or more than he was getting with the Underwod people. Finally after seven months, Peters received a position with Representative Nelson of Wisconsin, as private secretary where he is now employed.

Very few people know of this young man's plight, and know that at Dunbar high school is a man who has been teaching for 28 years, and is acclaimed the best typewriting instructor in America, J. C. Wright.

Miss Lucy Bailey student, Miner Normal school, and one of Mr. Wright's pupils clipped off 60 words per minute two weeks ago and won the Remington silver and gold medal for writing over 75 words per minute. It is this young woman's desire to beat Mr. Peters and establish a world's record for a woman. Her next trial will be for 74 words per minute which it is believed she can do. Some people think typewriting is merely a slow train through Arkansas.

Education - 1926

Scholarship and Other Distinctions.

Opportunity's Second Annual Contest for Negro Writers

Opportunity

Closes January 31, 1926

January 1926

$1,000 in Prizes

New York, N.Y.

The Holstein Prizes

SHORT STORY		ESSAYS		PERSONAL EXPERIENCE SKETCHES	
First prize	$100.00	First prize	$ 50.00	First prize	$ 30.00
Second prize	50.00	Second prize	30.00	Second prize	20.00
Third prize	25.00	Third prize	10.00	Third prize	10.00
PLAYS		**POETRY**		**MUSICAL COMPOSITIONS**	
First prize	$ 60.00	First prize	$ 50.00	First prize	$ 75.00
Second prize	35.00	Second prize	35.00	Second prize	50.00
Third prize	15.00	Third prize	10.00	Third prize	25.00
		Fourth prize	5.00		

Alexander Pushkin Poetry Prize

One Award of $100.00

The F. C. W. C. Prizes for Constructive Journalism

Editorial ..... **$100.00** **News Story** ..... **$ 50.00** **Feature Article** ..... **$ 50.00**

General Rules

Entries submitted in this Contest shall not be submitted the same year for prizes in any other Contest.

Any story, poem, play, essay, or personal experience sketch that has already been published is ineligible for this Contest. The short stories, plays, essays, and personal experience sketches must deal directly or indirectly with Negro life.

The Contest opened October 1, 1925, and closes January 31, 1926.

For full particulars concerning the contest, see October OPPORTUNITY, or write to the Editor.

THE Harlem Number of The Survey last spring was dedicated to the belief that the Negro had become conscious, or was becoming conscious, of a culture of his own out of which creative expression might be expected to contribute richly to the general patterns of American life. More and more, the outcroppings of experience and feeling which confirm this belief are being recognized publicly. Two Negro magazines, Opportunity and The Crisis, have each held belles-lettres contests which have elicited distinguished work in both prose and verse. Now come the Harmon Foundation awards, which seek to extend recognition on a more spectacular scale and a broader basis to Negro achievement in all fields. Survey 1-15-26

During 1926 seven first awards of $400 each and seven second awards of $100 each are offered by the Foundation to Negroes who excel in literature, music, art, industry, science, education and religion, and an eighth grant of $500 is to be given the person—white or colored—who is adjudged to have made during the year of the award "the greatest contribution toward improving the relations between white and Negro people in America." The awards will be administered by the Commission on Church and Race Relations of the Federal Council of Churches, to which applications and recommendations may be made for the current year up to June 1, 1926.

...ites In French On Negro Life In North Carolina

Charlotte, N. C.—Prof. Phillip Boden, head of the French Department at Johnson C. Smith University, has returned from McGill University, Montreal, Canada, where he was engaged in writing a thesis, in French, on the "Intellectual Life of the Negro in North Carolina." Norfolk Journal and Guide 1-23-26

Prof. Boden, who is now a Master of Arts from McGill University, is also a graduate of the University of France, and has done post-graduate work for his *Science es Lettres* at the Sorbonne in Paris. He was classed as the best writer of French in his department at McGill.

STOCKHOLDERS CALLED TO MEETING IN ATLANTA

Paint Factory Site Purchased On Tuskegee Highway.

TUSKEGEE, ALA., Jan. 13.—Special to The Advertiser.—E. W. Thompson, R. H. Powell and Miss Mary Virginia Yancey are called to attend an important meeting of the stockholders of the Carver Products company to be held in Atlanta January 18. This company recently purchased a site for a paint factory on the Tuskegee-Atlanta highway.

Advertiser 1-14-26 Montgomery Ala.

A RECENT edition of the *Bulletin*, the quarterly Masonic publication, notes that the Supreme Council, offers two scholarships for Negro students in institutions of higher education. The fellowships follow the recommendation of the Sovereign Grand Commander and will be increased in number each year.

Opportunity January 1926 New York, N.Y.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT in Washington of a new set of seven annual awards of $400 to be provided by the William E. Harmon Foundation for American Negroes distinguishing themselves in literature, music, the fine arts, industry, science, education, and religion comes on the crest of a most remarkable wave in Negro culture. The period which produced the great "spirituals" belongs to the irrecoverable past, as does that more recent period wherein Negro art and thought were chiefly imitative of white modes. The Negro has now a voice and hand which he may proudly call his own; and it would be fatal for any student of contemporary forms of expression to be ignorant of that fact. The Harmon awards have numerous predecessors in the way of prizes offered with the design of uncovering talents awaiting recognition either in the centers of Negro population or elsewhere over the country. The Amy Spingarn prizes in literature and art, offered through the *Crisis*, have drawn out work of indubitable excellence; and it is worth noting that the list of judges this year includes such names as H. G. Wells, Sinclair Lewis, J. E. Spingarn, Eugene O'Neill, and Robert Morss Lovett. As much or more may be expected of the contest recently announced by *Opportunity* and made possible through gifts by Casper Holstein. Prizes are to be given for stories, poems, plays, essays, and musical compositions, and the result of the enterprise should be an awakening of Negro art even more lively than that which attended the *Opportunity* contest last year. The New Negro is not only justifying his name; he is making us wonder how many still newer Negroes there will be.

Nation 2-3-26

TWO NEGROES WIN CARNEGIE HERO MEDAL

—o—

Pittsburg, Pa., Jan. 30.—The Carnegie Hero Fund Commission meeting today in its twenty-seventh annual session, recognized 29 acts of heroism for the year of 1925, all of which will be rewarded. Fourteen of those who were cited for exceptional peace-tir bravery lost their lives in the c

mission of their heroic deeds. In each of these cases a bronze medal will be awarded to the heirs of the deceased and suitable provision made for the widow or children.

The dependents of those who sacrificed their lives in deeds of heroism were given pensions aggregating $10,140 a year. In six cases money awards totaled $3,650 for educational purposes. Five thousand dollars were awarded for other worthy purposes.

Among the twenty-nine heroes recognized by the Carnegie Medal commission were two Negroes, both of whom lost their lives in the performance of signal service to humanity. Felix Hood, of Fairmont, W. Va., attempted to save a mother and daughter from drowning in a pond on which they had been boating when their skiff capsized. He saved the mother but was drawn under by an undercurrent when he was swimming to the rescut of the girl and both of them were drowned. His widow receives $60 per month, with $40 addition for their four children, and a bronze medal was awarded.

Edgar C. Broyles, of Okolona, Miss., died attempting to save a man from drowning, on July 17. Both were drowned. Broyles' widow receives benefits of $70 per month with a $10 alowance for each of two children.

Tom Lee, of Memphis, Tenn., who saved the lives of 32 people when an excursion boat capsized in the Mississippi river last May, was overlooked by the commission in the awarding of medals. His case is being placed before them for reconsideration by the Memphis Commercial-Appeal. His heroism has been recognized all over the country and funds totalling over $3,000, for the purchase of a home, were contributed to Lee by survivor of the disaster and their friends.

Good Position Awarded Typist

Washington, D.C. January 27th—Two thousand one hundred dollars annually, with all expenses paid, this is the salary that the contract which Cortez W. Peters, colored expert typist signed with the Underwood Typewriter company calls for. Mr. Peters was employed by the internationally known typewriting concern following his success in the contest for the world's amateur typewriting championship conducted by the company on Dec. 12th last. Mr. Peters is also a winner of a damond medal awarded for skill in typing.

Mr. Peters has been engaged to fill the position of expert demonstrator for the Underwood company.

NEGRO GIRL GIVEN CHAIR OF LATIN IN HIGH SCHOOL

Miss Melva L. Price's Parents, Uneducated, Settled in New York City 20 Years Ago

By Lester A. Walton

Twenty years ago William J. Price and wife, uneducated Negroes, forsook their rural North Carolina home and settled in New York City. The third member of the family was Melva, three years old. On Monday, Feb. 1, the life ambition of the proud parents was realized when their daughter began her chosen career as a teacher of Latin in the James Madison High School, Brooklyn.

Her admirers' assertions that Miss Melva L. Price is an exceptionally bright woman mentally is substantiated by her record as a student. In elementary school, high school and college she at all times led her class. From each she was graduated with highest honors.

Was Valedictorian

In June, 1916, she was valedictorian when her class finished in Public School No. 158, Brooklyn. This honor was paid her for having made A in conduct and A in work in all her classes throughout the school.

At graduation from the Bushwick High School, Brooklyn, in June, 1920, she was honor student. Her average in all studies during the four years was 89. In the Regents' examinations her average in Latin for that period was 95 and 03 in German and in all subjects.

Entering Hunter College, Miss Price continued to lead her class year after year. In June, 1924, she was signally honored upon completing her studies. She made the highest general average, graduating with summa cum laude. She was elected to Phi Beta Kappa, awarded the Wilson G. Hunt Gold Medal for the highest rating for competitive examination in Latin and Greek, and awarded the Kelly Silver Medal for the highest record in course of study in the methods of teaching.

New laurels were won by her in June, 1924, when she took the examination for an elementary school teacher's license and passed with an average of 93.2. Of the 1,000 entrants who passed, her mark was the highest.

The new Latin teacher has had previous experience. While in her senior year she taught Latin in the High School Department of Hunter College. From September, 1924, to January, 1925, she was a teacher-in-training in Latin at the Thomas Jefferson High School, Brooklyn. Upon being awarded her diploma to teach in the elementary schools she was sent to P. S. No. 157, St. Nicholas Avenue and 127th Street, from which she resigned last month.

Helped to Success

Miss Price attributes much of her success to encouragement received from Dr. Elias Lieberman, Principal of the Thomas Jefferson High School; Dr. George M. Fallon, Assistant Principal of the Thomas Jefferson High School, and the late Dr. Frank L. Rollins, who was Principal of the Bushwick High School. While attending the last named school Dr. Lieberman and Dr. Fallon were head of English and Chairman of the Latin Department, respectively.

Impressed with the young woman's ability in Latin, they advised her to go to college.

"How did you come to take to Latin as a duck does to water?" I asked Miss Price at her home, No. 112 West 129th Street. "I had a natural aptitude for it in the beginning is all I can say," she replied. Virgil is her favorite. Cicero comes next.

Miss Price is working for her master's degree in Latin at Columbia University. She has studied Greek, French and German and contemplates taking up Italian in the summer.

Miss Phi Beta Kappa at Syracuse University

Among the twenty-five seniors at Syracuse University elected to Phi Beta Kappa, national honorary Liberal Arts fraternity, at recent meeting of the Kappa Chapter of New York is Miss Gussie Emanuel, daughter of Dr. J. Emanuel, a physician of 252 West 135th street. Another daughter, Blanch, is on the honor roll for the present semester at the same school.

Miss Gussie Emanuel is the first girl of her race to win the Phi Beta Kappa key in Syracuse University.

A Latin Scholar

Miss MELVA L. PRICE

$1,000 Prize for Negro Life Novel

Manuscript Must Be Written by Person of Negro Descent

At the request of Messrs. Albert and Charles Boni, publishers, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 69 Fifth avenue, today announced a prize of $1,000, to be paid outright, in addition to royalties for a novel of Negro life, to be written by a person of Negro descent. Hitherto unpublished manuscripts may be submitted to Messrs. Albert and Charles Boni before September 1, 1926.

The judges of the competition are: Henry Seidel Canby, Editor of The Saturday Review; Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois, Editor of "The Crisis"; Charles S. Johnson, Editor of "Opportunity"; James Weldon Johnson, Secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; Edna Kenton, Lawrence Stallings of The N. Y. World, and Irita Van Doren, Editor of The Tribune Weekly, "Books."

The conditions for the contest state that in addition to being written by an author of Negro descent "The novel must deal with Negro life in the sense that one or more of its leading characters must be of Negro descent and its action must show the influence of this fact."

Full details of the contest may be obtained from Messrs. Albert and Charles Boni, 66 Fifth avenue, or from the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 69 Fifth avenue.

U. S. C. GRADUATE GETS POSITION IN CHICAGO

Mack C. Spears

Mack C. Spears, winter graduate of the College of Commerce and Business of the University of Southern California, left yesterday for Chicago, where he has accepted a position of auditor-credit manager with the Anderson-Hopper Lock Company of that city, a Black American company, manufacturers and distributors of a lock device for the lavatories of Pullman cars.

In a letter of introduction, Dean Cunningham of the College of Commerce stated that Spears was "one of the ablest graduates" of the university. He is a member of Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity.

Education- 1926.

Scholarship and Other Distinctions.

Gets $100 Scholarship

San Francisco, Cal., June 11.—The Northern California branch of the N. A. A. C. P., which won the $100 scholarship awarded by Mme. C. J. Walker company for greatest increase in contributions to the national office during the year 1925, has designated Miss Tabytha Anderson as the recipient of the scholarship. A check for $10 for Miss Anderson has been received at the national office of the N. A. A. C. P., it was announced and has been forwarded to her.

Finishes at Emerson College of Oratory

Boston, Mass., May 29.—The class at Emerson College of Oratory numbers among its seventy-five graduates Miss Zermona M. Stewart, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. R. Stewart, Muskogee, Okla. Miss Stewart's record has been exceptionally brilliant. She completed the four-year course in two years with an excellent rating and will receive her bachelor's degree. Her earlier training was received at Langston university in Oklahoma.

COLORED SCIENTIST WINS COLLEGE ESSAY PRIZE

CLEVELAND, O., June 9.—Francis A. Gregory was awarded first prize of $60 in the Whittacre essay contest at the convocation and commencement exercises of the Case School of Applied Science here. Mr. Gregory finished the college in 1924. He had been taking post-graduate work at the institution this year. He finished Dunbar High School in Washington, D. C. before entering Case. Case is one of the country's leading scientific schools.

Race Students on National Honor Roll

Philadelphia, April 19. — Ruth Wright, age 15, daughter of Dr. R. R. Wright, Jr., editor of the Christian Recorder, was chosen last Wednesday as a member of the National Honor Society of High and Secondary Schools Out of over 2000 students of the West Philadelphia High School for Girls only twenty-four were chosen for this honor, and 1 was a colored girl, Miss Wright. Belle Sheeks, the principal, said "This is the highest honor that can be awarded a student in our school. It is given for superiority in character, Scholarship, Leadership and service.

Colored High School Girl Wins 1st Prize At Wanamaker Fashion Show

Helen Mattauer, 16 year old high high school student, was one of the first prize winners in the fashion show presenting correct dress for high school girls in the Wanamaker auditorium Wednesday, May 26. The show was staged under the auspices of the John Wanamaker Department Store and 600 students in the sewing and dressmaking classes of New York City High Schools competed for prizes. Miss Mattauer represented Washington Irving High School.

The first prize, a $10 gold piece, was presented by Mrs. Al Smith, wife of the Governor. She was one of the judges.

Miss Mattauer competed in the advenced group of evening dresses and her design was considered the prettiest evening dress among all the entries in this group. The prize winning dresses were kept at Wanamaker's and are now on exhibit.

She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John H. Mattauer of 24 W. 140th street.

Wilhemina Lowe, a colored student at Wadleigh High Scrool, was among the second prize winners in this contest. She was the only winner from her school.

12-YEAR-OLD GIRL WINS IN SPELLING BEE

Defeats 29 Rivals in Massachusetts City

Worcester, Mass., June 4.—Before a crowd of more than twelve hundred 12-year-old Sarah Louise Van Allen emerged victorious over 29 white competitors in a hotly contested "spelling bee," winning a coveted gold medal and the right to represent greater Worcester at the national spelling match.

The contest was held under the auspices of the Worcester Telegram-Gazette in the High School of Commerce. The match lasted two and one-half hours. With remarkable ease and accuracy the little girl successfully spelled down her opponents until there was but one rival left, Donald Hamilton of the Poland school, Winchendon. He stumbled on the word "dissipation" and Sarah stood alone.

The champion was presented with the handsome gold medal, while a silver plaque was accepted for her school by her teacher, Mrs. Emil Ericson.

Burr F. Jones, Massachusetts supervisor of elementary education conducted the match. The judges were Prof. Geo. [illegible] of Worcester Polytechnic institute; Rev. Cornelius Buhman of Holy Cross college, and Prof. Aleck of Clark university.

LOS ANGELES GIRL AWARDED ORATORY PALM

17-Year-Old Winner in Speaking Contests

Los Angeles, Calif., June 4.—Miss Viola Baucom, a 17-year-old high school student, brought honor to the Roosevelt high school and to the city of Los Angeles last month by being chosen from among a large number of contestants to represent this section of the Pacific coast in the finals of the national oratorical contest on the Constitution. Miss Baucom won her position after a series of the stiffest sort of elimination contests, in which she continually forced white judges to admit that she had bested her white opponents.

Competition became keener and keener as the trials reached the semi-final stage, but Miss Baucom, speaking on "Lincoln and the Constitution," so clearly distanced her opponents that there was no room for doubt. She was now one of the five to compete from the southern Pacific coast for the right to speak in Washington, D. C., in June.

In the South it would have been impossible for Miss Baucom to have received this signal honor, for no matter how thoroughly she might have earned it, no southern white judges would have given her the victory. The most prominent white business and professional men of her section served as judges in the successive elimination contests, and each time they returned her the victor.

Of her work she herself says: "I was born in Los Angeles in 1909. I have always been very interested in receiving the very best education that is possible. I am especially interested in the subject of my oration in this contest, 'Lincoln and the Constitution,' because Abraham Lincoln is the one man who did so much to help the ancestors of my family and the Negro race.

"I love and always will love the Constitution because it contains those principles of justice and equality that give me the right to do anything that any other American citizen may do that is right. I shall always uphold it and respect it as a sacred document of my country. When I leave high school I expect to go to college and there complete my education, but I shall never forget the enthusiasm which was instilled in me when I gave my oration on 'Lincoln and the Constitution.'"

LUCY C. LANEY IS HONORED AT GEN. ASSEMBLY

Veteran Educator Is Presented 50 Yellow Roses For Each Year's Service

LINCOLN GLEE CLUB; CHOIRS ON PROGRAMS

Presbyterian Commissioners Are Tendered Reception At Madison St. Church

Proclaiming her one of the greatest women of the age, the Woman's Missionary Meeting of the General Assembly in session here honored Miss Lucy C. Laney, veteran educator and principal of Haines Institute, Augusta Ga., Friday.

Miss Laney who was also one of the regular speakers at the public meeting at the Lyric Theatre Monday, was presented with a boquet of 50 yellow roses and a service pin given to those who have served 25 or more years on the National Mission field. The presentation of the roses was made by Mrs. F. S. Bennett, white, and typified the women's tribute to her 50 years work in the educational field.

Thos. Dabney Graduates From Brookwood Labor College

KATONAH, N. Y.—Thomas Dabney, of Ellerson, Va., is one of the 26 graduates of Brookwood Labor College for whom commencement exercises were held today. Mr. Dabney expects to go to Russia early in June with a Student Conference group to study conditions there. He will return to this country in the autumn.

Mr. Dabney is a graduate of Union University, Richmond, Va., and has taught in the rural schools of Virginia. He has been active in student affairs at Brookwood, and was chairman of the student forum. He has been a regular correspondent of the AFRO-AMERICAN and has had articles in many other papers of the country.

Another colored student, Floria Pinckney, a dressmaker of Brooklyn, N. Y., expects to return to Brookwood for another year.

Brookwood Labor College is a resident trade union school offering one and two year courses in workers' education, and is affiliated with the Workers' Education Bureau of America. The curriculum includes economics, labor history, public speaking, English, psychology, journalism, organization technique, and labor problems.

The school is supported largely by trade unions and contributions from individuals and organizations interested in workers' education. Scholarships of $450 a year from trade unions are duplicated from other funds so as to maintain students through the eight months of the school year, including tuition, room, board, and laundry. Individuals not on scholarship are expected to contribute at least $200 toward their own maintenance.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People last year established two scholarships, which Mr. Dabney and Miss Pinckney now hold.

Plan Mounment To Great Negro Philanthropist

NEW ORLEANS, La. — Steps are being taken to erect a monument to Thomas Lafon, a colored philanthropist who died thirty-three years ago, leaving his wealthy estate, which amounted to nearly a half million dollars, to various Negro charities, which will be placed in a prominent section of the city. The movement is sponsored by the Autocrat club.

High Honor Won By Race Youth

Orangeburg, S. C., June 27—Miss Lula Love Wilkinson, youngest daughter of President R. S. Wilkinson, State College, graduated from Drew Seminary, Carmel, N. Y., June 8th, as valedictorian of her class. Speaking of the occasion, The Putman County Courier said, "Miss Lula Love Wilkinson delivered her farewell message. It was a paper of merit, showed that thought and care had been given its preparation while the delivery of it without referring to notes was equally meritorius," Miss Wilkinson's standing as head of her class was 92.5 per cent. She also won the Floy prize for the best record in French.

During the stay of Miss Wilkinson as Drew she has her class and won the friendship of her classmates and much high praise from members on the Faculty. For her exceptional ability and high avarages she was chosen valedictorian from a class of more than fifty.

She is the first girl of the race to have this distinction from Drew. Miss Wilkinson will enter Oberlin College, her father's alma mater, next fall.

COLORED GIRL ODIST

MISS RUTH HUTCHINS WRITES ODE TO THE CLASS OF 1926

Sharon, Mass., June 25, 1926.—Miss Ruth Hutchins, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Hutchins was odist at High School graduation. Her ode is as follows:

I

For Sharon High, our praises now resound
To noble purpose, ever we are bound
The hours of work and pleasure too,
Will lead us in the right;
Each task well done, each high resolve,
Will help us win the fight.
Oh Sharon High,
We honor thee!

II

Oh, Sharon High, our thoughts are turned to thee.
We with regret depart, unknown to be.
Thy presepts and thy counsels still
Direct each word and deed;
Thy star of wisdom ever will
Thy ons and daughters lead.
O, Sharon High,
We honor thee!
We onward toward the goal unfalt'ring speed.
We onward toward the goal unfalt'ring speed.

Win Six Out Of Nine Prizes

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Dr. Henry Rowland Fox Furlonge, who anwers to the nickname of "Hairy" and hails from Raleigh, N. C., where he was graduated from Shaw University won six out of the nine commencement prizes offered by the Howard University School of Medicine.

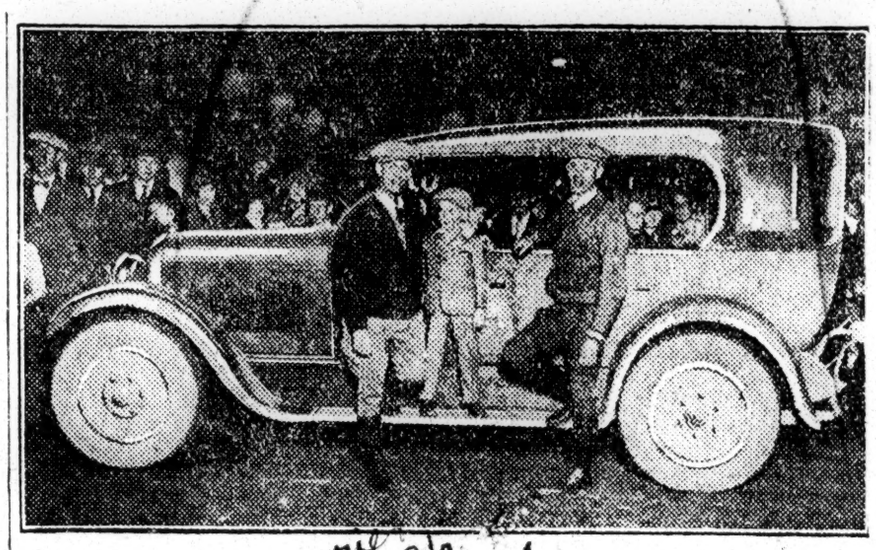
Furlonge carried off the Dumas prize of $100 for the highest scholarship during the four years; $10 prize offered by Dr. Balloch for ranking highest in surgery; the Leiberman prize of $10 offered the student showing the most proficiency in clinical surgery; he shared with two other students of his class the Wilkson prize for obtaining the highest average in obstetrics.

Not satisfied with this, he also carried off the $10 Whitby prize for making the highest average in nervous and mental diseases and the Coates prize of $10 for the student doing the best work in Gynecology.

Dr. Charles E. Bentley

For a number of years president of the Chicago Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Dr. Bentley added to his leadership in this work high distinction in his profession of dentistry. He is a member of the National, the Illinois State, and the Chicago Dental Societies and was president of the Odontographic Society of Chicago. He was made an honorary member of the Wisconsin Dental Society and has written a book, entitled "Care of the Mouth." Dr. Bentley has also been professor of Oral Surgery at Harvey Medical College.

Leaves Fast Train Far Behind



Leaving the swiftest railroad train far behind and establishing the fastest overland travel record ever accomplished between Los Angeles and Salt Lake City, a Studebaker "Sheriff" automobile recently made the upgrades from the Pacific to the Utah plateau in 16 hours, 17 minutes.

Only the air mail planes, which know no hills, no turns, no muddy roads, have beaten that time.

Abb Jenkins of Salt Lake City established the record, which is 8 hours, 20 minutes faster than the previous record and 3 hours, 45 minutes faster than ever traveled between the two towns by car on the reverse trip, which has the advantage of being from the plateau down to sea level. The new time is also 8 hours, 9 minutes faster than the speediest railroad schedule.

The car had gone only 1,000 miles before the 765-mile run. Its average speed, elapsed time included, was 47.8 miles an hour. No additional water and less than a quart of oil were required on the journey. Gasoline consumption was 14 miles to the gallon.

Mr. Jenkins' log of the trip shows a heavy rainstorm near San Bernardino; more rain near Barstow; detouring for a bridge and two bad road sections; considerable road without gravel surfacing; more rain in a series of minature cloudbursts between Las Vegas and St. George. From Los Angeles to Cedar City, Utah, the car rose from sea level to an altitude of 6220 feet.

Mr. Jenkins turned the Western Union time sheet confirming his time over to Al de Garmo, air pilot, who was making his initial trip over the new route running from Salt Lake City to Los Angeles. So it happened that this Western Union time slip made the fastest time ever attained between Los Angeles, Salt Lake City and back to Los Angeles, a total of 23 hours, 17 minutes. This pleased de Garmo, for he also is a Studebaker owner.

Education-1926

Scholarship and Other Distinctions.

HAMPTON PROFESSOR ATTENDS AMERICAN SCIENCE MEET

Dr. Thomas W. Turner, of Hampton Institute, attended the 82nd annual meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, which met this year at Kansas City, Missouri, in January. Dr. Turner read a paper before the Plant Physiology section of the Association on the effect of varying the nitrogen and the ratio of tops to roots in flax plants.

Granted Haitian Medals

Washington, D. C.—The Senate last Friday passed a bill authorizing Commander Archibald L. Parsons, and Lieut. Commander Ben Morell, of the Civil Engineer Corps of the United States Navy to accept from the Republic of Haiti the medal of honor and merit which has been tendered to each of them through the State Department in appreciation of services rendered the Haitian Republic.

SCHOLARSHIPS AWARDED BY THE HIGH MASONS

(Enterprise-Blade News Service)

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—Scholarships of $200 each have been awarded two colored college students by the education committee of the United Supreme Council, Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of Free Masons.

The students to receive the awards were Robt. T. Scales of Dayton, O., who is at Wilberforce, and Chester N. Jackson of Buffalo, N. Y., who is at Colgate. The scholarships were offered to encourage education.

$1,000 PRIZE OFFERED FOR NEGRO LIFE NOVEL

New York.—At the request of Messrs. Albert and Charles Boni, publishers, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 69 Fifth av., today announced a prize of $1,000, to be paid outright in addition to royalties, for a novel of Negro life, to be written by a person of Negro descent. Hitherto unpublished manuscripts may be submitted to Messrs. Albert and Chas. Boni before September 1, 1926.

The judges of the competition are: Henry Seidel Canby, editor of The Saturday Review; Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, editor of The Crisis; Charles S. Johnson, editor of Opportunity; James Weldon Johnson, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; Edna Kenton, Lawrence Stallings of The New York World and Irita Van Doren, editor of the Tribune Weekly, "Books."

Wilbur Washington Completes Academic Course At University

Four Negroes to Date Have Been Graduated from Local Colleges During School Year 1925-26.

With the graduation of C. Wilbur Washington from the College of Science, Literature and the Arts of the University of Minnesota this week, the school year 1925-26, only half gone, will have been the graduation of four Negroes from local colleges.

Mr. Ducat finished as a Catholic priest from the St. Paul Seminary as the second colored graduate of the school. There are only seven such seminary graduates in the country. Recently Father Ducat chanted his first formal high mass in Chicago, at which time a good deal of publicity was given the matter.

W. Donald Brown of Minneapolis completed the medical course at the University of Minnesota in December, and is now doing interne work in Nashville, Tenn. Elizabeth Murray, a resident of the city, was graduated from Macalester college last month after having majored in chemistry.

Mr. Washington will be given the Bachelor of Arts degree. He selected history as a major sequence, and minored in political science. He has also done extensive work in the field of immigration. He plans to enroll immediately in the graduate school, where he will continue the work he has been doing.

Before entering the University of Minnesota, Mr. Washington was graduated from Western University in Witchita, Kan. He is the president of Mu chapter, Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity, is one of two colored members of the Cosmopolitan club, and was the promoter of the Negro portion of the recent Cosmopolitan revue.

Raleigh, N. C. No.

MAR 20 1926

NORTH CAROLINA TO CONDUCT SHORT STORY CONTEST

Mr. W. A. Robinson of the State Department of Negro Education of North Carolina announces a state-wide short story contest made possible by donations from Mrs. Charlotte Hawkins-Brown of Palmer Memorial Institute of Sedalia, North Carolina. Information concerning the contest has been sent to principals of all the accredited Negro high schools of the State. The active management of the contest is in the hands of a preliminary committee appointed by Mr. Robinson composed of Edwin D. Johnson, Kittrell College, Fred Syphax, of J. C. Smith University, and Miss Pauline Newton of North Carolina College for Negroes, of Durham, North Carolina.

Prof. E. D. Johnson states that according to inquiries reaching him, interest in the contest is high.

The renasence among Negro literati has reached even those of high school age. It is hoped that some discoveries will be made that will indicate future writers of ability. We remember that Edgar Allen Poe, the greatest of America's short story writers and critics, was discovered by the Baltimore Sun in a short story contest conducted by that paper.

The prizes are as follows: one ten dollar prize; two five dollars prizes; and two two dollar and fifty cents prizes. Honorable mention will be made for other stories showing some merit.

Information concerning contest should be addressed to E. D. Johnson Kittrell College, Kittrell, N. C.

All teachers of English of the State are asked to urge their pupils to enter the contest as the committee is very anxious that the desire for self-expression among the students will be encouraged. The stories should deal either directly or indirectly with some phase of Negro life. They should not exceed 5,000 words. The manuscripts should be addressed to E. D. Johnson of Kittrell, Chairman of the Preliminary Committee. The contest closes April 15th.

WINS S[illegible]NCE PRIZE

COLORED TE[illegible]HER GETS FIRST PRIZE OF P[illegible]PULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY, ALSO THE 2nd

Nashville, Tenn., April 7, 1926.—Prof. Dennis A. Forbes, head of the Science Department of A. and I. State College, recently won the First Prize in the Best Lesson You Ever Taught contest conducted by the Popular Science Monthly, New York, in its monthly guide for science teachers: The Science Classroom. There were ten prizes altogether.

His prize winning essay, published in March, 1926, describes one of the corners in his chemistry laboratory at A. and I. State College, and is entitled: "How We Made Our Crystal Corner."

Honorable mention was also given to Prof. Forbes for the second essay he entered in the contest. This essay: "How We Made Pictures To Beautify Our Classroom" tells of the fine spirit of cooperation shown by the A. and I. students in making attractive drawings for the classrooms of the Science Department.

Prof. Forbes is a graduate of the class of 1908 of the Baltimore High School, and of the class of 1912 of Howard University.

THE GUGGENHEIM FELLOWSHIPS.

Of high interest and suggestiveness is the list made public today of the Fellows appointed by the John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation. This was created a year ago, with an endowment fund of $3,000,000, by ex-Senator and Mrs. Simon Guggenheim as a memorial to a son who died in 1922. The aim was to provide assistance for young American scholars and artists, engaged in various forms of research or creative work. Among the thirty-seven Fellows now named are five women. Appointments have been made from eighteen different States and embrace several members of the Faculties of twenty-two colleges and universities. An extraordinarily wide range of interest is covered. Provision is made for scientific inquiry in various important lines; for historical investigation; for music, painting, poetry and the study of English. It may be said that only a few of the names are widely known for distinctive attainment, but this only shows that the Guggenheim Foundation is living up to its avowed purpose. This is to give temporary financial aid to promising young men and women who yet have their spurs to win. They have not arrived, but are on their way.

What this far-sighted plan may mean in the long run for American scholarship and artistic endeavor it is impossible now to make an exact estimate. But that it will be fruitful in results cannot be doubted. We know what university fellowships have often meant for the advancement of learning. These Guggenheim Fellowships are not confined to any one

institution—in fact, they will be a benefit to some connected with no institution—but will cooperate with the work of many different universities and be an encouragement to aspiring scholars and artists everywhere. It would be hard to name a foundation more wisely conceived. The good it will do bids fair to go on widening with the years.

William E. Harmon Awards for Distinguised Achievement

GEORGE EDMUND HAYNES

TO give recognition and stimulus to creative work, the Harmon Foundation, on behalf of William E. Harmon, has provided $4,000 annually for awards for distinguished achievement. The Commission on the Church and Race Relations of the Federal Council of the Churches, has been committed the executive direction of the awards.

The fields in which the awards are to be given are as follows: Literature, Music, Fine Arts, Industry including Business, Science including Invention, Education, Religion, and an award for improvement of race relations between white and Negro peoples in America.

Seven first awards of $400 each and a gold medal, and seven second awards of $100 each and a bronze medal are open to all Negroes of American residence of both sexes; the eighth award of $500 and a gold medal will be given to any person, white or colored, who has made an outstanding contribution toward improving the relations between white and Negro peoples in America.

The awards are not designed to develop a contest for prizes, but to bring public recognition to persons who have made some worth-while achievement who have not yet received such recognition. Awards are to be made on January first, which is the date Lincoln signed the Emancipation Proclamation, and will apply to work done or completed during the twelve months ending June first, preceding.

Since his boyhood, Mr. William E. Harmon has had a great love for and admiration of the Negro people and their aspirations. He has also been especially interested all these years in plans and methods for stimulating initiative and sustained efforts of groups or individuals benefited by any offers of assistance or reward. His sympathy for the colored people and this desire for stimulating creative work found expression in offering these awards for distinguished achievement. He turned to the Commission on the Church and Race Relations of the Federal Council of the Churches to assist him in working out the plan. It is hoped by the donor that these awards will prove so satisfactory that they will be continued and make a permanent thing after a trial period of about five years.

JUDGES

There will be five judges for each award. Three of the five judges will be persons recognized as outstanding in their particular fields. At least one will be a Negro. The two other judges will represent the Harmon Foundation and the Commission on the Church and Race Relations of the Federal Council of Churches.

CONDITIONS

No award will be made except for some achievement of an outstanding character that is a distinct contribution within its given field. As these awards are to be given for achievements of national significance and interest, in case there are no entries in any class having this outstanding character, no award will be given.

Applications and recommendations for 1926 may be filed on and after January first, and must be filed not later than June 1, 1926, with Dr. George E. Haynes at the offices of the Federal Council of Churches, 105 East 22nd Street, New York City.

A candidate may have his case considered either by nomination, by direct submission, or upon the initiative of the judges. Each nomination or application must be supported by copy of a book or other publication, by manuscript, by photograph or drawing with description of art object or of other material submitted by any candidate or on his behalf. Other written or material evidence of achievement must also be submitted on or before June 1, 1926.

All literature submitted as evidence in that field must have been previously printed and published except the manuscript of a book, which may be submitted, but in that case the manuscript must be typewritten. All musical scores submitted of 8 octavo pages or less must have been previously published or accepted by a reputable publisher. Performers in instrumental and vocal music and in spoken drama will be eligible. They will be judged on the basis of general approval by competent critics within the field of their achievement. Some of the other general conditions are as follows:

No award will be made except for some achievement of an outstanding character that is a distinct contribution within its given field. As these awards are to be given for achievements of national significance and interest, in case there are no entries in any class having this outstanding character, no award will be given.

If in any year no such achievement in any particular field has been made of sufficient merit in the opinion of the judges, the award or awards for that particular field for that year shall lapse and the money allotted shall revert to the general trust fund of the Harmon Foundation to be credited to the general purpose of these awards and subject to such in subsequent years unless this plan is terminated by the Harmon Foundation.

In case there should be only one outstanding contribution in a given field and in the opinion of the judges there is no second achievement meriting an award, the entire $500 for achievement in that particular field for that year may in the discretion of the judges go to the successful candidate in that particular field. The right to divide the awards equally in case there should be in the opinion of the judges two equal achievements is reserved.

If, in the opinion of the majority of the judges in any one field, the best interest of the successful candidates for the award can be most effectively conserved by using the cash so awarded for the further training of such candidate the amount of the award may be so expended.

Neither the Commission on the Church and Race Relations nor the Harmon Foundation will be in any way responsible for expenses or losses to candidates in connection with any award. Neither organization assumes any responsibility for publication of any manuscripts or musical score.

No personal calls by or on behalf of candidates should be made unless invited in writing.

No person shall receive more than one first award.

Awards for the first year will be limited to work completed during the twelve months ending June 1, but the achievement may include work of a candidate done in preceding years, provided that the completion of the achievement falls within the twelve months covered by the award.

In the case of art objects other than pictures, models of inventions or other material objects, submitted in support of a candidate, only photographs or drawings with written description, or both, will be accepted.

2 Receive Honors in Guggenheim Awards

NEW YORK, May 13.—(EP).—Isaac Fisher and Julian H. Lewis have been awarded research scholarships by the Guggenheim Memorial Foundation, and will go abroad to study.

To Erect Monument To Canadian Negro

Vancouver, B. C., April 21.—Within twelve minutes the Kiwanis Club of this city raised $1,300 of a fund of $5,000 to erect a monument to Joe Fortes, colored, who during his thirty-six years' residence at English Bay taught scores of children to swim, saved the lives of twenty-two, and rescued hundreds of others before they reached the drowning stage. Continuous expose to all kinds of weather broke his health, and he died in 1922.

When interviewed by the Associated Negro Press, a leading Kiwanian said: "British Columbia will not allow the memory of Joe Fortes' life of self-sacrifice to pass. He was a man."

WINS $500.00 PRIZE

CYRIL A. WILSON GETS 2ND PRIZE IN PATRIOTIC "HALL OF FAME" GAME RUN BY N. Y. DAILY NEWS

Brooklyn, N. Y., May 13, 1926—Cyril A. Wilson of 71 Irving place, Brooklyn, was the winner of $500, the second prize in the patriotic "Hall of Fame" game conducted for several months by the New York Daily News.

From among the thousands of entrants submitted by persons from all parts of the country, Wilson's was chosen as meriting the second prize.

Wilson was educated at the government elementary school in Barbaroes, B. W. I., where he won a five year scholarship to the Combermere school, which entitled him to a full high school and part college education. After working in his home town some time as a shipping clerk, he decided to come to New York and study dentistry.

For a time he was enrolled as a student of mechanical dentistry at the Bodee Dental Institute, Court street, Brooklyn, but was compelled to seek employment when his funds gave out. At the present time he is employed as a messenger at the Seaboard National Bank, 20 East 45th street, New York City.

Education-1926

Scholarship and Other Distinctions.

Cullen Takes Second Prize In The Crisis Poetry Award

Winners of $600 Among Spingarn Prizes in Literature Are Announced

The Crisis Magazine today announced the awards in its second competition in literature and art the prizes to be awarded in an evening meeting at International House, New York City, on October 25. The prizes, amounting to $600 donated by Amy E. Spingarn, were awarded as follows:

For Plays: $100 first prize to Willis Richardson of Washington, D. C. and $50 second prize to Eulalie Spence of Brooklyn, N. Y. Honorable mention to Randolph Edmunds of Oberlin, Ohio. Judges: Lester Walton, Montgomery Gregory and Charles Burroughs.

Short Stories: $100 first prize to John E. Matheus of Institute, West Virginia; $50 second prize to Edmund D. Sheen of Chicago. Honorable mention to Anita S. Coleman of New Mexico and Ethel R. Clark of Massachusetts. Judges: Chas. W. Chesnutt, Ernest Poole, and Otelia Cromwell.

Poetry: $75 first prize to Arna Bontemps and $25 second prize to Countee Cullen. Honorable mention to Effie Lee Newsome, of Alabama, and Blanche Dickinson of Pennsylvania. Judges: Babette Deutsch, J. Weldon Johnson and Langston Hughes.

Essays: $75 first prize to L. R. Miller of Topeka, Kansas, $25 second prize to Anita S. Coleman of New Mexico. Honorable mention to Julian E. Bagley of California, and Frank Horne.

Illustrations: $75 first prize to Aaron Douglass of New York City. $25 second prize to Hale Woodruff of Indianapolis. Honorable mention to Albert Smith of Paris. Judges: Louis Mayer, Louis R. Latimer, and Herbert J. Seligman.

The Crisis announces $1,000 in prizes for the year of 1927.

Willis Richardson, writer of this year's prize play is a teacher in Washington. Miss Spence is a Brooklyn school teacher. John E. Matheus is a teacher at the West Virginia Collegiate Institute and has won several prizes in recent years. Mrs. Coleman is a housewife, living in New Mexico, and won a Crisis prize last year. Messrs. Sheen and Clark are new writers. Arna Bontemps is one of the coming Negro poets and considered in a class with Cullen and Hughes. Loun R. Miller is a new writer. Aaron Douglass is a member of the Crisis staff. Hale Woodruff is a painter from the middle west, and Albert Smith, formerly of Brooklyn, has been studying abroad for years.

COLUMBIA UNIV. NURSES AWARDED SCHOLARSHIPS

NEW YORK, Oct. 13—Three nurses in the Teachers College, Columbia University Nursing Education Department have been named for scholarships from the National Health Circle for Colored People. They are Miss Alice Sightler, Mercy Hospital, Phfladelphia; Miss Ager Boozer, Harlem Hospital, New York; Miss Myrtle Mozelle Patten, New England Hospital, New York.

The scholarships range from $350 up.

RACE WOMAN IN CUBA RESCUES 40 CHILDREN

American Woman Dons Overalls to Help in Rescue Work Wednesday.

Havana, Cuba, Nov. 3.—More than 40 Cuban children who live in the section near Crespo and San Lazaro streets, which was flooded by waters from the sweltering cyclone, were given sorely needed care and attention by Mrs. Watson Rudd, an American woman.

News of Mrs. Rudd's timely assistance to the stricken little ones in the water-ridden homes came to The Post from residents of the Harding Hotel, near Mrs. Rudd's home.

At the height of the storm Mrs. Rudd hearing the distressing cries that came from the children as the water rose higher and higher, went from house to house, and taking two or three youngsters at each tirp bore them to higher and drier quarters.

Although Mrs. Rudd took charge of about 40 children, all Cubans, ranging from tiny babies to twelve years of age or more. When she could find no more children to carry forth from the water-covered area, she treated those in her care to hot sandwiches and tea.

After the worst of the storm was over, Mrs. Rudd donned a pair of overalls, the better to wade waist deep in the water, and helped policemen in affording what relief and help they could to those who suffered most from the wind and water.

Mrs. Rudd, the Grand Daughter doorkeeper of the Grand Temple, I. B. P. O. E. of W.

Race Girl Directs Female Orchestra At Smith College

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Oct. 28.—Miss Annette Hawkins of Washington, D. C., who is in her sophomore year here in Smith College and is rooming at the "Lawrence House," one of the girls' dormitories (the only race girl in the dormitory) was recently asked to organize an orchestra among the girls and succeeded admirably by getting together a seven piece outfit. The orchestra played with great success at a Freshman affair last week.

Miss Hawkins is the daughter of William L. Hawkins, for many years a secretary in the Census office in Washington. Her mother is Mrs. Maud Johnson, from one of Washington's old families. Her brother is Lieut. "Buster" Hawkins in the Dunbar High School cadet corps.

Wins Achievement Cash Award

TOLEDO, Ohio, (A.N.P.)—Albertus Brown has been awarded the Toledo News-Bee Achievement Award in recognition of his work, chiefly through the Frederick Douglass Community Association.

Mr. Brown receives a certificate of honor and a check for $50. Mr. Brown, Howard graduate and lawyer, came to this city in 1902. His interest in recreational and character-building endeavors led to the organization in 1919 of the Douglass center of which he is president. He is a past president of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

CUBAN DAUGHTER ELK OFFICIAL IN HEROIC ATTEMPT SAVES THE LIVES OF FIFTEEN CHILDREN

10,000 Citizens Watch Woman In Daring Channel Plunge to Save Fifteen Cuban Children from Death

Havana, Cuba, October 23.—(Special Dispatch)—Hundreds of people witnessed the rescue of fifteen Cuban children, who were marooned in the Cuban Channel Thursday morning. According to a special dispatch, Mrs. Washington Rudd, a colored woman of the United States donned clothing and plunged into the maddened Channel and swam through the wid lashed torrent to and fro for fifteen times, but rescuing a child each time. This act parallells the heroic work of Tom Lee of Memphis, who, during the summer of 1926, rescued a group of white people from a picnic barge which caught fire in the Mississippi.

Many able bodied men were among those who lined the shore, some donned in swimming suits, but none were brave enough to risk their lives in those treacherous waters, lashed by the wind, except this woman.

When Mrs. Rudd was interviewed by a Staff Correspondent of this paper as to her act, she replied: "This is no more than any mother under the same conditions who could swim, would have done. They would not stand idly by without offering some help and assistance in rescuing those children who were perishing." This woman is heralded over the world, for her act. After having rescued the perishing she is now caring for the dying in Cuba's other example of maternal instinct devastated area. This is just asserting itself in the time of the crisis to the point of self-sacrifice.

Throughout history there are cases parallelling this deed where women have risked their lives to rescue children whose parents were unknown. In fact, it stands out pre-eminent among men or women, perhaps unsurpassed in ay case, where a woman, a mother, has risked her life to save children of unknown parentage. There is no greater love than that which prompts one to lay down his life for his friend.

Elks To Aid Sufferers

Mrs. Ella G. Berry, Grand Daughter Ruler of the Daughter of the Elks of the World was interviewed by a Bee reporter Tuesday morning as to her friend Mrs. Rudd, the heroine of the Cuban Channel Swim. Mrs. Berry replied, "I have known Mrs. Rudd for a long time. She is a diligent worker and an ardent lover of humanity. She attends the grand sessions of the Elks every year in the United States. So effective was her work that it was noticed by the daughters far and wide, and as a result she is the Grand Gate Keeper of the Daughter Elks of the World, a position, which she deserved. I received cablegrams this week telling me that no Daughter Elks were killed in the terrible Cuban disaster, but money and food is needed. The Elks all over the country are coming to the rescue of Cuba."

Mrs. Berry has been instrumental in sending food and clothing to Cuba several times since the disaster.

Crisis Magazine Awards Prizes

Awards Donated by Amy E. Spingarn for Work in Literature

Prizes amounting to $600 were awarded by The Crisis magazine at an evening meeting at International House, 500 Riverside Drive, Monday, October 25. These prizes for the second competition in literature and art were donated by Amy E. Spingarn. The winners were:

For plays—$100 to Willis Richardson of Washington, D. C., who was present, for "The Black Lover"; $50 to Eulalie Spence of Brooklyn, N. Y., who was also present, for "Foreign Mail"; honorable mention to Randolph Edmunds of Oberlin, Ohio. Judges: Lester A. Walton, Montgomery Gregory and Charles Burroughs.

For short stories—$100 to John E. Matheus of Institute, W. Va., who was present, for "Swamp Moccasin"; $50 to Edmund D. Sheen of Chicago for "Death Game"; honrable mention to Anita S. Coleman of Silver City, New Mexico, and Ethel R. Clark of Attleboro, Mass.

For poetry—$75 to Arna Bontemps of New York City, who was present, for "A Nocturne at Bethesda"; $25 to Countee P. Cullen for "Thoughts in a Zoo"; honorable mention to Effie Lee Newsome, Birmingham, Ala., and Blanche Taylor Dickinson, Sewickley, Pa.

For essays—$75 to Loun R. Miller of Topeka, Kans., for "College"; $25 to Anita Scott Coleman of Silver City, New Mexico, for "Masterpieces"; honorable mention to Julian Elihu Bagley, San Francisco, Calif., and Dr. Frank Horne, New York City.

For illustrations—$75 to Aaron Douglas, New York City, who was present, for "African Chief"; $25 to Hale Woodruff of Indianapolis, Ind., for "Porttrait"; honorable mention to Albert Smith, Paris, France.

The Krigwa Players Little Negro Theatre presented two plays: "Foreign Mail" by Eulalie Spence, featuring William Holly, Menta Turner, Charles Burroughs, Dr. Frank Horne, Olga Spence; "Mandy," a play submitted to The Crisis Contest by W. J. Jefferson, featuring Margaret Foster, William Jackson and Dr. Ardelle Mitchell Dabney.

Other features of the program were the reading of the prize winning poem by Arna Bontemps and the prize winning short story by John F. Matheus. The Negro String Quartette, composed of Hall Johnson, Marion Cumbo, Felix Weir and Arthur Boyd, played four selections.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, editor of The Crisis, in announcing the prizes for 1927, said $100 has been donated by the Literature Department of the Empire State Federation of Women's Clubs; $500 by insurance companies for essays and stories on insurance; $100 for a composition in music; $500 by banks for stories on banks. Full particulars concerning the awards and the rules will appear in the January issue of The Crisis.

PIANIST WINS SCHOLARSHIP

Mr. Carl R. Robinson, pianist and graduate of Northwestern University, School of Music, has won by examination a scholarship in the Curtis Institute of Music, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, for the coming year. He will be a piano student of Mr. David Saperton, and will also take courses in theory of music and academic work.

Mr. Robinson, son of musical parents, Mr. and Mrs. George E. Robinson, Louisville, Kentucky, graduated from Northwestern University in June, 1925, and was elected then to Pi Kappa Lambda, Honorary Music Society.

Since that time he has taught music in the Gary Public Schools; played accompaniments for the artist, Julius Bledsoe, (now singing in Opera) and taught summer school at Tuskegee Institute. Dr. R. R. Moton, Principal of Tuskegee Institute and Mr. Charles J. Hoake, instructor of piano, Northwestern University, recommended Mr. Robinson to the Curtis Institute for scholarship he has just won.

STUDENT WINS AWARD FOR SMALLEST RADIO

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 5.—(A. N. P.)—Rufus Turner, a graduate of Armstrong Technical High school, Washington, D. C., has been awarded the coveted trophy of the Massachusetts Society of Radio Engineers for the world's smallest radio set exhibited at the Boston Radio Exposition for 1926. He exhibited a radio constructed on the shaft of an ordinary pin which weighs less than an ounce. It has been around the world on exhibitions twice, being exhibited in Manchester, England, a month or so before the Boston show.

YALE DOCTORATE HOLDER HONORED IN WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 27.—Dr. Otelia Cromwell, director of the department of English and history in divisions 10 to 14 of public schools, was tendered a reception Saturday night at the Phyllis Wheatley Young Women's Christian Association parlors in honor of the doctorate of philosophy in English conferred on her by Yale University last June.

The reception was held under Collegiate Alumnae auspices. Teachers of all departments of colored high schools, administrative officers and former high school classmates joined in the testimonial.

HARMON AWARD WINNERS NAMED

(By The Associated Negro Press.)

New York, Dec. 7—Announcement of the first of a series of awards to Negroes of American residence in recognition of their outstanding creative work was made Tuesday by the Harmon Foundation and the Commission on the Church and Race Relations of the Federal Council of Churches.

A total of $3,000 in cash with gold and bronze medals will be distributed in the William E. Harmon awards for distinguished achievement, under the direction of Dr. George E. Haynes, the Commission's Secretary, in the fields of literature, fine arts, science, including invention, education, business including industry, and religion. Six first prizes of $400 each with a gold medal and the same number of second prizes of $100 with a bronze medal were awarded to persons who were considered to have created something of national significance in the several fields and one award of $500 and a gold medal was given to a white man for outstanding work in improving relations between white and Negro people in America. Formal presentation in the home cities of the successful candidates will be made on January 1, which is emancipation day.

Juries of five, specialists in the type of work being considered, passed upon the entries in each kind of achievement. On every jury at least one member was a Negro.

Palmer C. Hayden, a housecleaning jobber in Greenwich Village, won first award in fine arts with five oil paintings of water scenes. They were "Boothbay Harbor," "Portland, Maine," "Haverstraw, N. Y.," "The Sheepscot," and "The Cove." While making his living doing odd work in general cleaning, he has devoted his spare time for several years to his brush, and previously his art work has come to the attention of but few outside his circle of acquaintances. Mr. Hayden, who was born in Widewater, Va., is 33 years of age and lives at 29 Greenwich Avenue, New York. Hale Woodruff, 26, of Indianapolis, Ind., won the second prize in fine arts with five paintings, four of which were landscapes.

James C. Evans, 26, of Miami, Fla., a graduate of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, was given first award in science, his specific work being two theses presented for the Bachelor and Master Degrees in Science. One of these determined a point, previously disputed, on the effect of the closeness of coupling on maximum signal in a regenerative network. W. A. Daniel, 31, of Atlanta, Ga., was awarded second place for his social study on "The Education of Negro Ministers."

The first award in education was made to Virginia Estelle Randolph, 51, of Hanover County, Va., for her original plan of adapting rural school programs to needs of Negroes in country districts of the Southern States, particularly their home life. Arthur A. Schomburg, 50, of New York, was voted the second award because of his collection of publications and other literary material on Negro life and history.

Countee Cullen, 23, New York, was given first award in literature for his volume of poems, "Color." The second award in literature was made to James Weldon Johnson of New York for editorial work on Negro spirituals and an essay interpreting them.

C. C. Spaulding, 52, of Durham, N. C., was accorded the first award in business for his part in the development of life insurance among Negroes and his work in helping Negro enterprises toward a firm financial basis. A. A. Alexander, 39, of Des Moines, Ia., a building contractor, received the second award.

The first award in religion was given to Max Yergan, 34, Raleigh, N. C., for his religious and social service to the native students and teachers in South Africa as secretary of the National Council Y. M. C. A's. of the United States Among Natives of South Africa. Bishop John Hurst, 63, Baltimore, Md., received the second award for his work in the development of educational and religious organization among Negroes in Florida.

The single award of $500 offered to the white or colored person making an outstanding contribution toward improving relations between the two races was given to Will W. Alexander, 42, of Atlanta, Ga. Mr. Alexander, a Southern white man, is executive director of the Commission on Interracial Co-operation.

In issuing the announcement Dr. George E. Haynes said: "The Harmon awards make an epoch of the new emancipation which will stimulate Negro people for the rich contributions they can make in the several fields of human endeavor. It will liberate the white people to expect such achievement and fairly accord it recognition."

Although the field of music was included in the series of awards open to Negroes, it was the opinion of the judges in music that "No original creative work was submitted of such outstanding importance as to merit" the award. The fund in this field will be held in trust to be distributed in later awards if worthy productions are submitted.

Carnegie Hero Fund Commission.

Education-1926

Scholarship and Other Distinctions.

Two Negroes Receive Rewards for Heroism

(Preston News Service)

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Feb. 1.—At a meeting of the Carnegie Hero Fund Commission here last week among the 29 acts of sacrifice recognized by the commission two race men were considered.

Dependents of those who sacrificed their lives were given pensions aggregating $2,760 a year.

Felix Hood, 110 Beach street, Fairmont, W. Va., attempted to save a mother and daughter from drowning at Fairmont, July 13, 1924. Hood's widow received $60 a month, with $20 additional for four children, and a bronze medal. Edgar C. Broyles, Okolona, Miss., died attempting to save a man from drowning at Kosciusko, Miss., July 17, 1924. His widow received benefits of $70 monthly, $10 additional for two children and a bronze medal.

TWO RACE MEN RECEIVE REWARDS FOR HEROISM BY CARNEGIE HERO FUND COMMISSION

PITTSBURGH, PA., Feb. 6.—At a meeting of the Carnegie Hero Fund Commission here last week among the 29 acts of sacrifice recognized by the commission two race men were considered.

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Education- 1926
Self Help
See Also: Education: Common Schools, Improvement of
Money for Negro Education
Juvenile Delinquency
Womans Work.

Education - 1926
State Normal Schools.

SEP 30 1926

NORMAL SCHOOL FOR NEGROES DOING LARGE WORK

Able Principle and Faculty Accomplishing Much for Benefit of Colored Race and the World

The News is glad to publish anything that records the progress of the Negro race, realizing that everything pertaining to the well-being and development of Negroes is bound to be beneficial to all people and therefore to the world at large. One of the greatest institutions for the uplift of the race is the State Normal School for Negroes, at Fayetteville, the principal of which is Dr. E. E. Smith. Dr. Smith has served his Nation twice in a conspicuous way—first as minister and consul-general to Liberia, and again as adjutant of a Negro regiment in the Spanish-American War. He is now serving North Carolina in a possibly more conspicuous way as head of the State's most progressive Negro school.

The following is taken from the latest bulletin of the school:

"Typical of North Carolina's educational progress is the State Normal School at Fayetteville for the Negro youth. As one appreoches the campus, he is forcibly impressed with the modern well-appointed buildings which are indicative of the spirit of the New South.

"The Fayetteville Normal is the oldest Normal school in the state, being established by the State Board of Education in 1877. The Negro citizens of North Carolina point with pride to the work that has been accomplished during the half century of its existence.

"The first principal of the institution was Robert Harris, who received his education and training in Cleveland, Ohio. There were, in those days, only 85 students enrolled, ably taught by Principal Harris and his two assistants. Professor Harris died after three years of service and was succeeded by Professor Charles W. Chestnut, now of Cleveland, Ohio, who retired at the expiration of three years of service. He was succeeded by Professor George W. Williams, who in turn was succeeded by Professor L. E. Farley. They gave the very best that was in them. It was not until the coming of the present incumbent, Dr. E. E. Smith, in August 1883, that the Normal began a definite programme of expansion and growth. Dr. Smith has had wide and varied experience and has been released twice during his incumbency—First, in 1888 to serve as Minister-Resident and Consul-General of the United States Government to the Republic of Liberia, West Coast of Africa; and then again in 1898, to serve as Adjutant of the Third North Carolina Volunteer Regiment.

"A historical sketch of the school would be incomplete without referring to some of the outstanding men who have had so much to do in its growth and development as have the Honorable H. L. Cook, who has for more than a quarter of a century stood at the helm of the institution as the Chairman of the Board of Trustees. Let it be remembered that the Chairman has all along been greatly assisted in the difficult tasks, which he has so admirably performed, by the Secretary-Treasurer, Dr. H. W. Lilly. The name of these gentlemen is synonymous with that of the institution. And even these gentlemen with all of their remarkable contributions to the school are eclipsed by that kindly and sagacious commodore, Mr. N. C. Newbold, the present Director of the Division of Negro Education. The spirit of service which permeates the Normal School is but the outstretching of the arms of this pioneer in the field of inter-racial co-operation and service.

"The present plant and equipment of the Normal School is indicative of the scope of North Carolina's educational programme. Contrast the appropriation for Maintenance in 1877 of $2,000 with the appropriation for the same purpose of $41,000 in 1926. The seven spacious brick buildings which now adorn the campus are all that modern architecture and engineering can produce.

"Up to 1905 the school had no real possessions. In 1908 a tract of land, forty acres, lying just out of the western limits of the city of Fayetteville was purchased by the present principal and deeded to the State for a permanent home for the institution. During the first twenty-five years of its existence, the school was operated on Gillespie Street in the City of Fayetteville — occupying three rooms in the upper story of what is known as the Howard School Building. It was in September, 1908, that the first two of the present buildings were completed, and the Normal School began its epoch of phenomenal growth and expansion.

"There have been 8,017 students enrolled during the fifty years of the school's history and of this number 4,500 have gone out into the state to engage in teaching.

"The story of the Alumni and their appreciation of their alma mater is evidenced by the large, stately, ornamental gates recently erected at the main entrance, which represents an outlay of more than $4,000.

"The Normal can be depended upon to do well its part in the larger programme that the State is unfolding. During the 1925-26 session there was an enrollment of 707 students in regular attendance distributed among the various departments, and taught and directed by 33 instructors. During the last five years there have been 2,011 teachers enrolled in the summer sessions. During the past three years ten extension centers have been operated with an enrollment of 714 teachers, doing the regular work of the school.

"Thus it may be seen, that the Fayetteville Normal School is endeavoring to do its full share in producing a new and better type of Negro citizenship—a trained, thinking Negro, whose mission is service and who is acting as a leaven to inculcate in the Negro citizenry the ideals of honesty, integrity, dependability and service to his State and Government."

Education - 1926.

Alabama.

Summer Schools, Chautauquas, etc.

Montgomery, Ala., Advertiser

JUL 4 - 1926

SUMMER TERM AT TUSKEGEE TO OPEN

Session To Be Divided Into Two Five Week Terms; Lectures Daily

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., June 5.—Preparations for the opening of the summer quarter of Tuskegee Institute, Monday, have been completed.

The session is divided into two terms of five weeks each the second opening July 12. Already a number of students have registered and the indication is that the attendance will surpass that of other summers. The summer school draws heavily from Alabama and other southern states.

One hundred and fifty courses leading to the high school diploma in teacher training and to the junior college diploma in education are being offered under the instruction of 51 teachers. The courses cover the vocational, business and academic fields. Special work has been outlined for a selected group of county training school principals, vocation agricultural teachers, supervisor and elementary teachers sent to the summer school by the general education board. This special work will be open to a limited number of other teachers.

One of the features of the summer session is a series of daily lectures by well known educators. This is a program first inaugurated by Tuskegee institute; Prof. Charles Albert, State Normal school, Bloomsburg, Pennsylvannia; Dr. John B. MacHarg, Lawrence College, Appleton, Wisconsin; S. L. Smith, field agent, Rosenwald fund Dr. William McCall, Columbia University, New York City; Franklin O. Nichols, the American Hygiene association; Dr. John W. Abercrombie, Alabama state superintendent of education; Dr. R. E. Tidwell, Alabama state assistant superintendent of education; Prof. R. O. Hudson, principal, Clark school, Selma, Alabama.

Dr. Spright Dowell, president, Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Auburn, J. S. Lambert, Alabama state rural agent Dr. J. H. Dillard, president the Slater and Jeanes Fund boards; Jackson Davis field agent, the general education board, Leo M. Favrot, field agent, the general education board, T. M. Campbell, district agent, agricultural extension; Col. J. H. Ward, U. S. Veteran's hospital, No. 91, R. R. Taylor, vice-principal and director of mechanical industries, Tuskegee Institute; and Dr. C. B. Glenn, superintendent of schools, Birmingham, Ala.

Reduced railroad ratse on the identification certificate plan have been secured. The fare will be one and one half for round trip for any teacher in Alabama, Georgia, Florida, North Carolina, South Carolina, Mississippi and Louisiana. Tickets at these rates will be on sale, June 3-9 and July 8-14. The final limit is August 20. An identification certificate will be mailed to any teacher upon application.

Montgomery, Ala., Advertiser

JUL 4 - 1926

DINKINS ELECTED MEETING DELEGATE

Named by Negro Teachers From Twenty Counties to Attend Association Meet

SELMA, ALA., July 3.—Special to The Advertiser.—The negro teachers from 20 counties in Alabama attending the 11th annual summer school at Selma University appointed Prof. W. H. Dinkins, dean of Selma University and director and organizer of the summer school, a delegate to the national association of teachers in negro schools, which will hold its 23rd annual meeting in Hot Springs, Ark., July 28-30.

City Pastors Speak

The summer school, attended by 200 teachers including 30 enrolled in the Christian workers course, in charge of Dean A. F. Owens, was addressed during the week by Dr. D. V. Jemison on "Bridging the chasm between the classes and the masses"; by Dr. J. A. Martin on "Church Polity"; by Dr. S. F. Kingston on "What the Presbyterian churches are doing for the negro people"; Lucile Davis, home demonstration agent of Dallas county, showed how to preserve eggs for an indefinite time; by Prof. C. J. Hurston on Sunday school work; L. E. Drewry of Talladega, who is making a survey of the teaching personnel of the negro schools of the state to be filed in the educational departments of his school and the State Normal at Montgomery.

Foster Speaks

Thursday M. B. Foster, state Jeans fund supervisor, in charge of Jeanes workers in 21 counties in the state, left a class of 54 supervisors from nine states which she was conducting at Tuskegee summer school to address the Selma group. She made demonstrations of work done in rural schools under Jeanes teachers and spoke at length on standardizing instruction in industrial work in the colored schools of the rural districts to correlate with the state work.

Christian workers closed ten days session Friday night and 23 received certificates of attendance.

The program followed was witnessed by many from the churches of the city interested in Bible work.

The first term of the summer school will close Friday. The second term begins Monday next.

DINKINS ELECTED MEETING DELEGATE

Named by Negro Teachers From Twenty Counties to Attend Association Meet

SELMA, ALA., July 3.—Special to The Advertiser.—The negro teachers from 20 counties in Alabama attending the 11th annual summer school at Selma University appointed Prof. W. H. Dinkins, dean of Selma University and director and organizer of the summer school, a delegate to the national association of teachers in negro schools, which will hold its 23rd annual meeting in Hot Springs, Ark., July 28-30.

City Pastors Speak

The summer school, attended by 200 teachers including 30 enrolled in the Christian workers course, in charge of Dean A. F. Owens, was addressed during the week by Dr. D. V. Jemison on "Bridging the chasm between the classes and the masses"; by Dr. J. A. Martin on "Church Polity"; by Dr. S. F. Kingston on "What the Presbyterian churches are doing for the negro people"; Lucile Davis, home demonstration agent of Dallas county, showed how to preserve eggs for an indefinite time; by Prof. C. J. Hurston on Sunday school work; L. E. Drewry of Talladega, who is making a survey of the teaching personnel of the negro schools of the state to be filed in the educational departments of his school and the State Normal at Montgomery.

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The program followed was witnessed by many from the churches of the city interested in Bible work.

The first term of the summer school will close Friday. The second term begins Monday next.

Florida.

Education— 1926

Summer Schools, Chautauquas, etc.

TAMPA, FLA.
JUL 17 1926

NEGROES' COLLEGE ENDS SUMMER TERM, OVER 300 ENROLLED

TALLAHASSEE, July 17.—(A.P.)—The Florida A. & M. College for negroes has completed the first four weeks of the eight weeks of its summer school. More than 300 were enrolled.

During the first period of the summer school, a general social in the dining hall, addresses, a health demonstration, a debate and moving picture were on the program. Among the speakers were A. A. Turner, United States agricultural agent for Florda; Godfrey Hawkins and J. Wycliffe Keller, assistants; T. M. Campbell of Tuskegee, Ala., supervisor of negro farm demonstration agents in the south and W. S. Cawthon, superintendent of the state department of public instruction.

The negative side of the question, "Resolved, That The Christian Church is Losing its Power" was victorious in the debate.

Education - 1926

Summer Schools, Chautauquas, etc.

Georgia.

GRIFFIN, GA. News

APR 1 1926

SUMMER SCHOOL FOR COLORED TEACHERS

ATHENS, Ga., April 1.—Several hundred Georgia colored school teachers will attend the first annual Summer School for colored teachers at the Athens High and Industrial School this year, it is expected by the promoters of the school.

Athens was selected as a Summer School center by the State Department of Education as a result of efforts of Prof. S. F. Harris, principal of the Athens High and Industrial School.

Prof. Harris states that several hundred colored teachers are expected to attend the school, representing the counties in Northeast Georgia. Arrangements have been made to provide board and lodging for the teachers at normal rates.

The purpose of the school is to help teachers to increase their professional knowledge, skill, and appreciation of the profession of the teaching. Special opportunities are given to teachers who wish to advance in special lines of work or to qualify in new subjects.

MACON, GA. TELEGRAPH

MAR 29 1926

NEGRO TEACHERS WILL ATTEND SUMMER SCHOOL

ATHENS, Ga., March 28. Several hundred Georgia colored school teachers will attend the first annual Summer school for colored teachers at the Athens High and Industrial School this year, it is expected by the promoters of the school.

Athens was selected as a Summer school center by the State Department of Education as a result of efforts of Prof. S. F. Harris, principal of the Athens High and Industrial Shool.

Professor Harris states that several hundred colored teachers are expected to attend the school, representing the counties in northeast Georgia. Arrangements have been made to provide board and lodging for the teachers at nominal rates.

The purpose of the school is to help teachers to increase their professional knowledge, skill, and appreciation of the profession of teaching. Special opportunities are given to teachers who wish to advance in special lines of work or to qualify in new subjects. The opportunity is given teachers by pursuing the courses in Summer school to qualify for state licenses. Those who hold provisional certificates may professionalize them by pursuing eighteen hours of education, Prof. Harris states. Complete information concerning the expense of the school may be obtained from Prof. Harris.

The Summer school begins June 2 and continues through July 24. The University of Georgia Summer school will be in session at the same time.

COLORED TEACHERS TO HOLD SUMMER SCHOOL AT ATHENS

Athens, Ga., March 29.—Several hundred colored teachers of Georgia will attend the first annual summer school for colored teachers at the Athens High and Industrial school this year, it is expected by the promoters of the school.

Athens was selected as a summer school center by the state department of education as a result of efforts of Professor S. F. Harris, principal of the Athens high and industrial school.

Professor Harris states that several hundred colored teachers are expected to attend the school, representing the counties in northeast Georgia. Arrangements have been made to provide board and lodging for the teachers at nominal rates.

The purpose of the school is to help teachers to increase their professional knowledge, skill, and appreciation of the profession of teaching. The summer school begins June 21 and continues through July 24. The University of Georgia summer school will be in session at the same time.

Athens, Ga., Banner Herald

APR 4 1926

TO PROGRAM COLORED SUMMER SCHOOL HEARTILY ENDORSED BY THE C. OF C. DIRECTORS

Strong endorsement of the Colored Teachers' Summer School for this section which is being promoted by the efforts of Prof. S. F. Harris of Athens was given by the Board of Directors of the Chamber of Commerce Wednesday. An appropriation of fifty dollars was voted to aid in financing the school.

Prof. Harris, who is colored supervisor of schools here as well as principal of the Athens High & Industrial School, has been engaged in promoting the Summer School for several months. Financial assistance has been obtained from various sources and the Chamber of Commerce Wednesday endorsed the enterprise to the business men here as one in which they can aid financially as an asset to the city. The hope is to bring two hundred and fifty teachers here for the first School, the attendance to grow with each year, Prof. Harris told the Board.

Secretary C. C. Thomas reported to the Board his trip to Jackson, Ga., a few days ago where he attended a meeting of the Indian Springs & Fruitland Highway Association. This route is expected to mean much to Athens, it was stated. The smaller towns on the route indicated deep appreciation for Athens' interest in the route, Secretary Thomas stated. It was voted to enter a car in a motorcade to Thomasville for the Forestry Convention.

A letter was received from R. E. Hanna of Cheraw, S. C., in regard to the Calhoun Highway and it was stated that a meeting is being arranged now at Elberton, Athens or some other town on the route for the purpose of boosting this highway. Much interest in the meeting was shown by the Directors.

President J. W. Barnett, C. A. Trussell and Secretary Thomas were named to represent the Chamber of Commerce at the Alfalfa demonstration Thursday at the State College of Agriculture. The Board named a committee to express the appreciation to A. G. Dudley for his interest in the city's future by development of the new Country Club and inviting to the opening such celebrities as Bobby Jones, Watts Gunn and Gene Cook.

Ga., Observer

1926

100 Students Attend Summer School For Colored Teachers

(By The Associated Press)

ATHENS, June 30.—Approximately 100 students are enrolled at the Georgia Negro Teachers Summer School in Athens, the first school of its kind ever held in the state, H. F. Harris, director, has announced. The school is being held at the Athens High and Industrial School, and students are enrolled from Atlanta, Macon, Gainesville, Eatonton and other Georgia towns, it is said.

Hogansville, Ga., Dispatch & News

JUL 15 1926

THE FIRST NEGRO SUMMER SCHOOL

The first negro summer school that has ever been held in the state is new being conducted at the Athens High and Industrial School. Nearly one hundred students have enrolled. Prof. S. F. Harris is director of the school and he reports that the students are doing fine work.

Students are there from Macon, Atlanta, Elberton, Gainesville and Eatonton. Others are expected before the end of this week. The school will continue for five weeks.

ATHENS, GA. NEWS

JUL 20 1926

SUMMER COURSE FOR NEGRO TEACHERS

The summer course of instruction for negro teachers of vocational agriculture is still in session and interest increases. As has been stated before, this course is being spnsored by the Georgia state board for vocational education and is under the direction of Alva Tabor, supervisor of agricultural education for negro schools.

There are thirty-six teachers of vocational agriculture in negro schools of the state of Georgia and the majority of them with the exception of those attending summer school at Hampton and Tuskegee institutes are here in session.

During the morning session M. D. Mobley continued with the discussion of the course calendar for vocational agricultural schools. Walter B. Hill, special supervisor, Atlanta, gave information relative to the building and equipment of school shops and cottages. During the afternoon session Tola Harris and E. Z. Phillips gave a demonstration on the building of tool cabinets, screen doors and windows. The meeting opened July 12 and will continue throughout this week.

JUL 25 1926

SUMMER SCHOOL AT GEORGIA STATE

Over one hundred teachers enrolled at the summer school which has begun at the Georgia State College. The various subjects were all carefully outlined looking toward definite credits. In that way all who came could find such subjects as they thought would mean the most to them.

Excellent lectures will be delivered at chapel time each day. On Friday Prof. F. Volney Williams delivered a lecture upon this subject "The Origin and Development of Music." On the same day Prof. C. C. Simmons, field agent, Tuskegee Institute, spoke on "The Moral Training of Children." John Boswell of Reidsville had on hand a splendid collection of books and magazines. Many teachers subscribed for the magazine and bought books.

This afternoon at 3:30 o'clock Rev. N. A. Holmes, of the First Congregational Church, will deliver a sermon to the teachers. His subject is "A Challenge—The Inadequacy of Our Present Social Standing."

Edrication — 1926

Mississippi .

Summer Schools, Chautauquas, etc.

HATTIESBURG MISS AMERICAN
JUNE 20, 1925

NEGRO NORMAL LEADING WITH SPLENDID WORK

Over 185 Are Enrolled in Teachers Training School 21 Southern Counties Now.

The Negro Normal School for colored teachers of the state which is being held at the Eureka High School, Hattiesburg, now has an enrollment of over 185, it was stated today by C. E. Harris, of Raymond, superintendent of the school. The teachers attending the normal are from 21 counties, and are advancing in their work.

An extra member of the faculty was procured a few days ago in order to keep the classes small enough to obtain the best results. B. B. Dansby, negro editor of the State Teachers Journal for negroes, is officiating in that capacity.

Mr. Harris stated that the pupils were doing wonderful work in their studies, and were making a good attendance record. 45 per cent of them were neither absent nor tardy during the past week. The chapel hour is taken up on alternate days by groups of students from the various counties, who put on religious programs. Two days a week the chapel period, which lasts from 11:30 to 12 o'clock, visited by the leading negroes of the city, and on Thursday one of the white educators of the city speaks to the students. W. I. Thames, superintendent of schools of Hattiesburg, made an inspirational talk on last Thursday.

Work Hard.

Much interest is being shown in the spelling contests which are held three times a week. Three years ago the Chamber of Commerce gave a loving cup to the county group making the best record in spelling during the term. It must be won three years in succession to become the permanent property of any county group; Yazoo group won a leg on the cup the first year, and Hancock county has been victorious for the past two years.

The primary department is making good progress, according to Mr. Harris, the morning being taken up with the actual teaching of beginners and the afternoon is spent in regular class instruction.

The normal is preparing to stage a "county day" soon, when the various county groups will engage in competitive singing, spelling and other events. The public is cordially urged to visit the normal and see the work being done by the negro teachers, Mr. Harris stated.

Education—1926.

Summer Schools, Chautauquas, etc.

North Carolina.

Lexington, N. C., Dispatch

JUN 3 1926

Summer School for Colored Teachers Open Next Week

Since the regular session of Livingston College, at Salisbury, has ended, plans have gone steadily forward preparatory to the opening of summer school on June 9th. Last year's session is said to have been the best in the history of the school. Every effort is being made to surpass last year's record both in attendance and service rendered.

All persons who are planning to attend should file applications immediately. Those who have filed applications will be registered first. Classes begin the afternoon of Wednesday, June 9th. Persons who are late completing registration because of failure to file applications, will be considered absent from all classes missed.

The summer session is fast gaining the reputation of providing the means of real improvement for colored teachers, and it is hoped that the good work will be carried forward.

Salisbury, N. C., Post

MAY 17 1926

Negro Teachers' Summer School At Livingstone

The eighth annual session of the Livingstone College Summer School, for colored teachers will begin June 9th and continue until July 20th. Applications for admission are being received daily and all indications point to a highly successful session.

A new feature this year is that all classes begin the afternoon of the first day, June 9th. For this reason all persons expecting to attend should file applications immediately, using the blank furnished by the college. Only by doing this can one complete registration before classes begin, as those filing applications will be registered first.

As in former years, the summer school will be composed of two divisions, namely; the state group and the county group. Several counties cooperate with the state in support of the summer school. Rowan county is among these and the colored teachers of Rowan county are expected to attend the session at Livingstone.

Raleigh, N. C., News & Observer

AUG 28 1926

SCHOOL FOR NEGROES ENDS SUMMER TERM

Students Adopt Resolutions Voicing Gratitude For Advantages Furnished

Fayetteville, Aug. 27.—The second session of the summer school of the Fayetteville Normal School for Negroes closed here today. There were about six hundred enrolled during the two sessions. The student body adopted resolutions in which gratitude was expressed for the advantages afforded at the school and expressly mentioning Superintendent A. T. Allen, N. C. Newbold, director of the Division of Negro Education, C. H. Ferguson, assistant director; W. A. Robinson, supervisor of negro high schools, and Mrs. Annie Holland, supervisor of elementary schools.

The resolutions gave high commendation to Dr. E. E. Smith, the president of the school, who was described as "the educational father of us all" and as one whose long years of service has helped build up the fine normal school for negroes.

Dr. Smith, who was Minister to Liberia under Grover Cleveland, is popular with leaders of both races and his enthusiasm has had much to do with the success of the school.

Education – 1926

Summer Schools, Chautauquas, etc.

South Carolina.

AUG 25 1926

NEGRO SUMMER SCHOOL FOR TEACHERS BROUGHT TO SUCCESSFUL CLOSE

Commencement exercises for the negro summer school for teachers which has been in session at Reed street school for the past six weeks were held last night.

Some 55 teachers completed the course of study.

Among those who spoke last night were J. B. Felton, supervisor of negro schools and L. M. Mahafey, county superintendent of education.

The past session was the third consective one to be held here, and one of the most successful both from a standpoint of numbers attending and in work accomplished, according to C. A. Johnson, negro of Columbia, director.

The summer school embraced teachers from Anderson County, Newberry, Greenville and Abbeville counties.

The corps of teachers consisted of the following:

C. A. Johnson of Columbia, director.

Alice Webb domestic arts department.

O. C. Furye, of Charleston, manual training department.

Johnny Fuller, primary department.

Corrie Peak, home economics.

Education-1926
Summer Schools, Chautauquas, etc.
Virginia.

Preachers and Teachers Hold Eighth Annual Institute at Trenton, S. C.

Dr. J. H. Dillard, of Hampton, Director—New Friends Are Won for Church and School Work

By WILLIAM ANTHONY AERY

HAMPTON, Va., Aug. 9.—One hundred and fifty Negro ministers — all eager to improve themselves — recently came together for the eighth annual institute at Bettis Academy, Trenton, S. C., held under the wise guidance of Dr. James Hardy Dillard of Charlottesville, Virgnia, rector of the William and Mary College Board of Visitors and president of the Jeanes and Slater Boards, a man of broad sympathy and deep insight into the needs of men, women and children.

During the four-day institute the ministers received helpful, simple instruction in sermon-making; the handling of correspondence, including practical work in English composition; methods of improving individual and community health; pastoral services; church work, which considers the problem of improving community life; the handling of church finances and records; and the reading of the Bible.

Those who gave courses included the Rev. Beverly D. Tucker, rector of St. Paul's Church, Richmond, Va.; B. C. Caldwell of New Orleans, field secretary of the Jeanes and Slater Boards; W. A. Aery of Hampton Institute; the Rev. G. Lake Imes, special assistant to Dr. R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute; Jackson Davis of Richmond Va., field agent of the General Education Board; Dr. W. T. B. Williams of Tuskegee Institute, Ala., field secretary of the Jeanes and Slater Boards, and Dr. J. H. Dillard.

Many of those who attended the institute had been present in previous years. The ministers, as never before, showed their willingness to take part in the discussions and to express their own views on the problems which they face day by day in their difficult task of reaching vast numbers of rural people who need help along many lines other than those that naturally radiate from the rural church.

In appearance, the men seemed more prosperous than in former years, although many reported that on account of the unfavorable weather conditions the farmers had had a hard struggle to raise their crops. They showed a spirit of friendliness and good-will which was heartening. They seemed to sense clearly the thought which has always been in the mind of Dr. Dillard and his associates: namely, that the conference is intended to bring some helpful information to those who wish to serve their neighbors in a Christ-like spirit and to express without any cant or pretension, the desire of men to share their God-given blessings and experiences in true brotherly love.

The institute membership rejoiced in the recovery of President A. W. Nicholson of Bettis Academy, who through 40 years of unselfish service has served, with his devoted wife, the white and colored people of western South Carolina. The co-operative, generous spirit was evident on every hand. The deeply religious atmosphere, as expressed in the early morning prayer meetings and in the singing of the Negro spirituals, was unmistakable.

The customary opening meetings for teachers and ministers were held in the morning at 11:15 o'clock and in the evening. Numerous white and colored friends of Bettis Academy brought greetings and helpful messages relating to the development of Christian living among rural people. Not a few influential men and women were present to endorse the work which Dr. Dillard in a pioneer spirit has undertaken, and to express confidence in present day Negro leadership. Dr. Dillard through the past eight years has brought to the rural people of South Georgia a message of hope through these institutes. He has urged Negroes to be themselves—their best selves. He has helped Negroes to discover the gifts which they can make to the building up a Christian civilization in America. He has by example shown men and women how to serve their fellow-men modestly and in Christ-like spirit.

What is said at an institute of this type is much less important than the spirit in which the words of hope and cheer and progress are spoken. What is done is less important than the Christian fellowship which lies behind the word and deed. One can only wish that such an institute might be conducted wherever men and women need to come together to exchange ideas and, in the spirit of prayer and humility, learn how to build God's kingdom in human hearts.

The 125 teachers—better prepared than ever before—who were attending the Bettis Academy Summer session, appreciated the opportunity of joining with the Negro ministers to find a way out of the maze of misunderstanding to a higher level of thought and action.

Quietly, effectively, lovingly, this Summer work at Bettis goes forward year by year. Sanity and Christian fellowship of a high order are characteristic of Dr. Dillard's work. Better homes, better schools, better churches, better farms, and better communities are the important by-products of this adventure into the task of building, here and now, the Kingdom of God in the hearts of the common people who are loved by the Father of all.

Education – 1926

North Carolina.

Supervisors of Rural Schools, State.

This Clipping From

MAR 9 1926

on the hospital project.

LAURA J. A. KING,
Supervisor of Schools.

STANDARD TESTS GIVEN IN NEGRO SCHOOLS

The state supervisor of elementary schools, Mrs. A. W. Holland, spent last week in the county working with the supervisor of negro schools giving standard educational tests in the folowing schools: Pine Level, Princeton, Wilson's Mills, Atkinson's Academy, Ransom's Academy, Piney Grove and Short Journey schools. Tests given were: Thorndike, McCall Reading Scale, Monroe's Standardized Silent Reading Tests and Spelling Tests.

Some of the grades are measuring up fairly well, but there is room for improvement. We followed strictly the directions given for using these tests, that each pupil be correctly scored. The result of this work in the schools given reveals the fact that to give standard tests in our best equipped schools at the opening of rural schools or as soon as the enrollment will admit a fair test for the school, will mean a great deal to the work of properly grading the pupils and helping the teacher to plan her work to the best advantage and that to give these tests near the close of the schools will help with class promotion. Mrs. Holland visited the new school buildings being erected at Princeton and Wilson's Mills and expressed her gratitude for the splendid effort made by the county board of education to build modern school buildings for the negro schools as fast as possible. She urged the colored school patrons to show their appreciation by contributing heavily financially for school buildings and improvements and to take special care of same.

To date $860 have been raised

Education - 1926

Teachers' Association, National.

WHITE AND COLORED TEACHERS TO CO-OPERATE

(A. N. P.)

TUSKEGEE Inst., Ala., Feb. 13, 1926—The executive committee of the National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools of which R. S. Grossley, Delaware, is president, held an enthusiastic, harmonius, and significant meeting here in connection with the Thirty-fifth Annual Tuskegee Negro Conference.

The officers of the N. A. T. C. S. have thought for some time that there are certain problems relating to colored schools which can be studied and effectively helped by the cooperative efforts of both the National Educational Association and the N. A. T. C. S. Following a definite plan outlined at the Durham Annual Meeting in 1925, the Executive Committee approved the appointment of a committee of five from the N. E. A., and five from the N. A. T. C. S., to serve as a joint committee in carrying out this plan. S. L. Smith, field agent for the Rosenwald Schools, has been appointed by the N. E. A. as chairman of its committee, two of which are to be colored members of the N. E. A. President Grossley is to appoint the committee of five from the N. A. T. C. S., part of which is to be white.

Other business transacted was the approval by the executive committee, W. W. Sanders, chairman of the following recommendations:

That, for the purpose of strengthening teacher organization by means of group affiliation as well as individual the stronger private and public schools be requested, through the executive secretary, C. J. Calloway, to take out ten dollar memberships in the National Association.

That, state organizations be free to operate their own plans to raise funds for the Association, but that a general plan be drawn up which could be used partially or fully by each state.

That, the program for the Hot Springs meeting be so arranged that teachers attending may get credit on heir summer school work, and that attempts be made through school officials in the states to have all teachers given credit for attendance on the National Association.

That, leading persons in every state be requested to use their influence to increase the attendance of the rural and city teacher at Hot Springs, and that a special campaign be conducted in states near the place of meeting to secure a 100 per cent attendance.

TEACHERS TO MEET IN ARKANSAS

N. A. T. S. PLAN MEET AT HOT SPRINGS

(Special to the Pittsburgh Courier)

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Feb. 18.—The Executive Committee of the National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools of which R. S. Grossley, Delaware, is president, held an enthusiastic harmonious, and significant meeting here in connection with the thirty-fifth annual Tuskegee Negro Conference.

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That leading persons in every state be requested to use their influence to increase the attendance of the rural and city teacher at Hot Springs, and that a special campaign be conducted in states near the place of meeting to secure a 100 per cent attendance.

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., Feb. 2.—(Special to Birmingham Reporter)—The Executive Committee of the National Association of Teachers in Colord Schools, R. S. Grossley, Delaware, President, held an enthusiastic and harmonious meeting here in connection with the thirty-fifth Annual Tuskegee Farmers Conference. Plans were considered and adopted for the 23rd annual session of the Association to be held in Hot Springs, Ark., July 29th and 30th.

Recommendations

The main business transacted was the approval of the following recommendations made by President Grossley:

That private and public schools be requested to contribute ten dollars each to the N. A. T. C. S. through the Executive Secretary, C. J. Calloway, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama;

That State organizations be free to operate their own plans to raise funds for the Association;

That the program for the Hot Springs meeting be arranged so that teachers attending the meeting will get credit on their summer school work;

That leading persons in every State be requested to use their influence to increase attendance of teachers at the meeting;

That superimposed leadership in the States be discountenanced and efforts be made to reach directly individual city and rural teachers, in order to secure larger attendance;

That all contributions to the Association be voluntary and that a Committee be appointed to consider the feasibility of affiliating with the National Educational Association, said committee to confer with a similar body appointed by the N. E. A.

Greetings from Dr. Moton

R. R. Taylor, acting president of Tuskegee Institute, brought greetings from Dr. R. R. Moton, confined to his room on account of illness.

The Executive Committee replied as follow::

The Executive Committee of the National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools, in session asembled at Tuskegee Institute, this 26th day of January, 1926, wishes to assure Dr. R. R. Moton, the beloved Principal of Tuskegee Institute, and our honored host, that we, as a body, are very grateful to him, and appreciative of his cordial welcome and greetings. That we are gratified to hear of his progress in the recovery of his health, to the end that his great usefulness to the world might be continued. And, we assure him that he shall have our earnest prayers for his restoration to his family, his institution and to the world.

Members of the Executive Committee present were, R. S. Grossley, president, Del., C. J. Calloway, Executive Secretary, Alabama; Dr. R. B. Hudson, Alabama; M. N. Work, Alabama; W. T. B. Williams, Alabama; M. H. Griffin, Alabama; R. R. Taylor, Alabama; Miss Mary E. Foster, Alabama; J. R. E. Lee, Florida; J. S. Jones, Louisiana, L. J. Rowan, Miss.; W. W. Blackburn, Miss., by proxy, B. B. Dansby, Miss.; S. G. Atkins, North Carolina; W. A. Robenson, North Carolina; Miss C. A. R. Grant, Oklahoma; M. W. Boyd, Tenn.; M. W. Saunders, West Virginia.

COLORED AND WHITE TEACHERS ASSOCIATIONS FORM CONNECTING LINK

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., June 19—(A. N. P.)—The names of the personnel of two committees, one from the National Educational Ass'n tion Educational Association, white, and one from the National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools, have just been announced. These committees are to form one large committee of the whole whose purpose is to be the study of educational problems in their particular reference to Colored students and teachers.

The chairman of the committee is S. L. Smith, representative of the Rosenwald Fund for colored schools Other members from the white association are Dr. Thomas Jesse Jones, N. C. Newbold, W. W. Sanders, and Dr. W. T. B. Williams. The representatives on the committee from the N. A. T. C. S. are R. S. Grossley, president, C. J. Calloway, Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, Leslie Pickney Hill, Dr. F. A. Sumner.

All members of the committee have been prominently identified with Negro educational work in the past, and two representatives from the white association are Colored. The committee will make a report on the progress of its work at the annual session of the National Association of Teachers in Colored

Special. When you are married

Colored-White Teachers Form A Connecting Link

TUSKEEGEE INST., ALA., — The names of the personnel of two committes, one from the National Educational Association, white, and one from the National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools, have been announced. These committees are to form one large committee of the whole whose purpose is to be the study of educational problems in their particular relation to colored students and teachers.

The chairman of the committee is S. L. Smith, representative of the Rosenwald Fund for colored schools. Other members from the white association are Dr. Thomas Jesse Jones, N. C. Newbold, W. W. Sanders, and Dr. W.. T. B Williams. The representatives on the committee from the N. A. T. C. S. are R. S. Grossley, president, C. J. Calloway, Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, Leslie Pickney Hill, and Dr. F. A. Summer.

All members of the committee have been prominently indentified with Negro educational work in the past, and two representatives from the white association are colored. The committee will make a report on the progress of its work at the annual session of the National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools at Hot Springs, Ark., July 28-30.

REGISTRARS AND DEANS ORGANIZE AN ASSOCIATION

Charlotte, N. C.—A conference of Deans and Registrars in Negro Institutions was held at the Agricultural and Technical College, of North Carolina, March 26-27. This conference was called at the instance of Dean McKinney, of A. and T. College, for the purpose of spreading information of common interest to those who are charged with the responsibility of recording the standing of students and passing on entrance conditions of Negro Institutions.

This conference was accorded a welcome address by President Bluford, of A. and T. College, who extended a hearty welcome to the delegates to the city of Greensboro, and the A. and T. College. The conference then proceeded to the business of the day as had been outlined, with Acting Dean McKinney, A. and T. College, presiding.

A Committee on Permanent Organization, composed of Registrar S. Herbert Adams, chairman, J. C. Smith University; Dean Caliver, of Fisk University; Dean Cockran, of Kittrell College, and Dean Harper, of Tennessee State College, recommended the formation of a permanent organization. Their report, including a Constitution, was adopted by the convention. The organization is to be known as The National Association of Collegiate Deans and Registrars in Negro Institutions. All of the addresses were at once inspiring, helpful and suggestive and along with the various discussions contributed in no small measure towards the smoothing out the various difficulties and problems with which Deans and Registrars are confronted.

A very pleasing and social part of the conference was the convention banquet held in Murphy Hall on Friday evening. The A. and T. College entertained all the delegates at its own expense and contributed in a very large measure towards making everything comfortable for them.

The following were appointed officers for the ensuing year: President, Dean McKinney, A. and T. College, Greensboro; vice-president, Dean Doyal, Paine College; secretary, Dean Lanier of the Florida A. & M. College; assistant secretary, Dean Clement, Livingstone College; treasurer, Registrar Neely, Tuskegee Institute.

Committee on Program: Acting Dean T. E. McKinney, chairman; Registrar S. Herbert Adams, Dean I. H. Miller, Registrar N. C. Webster.

Forty-one Deans and Registrars were in atttendance at the conference, representing 30 Negro institutions.

The meeting adjourned to meet at Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, on the invitation of Mr. Alvin J. Neely, Registrar of the Institution, on the first Friday and Saturday, respectively, of March, 19[illegible]

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF TEACHERS

The National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools has had some criticism to face from the fact that it has not always been able to meet its obligations as to the regular publication of the bulletin which is the official organ of the Association and the only national organ of Negro teachers.

No profession needs a voice more than the teaching profession and no group of teachers needs an active, unafraid, spokesman more than the group of Negro teachers in the several Southern States.

Every Negro teacher in North Carolina should subscribe to the Bulletin for the opportunity of reading it and for the greater opportunity of insuring its strong, active, fearless support of the interests of the profession of teaching among Negroes.

The nearly 3,000 teachers who have shown their loyalty to the N. C. Teachers Association by joining should also join the National Association through the Executive Secretary, Mr. C. J. Calloway, at Tuskegee, Ala. Both membership and subscription to the Bulletin can be secured for one dollar by all members of the State Association, otherwise the cost is one dollar and a half.

Recently the business men of Mis[illegible] subscribed and sent to the [illegible] of the National Association, one hundred and twenty-six dollars to show what business men thought of education.

WHAT DO THE TEACHERS THINK OF IT?

National Congress Colored Parents and Teachers Organied at Atlanta, Ga,

By O. Holly Lee

Persuant to a call issued April 19, 1926 over the signature of Mrs. Margaretta Willie Reeve (white) President of the National Congress of Parent and Teachers, Mrs. F. W. McAllister (white) Chairman of Committee on Extension of Parent-Teachers among colored people and Mrs. H. R. Butler, President of the Colored Parent-Teachers Association of Georgia delegates from Florida, Alabama, Georgia and Delaware met during the second day's session of the sixth annual convention of the Georgia P. T. A. and organized the National Congress of the Colored Parents and Teachers.

Aside from these issuing the call the following white persons gave their active support and presence: viz: Mrs. H. F. Chaffee, 1st Vice Pres., of North Dakota P. T. A., Mrs. J. B. Cleaver, Manager Bureau of Rural Life National Congress of Parent and Teachers and State Treasurer of the Deleware Branch, Miss Etta J. Wilson, Executive Secretary of the Delaware Branch; Mrs. William Ullman, 2nd Vice President of the Springfield Missouri Branch; Mrs. Rex. W. Dodge 1st Vice President of the Branch of Maine; Mrs. Arthur C. Wadkins, Executive Secretary of the National Congress; Mrs. J. P. Hamilton of Tampa, Fla., member of the National Committee on the Extension of P. T. A's. among Colored People.

The delegates from the four states mentioned above were: Mrs. H. D. Davidson, State President and Miss Mary E. Foster, Organizer of P. T. of Alabama; Mrs. J. Graham [illegible], State President of Delaware, Mrs. M. W. Bl[illegible] State President Mrs. J. S. Jeiter, [illegible] M. L. Carter, Mrs. E. B. Baker, Mrs. [illegible] J. Rutledge and Mrs. M. A. Campbell of Florida, Mrs. H. R. Butler, State President; Mrs. H. R. Brown, 1st Vice President, Miss O. Holly Lee, Recording Secretary, Miss Willie Daniels, Treasurer, Mrs. H. M. Reese, Mrs. C. B. Finley, Mrs. M. E. Walker, Mrs. Pearl L. Smith, Miss Mattie Durham, Prof E. E. Butler, Miss Rhelia Rivers, Mrs. M. M. Dowdell, Mrs. B. A. Harrison, Mrs. M. V. Harrington, Miss W. E. Clark and Mrs. Charles Faison of Georgia.

From this assemblage of delegates the following officers were elected to man the national organization: Mrs. H. R. Butler of Georgia, National President, Mrs. M. W. Blocker of Florida, 1st Vice Pres., Mrs. J. Graham Scott of Delaware, 2nd Vice President, Mrs. Davidson of Alabama, 3d Vice Pres., Mrs. B. H. Reeve of Georgia, 4th Vice Pres., Prof. E. E. Butler of Georgia, 5th Vice Pres., Mrs. E. B. Baker of Florida, 6th Vice Pres., Mrs. Pearl Smith of Georgia 7th Vice Pres., Mrs. S. F. Brown of Georgia Recording Secretary, Mrs. Willie Daniel of Georgia, Treasurer, Miss M. E. Foster of Alabama, Cor. Secy., Miss O. Holly Lee of Georgia, Historian.

The selection of Mrs H. R. Butler of Atlanta as President of the newly organized National Congress of Colored Parent and Teachers is a fitting reward for her labors. From the organization of the Georgia P. T. A. six years ago, she has maintained a cordial affiliation with the white National Congress with the hope that a National body would be formed for our people.

Education-1926
Teachers' Association, National.

NATIONAL TEACHERS ELECT W. A. ROBINSON AT HOT SPRINGS' MEET

Dallas Express
8-14-26
Dallas Tex

(Special to Dallas Express)

Hunrdeds of Negro teachers from all over the south, gathered in the new Woodmen of Union Building in Hot Springs, Arkansas, July 28-30 for the twenty-third annual session of the National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools. The meeting was also attended by a score or more of white men who are serving as State Agents for Negro Public Schools or as teachers or administrators in Negro private colleges.

The three days session presided over by the President Dr. R. S. Grossley, President of State College, Dover, Delaware, was by all odds the greatest meeting yet of the Association. Greater confidence and courage was everywhere in evidence, and a distinct note of assurance of better future conditions in Negro education was noticeable in all the addresses before the Association. both in the general sessions and the departmental meetings. This was also evidenced by the fact that the executive committee and trustees in joint session voted unanimously to double the budget of last year.

A riot of enthusiasm greeted the massage of good will and pledge of cooperation sent to the assembled body from the white teachers of America, through President Francis G. Blair of the National Education of Association. A telegram of interest and appreciation of the work being done by the N. A. T. C. S. came from Dr. R. R. Moton, who said, but for the orders of his physician and thrustees he would have been present.

Important studies into conditions in Negro Schools in the South, touching school attendance, salary of teachers and standardization of schools were reported by several committees that had been carefully gathering material since last year.

The Parent-Teachers meeting, conducted [illegible]y favorably by Mrs. Lessie V. Arnold, of Little Rock, had as a main speaker Fred McCuistion, State Supervisor Negro Education, Arkansas.

Among the speakers whose messages brought promise for the future of Negro education were Bishop J. A. Gregg, who told of his experiences in South Africa; A. B. Hill, State Supt. Education, Arkansas; Lee M. Favrot, Field Agent, Gen. Education Board; Dr. W. J. Hale, President Tennessee Agricultural and Industrial State Normal School; Dr. J. S. Clark, President, Southern University, Louisiana; M. S. Stuart, Gen. Agent Southern Insurance Company; John L. Webb, Supreme Custodian, Woodmen of Union; and Dr. J. R. E. Lee, President Florida Agricultural and Mechanical College.

Sectional meetings which are becoming increasingly popular and beneficial were conducted on various phases of education, such as Health Education by F. Rivers Barnwell; School Supervision by W. T. B. Williams; High School Educatio by John C. Wright; Burial Education by R. C. Childress; Elementary Education by Mrs. A. M. P. Strong.

The meetings closed with a musicale given by Negro artists from all sections of Arkansas and a general reception tended to teachers by the Arkansas Negro Teachers Association, by whose invitation the N. A. T. C. S. held its meeting this year in the Vapor City.

W. A. Robinson, Supervisor of Negro High Schools of North Carolina is the new president, C. J. Calloway, Director Extension Department, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, was re-elected executive secretary, and N. B. Hudson, secretary National Baptist Convention was made treasurer. The annual session for 1927 will be held in Nashville, Tennessee.

TEACHERS HELD NATIONAL MEET IN HOT SPRINGS

(By The Associated Negro Press.)

Houston Informer
8-[illegible]-26
Houston Tex

Hot Springs, Ark.—Hundreds of Negro teachers from all over the South gathered in the new Woodmen of Union Building here last week for the twenty-third annual session of the National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools. The meeting was also attended by a score or more of white men who are serving as state agents for Negro public schools or as teachers or administrators of Negro private colleges.

The three days' session presided over by the president, Dr. R. S. Grossley, president of State College, Dover, Del., was by all odds the greatest meeting yet of the association. This was evidenced by the fact that the executive committee and trustees in joint session voted unanimously to double the budget of last year.

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The parent-teacher meeting, conducted very favorably by Mrs. Lessie V. Arnold of Little Rock, had as a main speaker Fred McCuistion, state supervisor Negro education, Arkansas.

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The meeting closed with a musical given by Negro artists from all sections of Arkansas and a general reception tendered to teachers by the Arkansas Negro Teachers' Association, by whose invitation the N. A. T. C. S. met this year in the Vapor City.

W. A. Robinson, supervisor of Negro high schools of North Carolina, is the new president; C. J. Calloway, director of extension department, Tuskegee Institute, Ala., was re-elected executive secretary, and R. B. Hudson, secretary National Baptist Convention, was made treasurer. The annual session for 1927 will be held in Nashville, Tenn.

Missionary Society Meets

Defender
8-7-26
Chicago, Ill.

Hot Springs, Ark., Aug. 6.—The National Association of Teachers held its annual [illegible] July 28 to 31. Representatives from every state were in attendance. Among the definite plans made were the future production of an educational journal and the appointment of [illegible] investigations and study special phases of our education.

NATIONAL TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION HOLDS MEETING AT HOT SPRINGS

Defender
7-31-26
Chicago, Ill.

Hot Springs, Ark., July 30.—Hundreds of delegates gathered here for the 23d annual convention of the National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools, July 28-30, according to Clinton J. Calloway of Tuskegee (Ala.) institute, executive secretary of the body.

Education among the Race was considered from new angles at the meeting, presided over by R. S. Grossley of Dover, Del., national president.

Intense interest taken in the advancement of the Race by legislatures, state boards of education and philanthropists, with the increasing millions spent yearly for the education of Colored youth, denotes a deepening sense of public responsibility, Grossley declared.

Among the speakers were Dr. James J. Dilliard of Charlottesville, Va.; S. L. Smith, general field agent, Julius Rosenwald fund, of Nashville, Tenn.; W. W. Saunders, state supervisor of colored education, of Charleston, W. Va.; W. T. B. Williams, field director of the Jeanes and Slater funds, of Tuskegee institute; A. B. Hill, Arkansas superintendent of education; Leo M. Favrot, field agent of the general education board, of New York city; Dr. J. S. Clark, president, Southern university, of Scotlandville, La.; Dr. J. E. Shephard, president of the North Carolina college, of Durham, N. C., and Leslie P. Hill, principal of the Cheyney Training School for Teachers, of Cheyney, Pa.

TEACHERS FROM ALL SECTIONS HOLD MEET

(Special Correspondence)

Norfolk Journal and Guide
8-14-26
Norfolk Va.

Hot Springs, Ark., Aug. 11—Hundreds of Negro teachers from all over the South gathered in the new Woodmen of Union Building here, July 29, 30, for the twenty-third annual session of the National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools. The meeting was also attended by a score or more of white men who are serving as State Agents for Negro Public Schools or as teachers or administrators in Negro private colleges.

Epochal Meeting

The three days session presided over by the President, Dr. R. S. Grossley, President of State College, Dover, Delaware, was by all odds the greatest meeting yet of the Association. Greater confidence and courage was everywhere in evidence, and distinct note of assurance of better future conditions in Negro education was noticeable in all the addresses before the Association, both in the general sessions and the departmental meetings. This was also evidenced by the fact that the executive committee and trustees in joint session voted unanimously to double the budget of last year.

A riot of enthusiasm greeted the message of good will and pledge of co-operation sent to the assembled body from the white teachers of America, through President Frances G. Blair of the National Education Association. A telegram of interest and appreciation of the work being done by the N. A. T. C. S. came from Dr. R. R. Moton, who said but for the orders of his physician and trustees he would have been present.

Study of Schools

Important studies into conditions in Negro schools in the South, touching school attendance, salary of teachers and standardization of schools were reported by several committees that had been carefully gathering material since last year.

The Parent-Teacher Meeting, conducted very acceptably by Mrs. Lessie V. Arnold of Little Rock, had as a main speaker Fred McCuistion, State Supervisor Negro Education, Arkansas.

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The meeting closed with a musical given by Negro artists from all sections of Arkansas and a general reception tended to teachers by the Arkansas Negro Teachers Association, by whose invitation the N. A. T. C. S. held its meeting this year in the Vapor City.

W. A. Robinson, Supervisor of Negro High Schools of North Carolina is the new president; C. J. Calloway, Director of Extension Department, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama was re-elected executive secretary, and R. B. Hudson, secretary National Baptist Convention was made treasurer. The annual session for 1927 will be held in Nashville, Tennessee.

TEACHERS' SOCIETY HOLDS ANNUAL MEET

Hot Springs, Ark., Aug. 13.—Hundreds of teachers from all over South gathered in the new Woodmen of Union building here today for the annual session of the National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools. Also attended were a number of white men who are interested in the schools for public schools or as teachers or administrators in private colleges.

The three-day session presided over by President Dr. R. S. Grossley, president of State college, Dover, Del., voted unanimously to double the budget of last year.

Studies into conditions in schools in the South, touching school attendance, salary of teachers and standardization of schools were reported by several committees that had been gathering material since last year. The Parent-Teacher meeting, conducted by Mrs. Lessie V. Arnold of Litll Rock, had as a main speaker Fred McQuistion, state supervisor of education.

Among the other speakers were Bishop J. A. Gregg, who told of his experiences in Africa; A. B. Hill, state superintendent of education, Arkansas; Leo M. Favrot, W. J. Hale, president Tennessee Agricultural and Industrial State Normal school; J. S. Clark, president Southern university, Louisiana; M. S. Stuart, general agent Southern Insurance company; John L. Webb, supreme custodian Woodmen of Union, and J. R. E. Lee, president Florida Agricultural and Mecahnical college.

Sectional meetings were conducted on various phases of education, such as health education, by F. Rivers Barnwell; school supervision by W. T. B. Williams; agricultural extension, by H. C. Ray; high school education, by W. A. Robinson; college education, by John C. Wright.

W. A. Robinson, supervisor of high schools of North Carolina, is the new president. C. J. Calloway, director of extension department, Tuskegee institute, Alabama, was re-elected executive secretary, and R. B. Hudson, secretary national Baptist Sunday school board, was made treasurer.

The asurance that this will be the trend of the meeting at Hot Springs, such men will speak as: Dr. James H. Dillard, pres. Jeames and Slatter funds, Charlottesville, Va., S. L. Smith, general field agent, the Julius Rosenwald fund, Nashville, Tenn., W. W. Sanders, state supervisor of Negro education, Charleston, W. Va., W. T. B. Williams, field director, the Jeanes and Slater funds, Tuskegee, Institute, Ala., Dr. R. S. Grosley, president state college, Dover, Del., A. B. Hill, state superintendent education of Arkansas, Little Rock, Ark., Leo M. Favrot, field agent, representing the general education board, New York, N. Y., Dr. J. S. Clark, president Southern university, Scotlandville, La., Dr. J. E. Shepard, president, North Carolina college for Negroes, Durham, N. C., Leslie P. Hill, principal, Cheyney training school for teachers, Cheyney, Pa.

JUL 24 1926

NEGRO EDUCATORS MEET

National Association To Convene In Hot Springs, Arkansas

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., July 24.—The National Association of Teachers in colored schools, R. S. Grossley, of Dover, Del., president, Clinton J. Calloway, Tueskegee Institute, Ala., executive secretary, will hold its twenty-third annual meeting in Hot Springs, Ark., July 28, 29, 30.

At this meeting Negro education will be considered from new angles acording to president Grossley of the association. The intense interest taken in the educaitonal advancement of the race by state legislatures, state boards of education and private philanthrophy,, the increasing millions appropriated anually and spent from public funds for the education of the Negro youth, will be noted as clear and convincing indication of a deepening sense of public responsibility for the educational advancement and uplift of the race according to Grossley.

NATIONAL TEACHERS ASSOCIATION HOLDS MEETING AT HOT SPRINGS

Prominent Educators Discuss Welfare of the Colored Youth

Hot Spring, Aug. 3, 1926.

The second day's session of the National Teachers association goes down in history as one of its most fruitful days. Thursday was very largely devoted to the departmental sessions. Thursday morning Mr. Monroe Work, department of records and reserach, Tuskegee Institute, Ala., presided.

"Teachers' Salaries and Tenure of Teachers in Oklahoma School." Better salaries, longer terms are the best ways to insure better teachers. Our committee cannot be built as they should, where the teacher who is largely responsible for the making of its future citizens, does not receive a salary sufficiently strong enough for him to devote his time to the work of teaching — citizen building. In many sectons the colored teacher is paid far less than the white teachers, who work in the same town. Service should be paid for, whether rendered by a white or colored teacher."

Prof. W. T. B. Williams, field agent, Jeanes and Slater funds, Taskegee Institute, Ala.

Department of High School Education

Chairman W. A. Robinson, supervisor Colored High Schools, Raleigh, N. C., had in this section about one hundred present. He stressed the necessity of more colored accredited high schools. A resolution was read, discussed and approved, by this group, calling the boards of education to urge more colored standard high schools, and to appoint colored supervisors.

The Department of College Education

Chairman John C. Wright, vice president, Bethune Cookman college, presided. Teacher Training Facilities in colored institutions, was discussed by members of this section. The A. & M. College as a training for eletary and high school teachers, was presented by Prof. J. R. E. Lee.

Department of Elementary Education

This section was presided over by Prof. W. H. Harrison, principal Attucks school, Kansas City, Mo.

Department of Rural Education—This department was presented by Prof. R. C. Childress, Rosenwald agent, Little Rock, Ark.

Department of School Supervision—Chairman, Prof. W. T. B. Williams, Jeanes Field Agent, Tuskegee Institute, Ala., delivered an address, outlining this work, and presented Miss Fannie C. Williams, New Orleans, La. "How to secure better teaching of the fundamental subjects in the grades." Miss williams converted this section of the association into a class, made the members of this section her pupils. She gave methods, and presented the best rules governing this department and gave practical demonstrations how the work might be done. Mr. W. W. Sanders, of Charlottesville, W. Va., Mrs. Cleo N. Anderson, presented a paper on this subject, which was very clearly and practically presented also by Miss Williams.

Department of Health Education—Dr. Hubert H. Stilson, D. D. S., presented a paper, "Dental Hygiene." Dr. G. W. S. Ish, M. D., Little Rock, "Tuberculosis—A Problem Among Negroes." Mr. B. C. Coldwell, director for the Slater and Jeanes funds, Louisiana, approved the idea of colored children being taught colored history in the colored schools. "White children should be acquainted with colored history also." Mr. E. A. Duke, state agent, colored schools, Oklahoma, also sustained the idea, in his address. This was agricultural extension section. Prof. H. C. Ray, Little Rock, district agent. "History and Development of the Colored Extension Work."

Bishop John A. Gregg, presiding bishop of South Africa gave graphic description of that dark continent "Africa is a land of contract. One part in abject slavery, while their is par .tcultured, living in luxuries, and enjoying every happiness, that you enjoy in America."

A telegram was received from president R. R. Moton, of Tuskegee Institute, stating that he regretted very much he would not be able to attend the convention. Advised by his physician to remain home for the time being. The message gave this ray of light and cheer to the convention: "I am improving rapidly." Dr. Moton is one of America's most outstanding educators.

The three-day session presided over by the president, Dr. R. S. Grossley, president of the State College, Dover, Dela., was by al lodds the greatest meeting yet of the association. Greater confidence and courage was everywhere in evidence, and a distinct note of assurance of better future conditions in education was noticeable in all the addresses before the association, both in the general sessions and the departmental meetings. This was also evidenced by the fact that the executive committee and trustees in joint session voted unanimously to double the budget of last year.

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Sectional meetings, which are becoming increasingly popular and beneficial were conducted on various phases of education such as Health

Education, by F. Rivers Barnwell; H. C. Ray; High School Education, by John C. Wright; Rural Education, by Mrs. A. M. P. School Supervision, by W. T. B. Williams; College Education, by R. C. Childress; Elemen- Strong. Agricultural Extension, by

Education- 1926

Teachers' Association, National.

Deans and Registrars of Schools Organize National Association

That better understanding and co-operation might be established between the deans and registrars of schools of higher learning for colored youth, and that greater sympathy and co-ordination might be brought about between them and the high schools was the purpose of the conference of collegiate deans and registrars of Negro schools, held in Greensboro, N. C., on Friday and Saturday, March 26 and 27. Credit for the meeting is largely due to the vision, initiative and industry of Dean T. E. McKinney of North Carolina A. & T. College, who called the conference.

That there was need for such a movement is indicated by the hearty response and co-operation given by the leaders of college officials throughout the country. More than 50 delegates were in attendance, representing 27 institutions, from eight different states and the District of Columbia.

The program on Friday dealt with such topics and the "Relation of the Registrar of the College," which was discussed by Registrar F. D. Wilkinson of Howard University. "The Importance of Keeping Accurate High School Records," by Dean-Registrar I. H. Miller of Bennett College; "Entrance Requirements for Medical Schools" and "Registration Procedure" were discussed respectively by Dr. J. A. Lester, registrar of Meharry Medical College, and Miss Mary T. Moore, registrar of North Carolina College for Women. On Saturday Prof. N. C. Newbold, director of the Division of Negro Education of North Carolina, brought a most helpful and illuminating address on "The Standard of an A-Grade College," after which Dean Chas. W. Florence of Virginia N. & I. Institute, discussed "The Evaluation of High School Credits." These two talks precipitated a lively and enlightening discussion on the value of psychological tests in determining the capacity and ability of students, and as a measuring rod for college entrance.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Dean T. E. McKinney of North Carolina A. & T. College, president; Dean-Registrar R. O. Lomer of Florida A. & M. College, secretary; Dean Doyle of Paine College, Augusta, Ga., vice-president; Registrar Alvin J. Neely of Tuskegee, treasurer, and Dean Rufus E. Clement of Livingstone College, assistant secretary. According to Prof. Ambrose Caliver, assistant dean of Fisk University, who is chairman of the Publicity Committee of the newly formed association, detailed reports of the addresses, discussions, plans and program, together with the names of delegates and personnel of committees, will be released to the press from time to time for the benefit of the general public.

The next meeting will be held at Tuskegee on the first Friday and Saturday of March, 1927.

National Teacher's Body To Increase Membership

Raleigh, N. C.--President William A. Robinson of the National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools has sent out a call to the Negro teacher's of America to observe Wednesday, November 10, as Teacher Association Day, to be devoted to a special effort to increase membership and interest in the organization.

In many of the states teacher organizations have been formed but according to President Robinson a small minority of the teachers are actively cooperating.

It is also announced that a plan of cooperation between the colored teachers' body and the powerful National Education Association has been achieved producing favorable and harmonious relations.

STARTLING FACTS TO BE REVEALED BY NATIONAL ASS'N OF TEACHERS

Because of the knowledge that FACTS will force a better day for Negro education to come, the N. A. T. C. S., which publishes The Bulletin, a national school journal, plans to send out to teachers and readers throughout the South the TRUTH about our schools and educational systems. The October number will contain a portion of the revelations made at the annual session at Hot Springs in July. The November issue will carry articles and studies on School Attendance, assembled through the committee on school attendance. College education, the subject under debate in educational circles all over the country is to be treated in the December number. "Why do teachers change positions so often" and "How can teachers' salaries be raised to a living wage?" will be answered under the title, "Teachers' Salaries and Tenure of Teachers," in January. Elementary education or the lack of foundation which causes principals of high schools and college presidents to say 'I can't admit him, he has no foundation," will be discussed in March. "If other groups of workers need organization, how much more the teachers in colored schools need it," will form the basis for the material to be published in a later issue. These are some of the subjects which the National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools plans to throw light upon, through the columns of The Bulletin, that the children of the South may have OPPORTUNITY for EFFICIENT TRAINING, the BIRTHRIGHT of EVERY YOUTH.

NOTICE TO TEACHERS

October 4, 1926.

To the Negro Teachers of America:

Through the kindness and co-operation of the Negro press I am enabled to send you this general message, calling upon you to observe November 10, 1926, as Teacher Association Day by making a special effort to increase membership and interest in the state and national teacher organizations.

I wish to commend the courageous and far-seeing teachers of the several states who have seen the serious necessity of building up in these states strong teacher organizations, and who have, in spite of generally small and inadequate salaries, given the necessary financial and moral support to these important movements. In most of the states it is still a minority of the Negro teachers who have yet been won to the support of the state organization of teachers, but this unselfish minority is struggling to establish professional ideals for the craft, and to improve the conditions of teaching and of learning in the State. Without the united help of all the teachers, this determined minority is steadily winning successes by which all of the teachers will eventually profit. May I not express a hope that more teachers in every State will assume their moral obligation to their craft, and join the ranks of those who are working to make of teaching in colored schools a respectable profession.

Finally, we must all realize that no state can advance very far beyond its neighbor states in the opportunities it offers to its Negro citizens. Some of us are proud of the advantages we have won and are winning in our respective communities, but until our neighbors are properly considered, our own advantages must be limited. The National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools offers the only medium through which all of the Negro teachers of America and their friends may join hands for mutual help and co-operation, and "The Bulletin" is the only Negro teachers' journal with more than local significance. Every Negro teacher in America and every friend of Negro education can contribute to the cause of better teaching and learning conditions among Negroes by joining the National Association and reading "The Bulletin."

I address you this message with confident hope that we shall all increase our professional interests; that these professional interests will be broader than our city or State, and will extend to the entire Negro teaching craft in America.

W. A. ROBINSON,
President National Association
Teachers in Colored Schools.

SUPERVISOR IS NAMED TO HEAD NATIONAL BODY

RALEIGH, N. C., Aug. 13.—W. A. Robinson, supervisor of colored high schools in North Carolina, was elected president of the National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools at the annual meeting in Hot Springs, Ark. The next meeting will be held in Nashville, Tenn. C. J. Calloway, director of extension department at Tuskegee Institute was re-elected executive secretary, and R. B. Hudson, of Selma, Ala., was made treasurer.

NEGROES HOPEFUL.

Colored Educators End Three-Day Session At Hot Springs.

Seeing further into the future for negro education than ever before they had been able, some 1,200 negro teachers from all parts of the south left Hot Springs last night with renewed hopes for their race. A burst of enthusiasm, characterized by the negroes as a prophecy came from the colored throng as they voiced a message of good will and promise of co-operation from the white teachers of America to Mrs. G. G. Blair, president of the National Educational Association.

The negroes went into every phase of negro education in the south. They were southern negroes and understood conditions in this section and understanding them are not only content but eager to stay here and work out their problems. Important studies in conditions in negro schools, salaries and availability of teachers, standardization of schools were among the many things gone thoroughly into.

The next general meeting of negro teachers will be held a year hence in Nashville. W. A. Robinson, supervisor of negro high schools of North Carolina was elected the new president. C. J. Galloway, director of the extension department of Tuskegee Institute of Alabama, was re-elected executive secretary. R. S. Crossley, president of the State College at Dover, Del., was the retiring president who presided over the Hot Springs meeting.

ALEXANDRIA, LA., TOWN TALK
AUGUST 3, 1926

1,200 Negro Teachers at Association Convention

Special to Town Talk

HOT SPRINGS NATIONAL PARK, Ark., Aug. 2.—There were twelve hundred negro teachers here attending the National Teachers Association in Colored Schools—the largest in the history of the association. Every southern State is represented—other States and widely scattered sections. Noted educators—white and colored—will deliver highly important addresses.

Arkansas has, as a matter of course, the largest delegation. Louisiana ranks second in point of numbers. Louisiana leads, however, all the States in financial contribution. She reported six hundred dollars. Arkansas follows with four hundred eighty dollars. The announcement of Louisiana's quota elicited generous applause.

The association convened in the auditorium of the Woodman of the Union building which cost five hundred thousand dollars. The auditorium has a seating capacity of nearly three thousand. It is one of the most artistically beautiful and spacious auditoriums owned by negroes in the United States.

The welcome address was delivered by Hon. John L. Webb, supreme custodian of the W. O. U. It was a matchless effort. Dr. J. B. L. Lee, president of the Tallahassee A. and M. College, delivered an eloquent response.

Hon. A. B. Hill, State superintendent of education of Arkansas, delivered a very able and wholesome address. He said that the greatest institution that the United States has is its public school system, that the State should assume the responsibility of educating all of its children and that its wealth or its resources should be taxed for educational purposes; that the teacher problem is a vital phase of the educational system; that he would rather have his child taught in a tent or a "red school house" by an upright capable teacher than in a modern equipped school by an incompetent and indifferent teacher—that such a teacher was detrimental to the mental development and character building of the child. He forceably emphasized the absolute necessity of well-trained teachers who are to be intrusted with the development of the spiritual, moral and intellectual life of the child.

Able and inspirational addresses have been or will be delivered by the following nationally known and outstanding educators: Hon. Fred McCuistion, State supervisor negro education, Arkansas; Dr. W. N. Work, department records and research, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama; Prof. W. T. B. Williams, field agent Jeans and Slater funds, Tuskegee, Innstitute, Alabama; Dr. O. W. Fuller, Dean Bishop College, Marshall, Texas; Prof. W. A. Robinson, superintendent of teacher training in high schools, Raleigh N. C.; Dr. J. E. Shepherd, president of N. C. College for negroes; Prof. L. Pinckney Hill, president Cheney training school, Pennsylvania; Prof. R. B. Hudson, secretary National Baptist convention, Inc., Selma, Alabama; Dr. J. S. Clark, president Southern University, Scotlandville, La.; Dr. James H. Dillard, president of the Jeans and Slater funds, Charlottesville, Va.; Dr. S. L. Smith, general field agent for the Julius Rosenwold fund, Nashville, Tenn.; Dr. W. W. Sanders, State supervisor of negro education, Charleston, West Virginia; Dr. R. S. Grossly, president Delaware State College; Dr. Nathan B. Young, president Lincoln University, Jefferson City, Mo.; Dr. John C. Wright, vice-president of Bethune and Cookman College, Daytona, Florida.

Hon. Leo M. Favrot, the distinguished representative of the general education board, New York City, will deliver an address on "A compilation on school attendance in county training schools."

The departmental meetings are as follows: Departments of college education, high school education, elementary education, rural education, school supervision and health education.

Among the many Louisiana delegations may be mentioned: Prof. J. M. Foster, president State Teachers' Association, Monroe, La.; Dr. J. S. Clark, president Southern University, Scotlandville, La.; Prof. Player, principal city school, Shreveport; La.; Prof. H. C. Ross, principa city school, Crowley, La.; Prof. S. J. Green, principal Tomy Lafon public school, New Orleans, La.; Prof. Mayfield, principal Homer Academy, Homer, La.; Fannie C. Williams, principal Valera C. Jones public school, New Orleans, La.; Prof. Ricard, New Orleans, La.; Charity Herbert, Lake Providence, La.; Mrs. E. L. Rouquemore, Fullerton, La.; Etta Mae Davis, Alexandria, La.; T. E. Jones, Fullerton, La.; Dr. H. H. Dunn, New Orleans, La.; and C. C. Raymond, principal Fullerton, La., graded school.

The association closes its session with a musicale. Some of the most noted and gifted artists appear on the program. The Vapor City Orchestra and the W. O. U. band will render classical selections.

NEGRO TEACHERS ELECT.

Convention Held at Hot Springs Accomplishes Much

MALVERN, Ark., July 31.—The National Association of Colored School Teachers, held in Hot Springs came to a close with the annual election of officers. A. Robinson of North Carolina, state supervisor of negro high schools for the state, was elected president. S. P. Nelson, bachelor of arts, Coleman College, Lousiana, was elected one of the vice presidents; L. B. Arnold of Little Rock was elected a member of the executive committee; Prof. J. C. Wright of Daytona Beach, Fla., was retained first vice president. Prof. Caliway of Tuskegee Institute was re-elected secretary of the executive board.

Nashville, Tenn., was named as the meeting place in 1927.

Through the efforts of Prof. S. P. Nelson, state president of Arkansas negro schools, the Knights of Pythians Ark led in the financial drive for the states.

THE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION

THE National Association of Colored Teachers will observe Teachers' Day November the tenth. Prof. W. A. Robinson is the President of the Association, which is making earnest and commendable effort to improve teaching and learning conditions in colored schools. A plan of cooperation between the National Association of Colored Teachers in America, and the National Educational Association has been effected and the most harmonious and favorable relations have been established between these two national bodies. The observance of Teachers' Day should be productive of good results.

OCT 22 1926

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I address you this message with confident hope that we shall all increase our professional interest; that these professional interests will extend to the entire Negro teaching craft in America.

—W. A. Robinson
President National Association Teachers In Colored Schools.

Education—1926

Teachers' Association, National.

NATIONAL PARENT-TEACHERS ASSOCIATION LAUNCHED AT ATLANTA MEETING

Atlanta, Ga., May 20—The National Congress of Colored Parents and Teachers was organized in this city on May 7th, by delegates representing the states of Georgia, Florida, Alabama and Delaware. The organization was effected by Mrs. A. H. Reeves, President of the white National Congress of Parents and Teachers, who had joined with Mrs. R. R. Butler, President of the Georgia Colored Parent-Teachers Association, in calling the meeting for this purpose. The form of organization and program worked out by the white National Congress during its thirty years of existence were adopted by the new organization.

Mrs. Reeves and other representatives of the white National Congress expressed their great pleasure at the creation of this parallel organization, which for some years they had been seeking, and pledged to it the fullest sympathy and cooperation. Mrs. Reeves predicted that the new organization would meet a long felt need and would grow at a rapid rate.

The following officers were elected: President, Mrs. H. R. Butler, Atlanta; First vice president, Mrs. M. W. Blocker, Jacksonville, Fla.; Second vice president, Mr. J. Graham Scott, Delaware; Third vice president, Mrs. H. D. Davidson, Centreville, Ala.; Fourth vice-president, Mrs. H. M. Reeves, Albany, Ga.; Fifth vice president, Prof. E. E. Butler, Macon, Ga.; Sixth vice president; Mrs. E. V. Baker, Jacksonville, Fla.; Seventh vice president, Mrs. P. L. Smith, Savannah, Georgia; Recording Secretary, Mrs. S. F. Brown, Newman, Ga.; Corresponding Secretary, Miss M. E. Foster, Montgomery, Ala.; Treasurer, Mrs. Willie Daniels, Atlanta; Historian, Miss O. H. Lee, Savannah, Ga.

One of the first actions taken by the new National Congress was the sending of a telegram to Mr. and Mrs. Julian Harris of the Columbus Enquirer-Sun, expressing appreciation of their crusade for interracial justice and congratulating them on being awarded the Pulitzer gold medal for the most distinguished service rendered by any American newspaper last year.

COMMISSION ON INTERRACIAL COOPERATION.

Dallas Express 5-29-26

National Parent-Teacher Congress Is Organized

Important Educational Step Taken By P. T. A. Leaders—Mrs. H. R. Butler Made President.

Atlanta, Ga., May 20.—The National Congress of Colored Parents and Teachers was organized in this city on May 7th, by delegates representing the states of Georgia, Florida Alabama and Delaware. The organization was effected by Mrs. A. H. Reeves, President of the white National Congress of Parents and Teachers, who had joined with Mrs. H. R. Butler, President of the Georgia Colored Parent-Teachers Association, in calling the meeting for this purpose. The form of organization and program worked out by the white National Congress during its 30 years of existence were adopted by the new organization.

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The following officers were elected: President, Mrs. H. R. Butler, Atlanta; First Vice-President, Mrs. M. W. Blocker, Jacksonville, Fla.; Second Vice-President, Mr. J. Graham Scott, Delaware; Third Vice-President, Mrs. H. D. Davidson, Centrevilie, Ala., Fourth Vice-President, Mrs. H. M. Reeves, Albany, Ga.; Fifth Vice-President Prof. E. E. Butler, Macon, Ga.; Sixth Vice-President, Mrs. E. V. Baker, Jacksonville, Fla.; Seventh Vice-President, Mrs. P. L. Smith, Savannah, Ga.; Recording Secretary, Mrs. S. F. Brown, Newnan, Ga.; Corresponding Secretary, Miss M. E. Foster, Montgomery, Ala.; Treasurer, Mrs. Willie Daniels, Atlanta, Ga.; Historian, Miss O. H. Lee, Savannah, Ga.

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COMMISSION ON INTERRACIAL COOPERATION.

Dallas Express 5-29-26

Independent

Teachers In Colored Schools Hold 23rd Annual Session In Famous 'Vapor City' In Arkansas, With Many In Attendance

Message of Cooperation Received With Enthusiasm From the White Teachers' Association—Bishop Gregg a Speaker—W. A. Robinson, Raleigh, N. C., Is New President

Hot Springs, Ark.—The twenty-third annual session of the National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools, held here in the new Woodmen of Union building, brought hundreds of Negro teachers from all sections of the South in what was called the greatest meeting ever held of the association.

The president, Dr. R. S. Grossley, president of the State College, Dover, Del., presided over the three days' sessions, and welcomed more than a score of white educators who are serving as state agents in Negro public schools, or as teachers or administrators in Negro schools.

Confidence and courage were in evidence, with a distinct note of assurance of better future conditions in Negro education. That the association is optimistic was shown by the fact that the budget for next year was doubled.

The message of good will and pledge of co-operation received from the white teachers of the United States, through President Francis G. Blair of the National Education Association, was appreciatively received. Another message of interest was a telegram from Dr. Robert Russa Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute, who commended the work of the N. A. T. C. S., and regretted that he could not be present in person, owing to orders laid upon him by physician and school trustees.

Interesting Surveys Made.

Committees which had been at work during the past year presented carefully collated reports of studies into conditions in Negro schools in the South, touching upon school attendance, salary of teachers, and standardization of courses.

Fred McCuistion, State Supervisor of Negro Education for Arkansas, addressed the Parent-Teacher meeting, conducted by Mrs. Lessie V. Arnold of Little Rock.

Other speakers who addressed the association were Bishop J. A. Gregg, who recently declined the Howard presidency, and who spoke of interesting experiences in Africa; A. B. Hill, State Superintendent of Education for Arkansas; Leo M. Favrot; Dr. W. J. Hale, president Tennessee State Normal school, Nashville; J. S. Clark, president Southern University, Louisiana; M. S. Stuart, general agent, Southern Insurance Co.; John L. Webb, supreme custodian, Woodmen of Union; and J. R. E. Lee president Florida A. & M. College, Tallagassee.

Sectional meetings beneficial and interesting were conducted on health education by F. Rivers Barnwell; school supervision by W. T. B. Williams; agricultural extension by H. C. Clay; high school education by W. A. Robinson; college education by John C. Wright. Mr. W. A. Robinson is the new president.

Arkansas musicians united in a musicale as the closing feature of the session, followed by a general reception to visiting teachers by the Arkansas Negro Teachers' Association, hosts of the N. A. T. C. S.

Officers for the 1926-27 term were elected as follows:

President, W. A. Robinson, supervisor of Negro high schools of North Carolina, Executive Secretary, C. J. Calloway, director of Extension Department, Tuskegee Institute. Treasurer, R. B. Hudson, secretary National Baptist Sunday School Board, Selma, Ala. The 1927 session will be held at Nashville, Tenn.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., AGE-HERALD
JULY 24, 1926

N. A. T. C. S. TO SEE NEGRO EDUCATION FROM NEW ANGLE

Tuskegee Inst., Ala., July 18. (Special to The Reporter)—Negro Education is now under consideration and will be seen from a new angle by the highest educational authorities of both races. This is evident from a letter received last week from Mr. N. C. Newbold, Raleigh, North Carolina, Director of Negro Education of that State. The letter was written to Clinton J. Calloway, Tuskegee Institute, Executive Secretary of the National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools. Mr. Newbold represents a committee of ten, appointed by the National Educational Association. His letter to Secretary Calloway reads: "You will be interested to know that the N. E. A. in Philadelphia, last week agreed to the appointment of a committee of ten to study the matter of Negro Education and to assist that great organization in rendering service to your organization. The N. E. A. also passed a unanimous vote instructing the president to send your meeting in Hot Springs a message of cordial good will and best wishes."

Among the members appointed by the N. E. A. were Mr. S. L. Smith, of Nashville, Tenn., representing the Julius Rosenwald Fund; Dr. Thomas Jesse Jones, Educational Director, the Prelps-Stokes Fund, New York; Mr. N. C. Newbold, Director of Negro Education, Raleigh, N. C.; W. W. Sanders, State Supervisor of Negro Education, Charleston, W. Va.; Mr. W. T. B. Williams, Tuskegee Institute, Field Director of the Jeanes and Slater Funds

The committee representing the N. A. T. C. S. was Dr. R. S. Grossley, State College, Dover, Del., Pres. of the N. A. T. C. S.; Clinton J. Calloway, Executive Secretary, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.; Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, Daytona-Cookman Collegiate Institute., Daytona, Fla.; Mr. L. P. Hill, Prin., Cheney Training School, Cheney, Pa., and Dr. A. F. Sumner, Pres., Talladega College, Talladega, Ala.

Recommendations from the Joint Committee representing the two National organizations will be made, it is said, to the N. A. T. C. S. at its annual meeting in Hot Springs, Ark., July 28, 29 and 30.

There will also be reports by committees studying "Teachers Tenure and Salaries" and "School Attendance."

Among the outstanding educators who are to speak on this occasion are: Dr. J. E. Shepard, Pres. N. C. College for Negroes, Durham, N. C.; Dr. J. S. Clarke, Pres. Southern University, Scotlandville, La.; Dr. W. J. Hale, Pres. State Normal and Indus. School, Nashville, Tenn.; Mr. J. C. Wright, Vice-pres. Daytona-Cookman Inst., Daytona, Fla.; Dr. R. S. Grossley, Pres. State College, Dover, Del.; Mr. Leo M. Favrot, Field Agent, Negro Schools, Baton Rouge, La.; Miss Erle Chambers, Executive Secretary, Arkansas Tuberculosis Association, Little Rock, Ark.; Mr. W. T. B. Williams, Field Agent, Julius Rosenwald Fund, Nashville, Tenn.; Mr. J. Graham Scott, Vice president, National Parent-Teacher Association, Delaware; Dr. Fred McCuiston, State Supervisor Negro Education, Arkansas; Mr. A. B. Hill, State Supt. Education, Arkansas; Dr. J. R. E. Lee, Florida A. and M. College, Talla... Fla.

NEGRO EDUCATION SUBJECT OF STUDY

National Body at Philadelphia Conference Appoints Special Committee

SELMA, ALA., July 15.—Special to The Advertiser.—Negro education is now under consideration and will be seen from a new angle by the highest educational authorities of both races. This is evident from a letter received last week from N. C. Newbold, Raleigh, N. C., director of the division of negro education for that state. The letter was written to Clinton J. Calloway, Tuskegee Institute executive secretary of the National Association of Teachers in Negro Schools. Mr. Newbold represents a committee of ten, appointed by the National Education Association. His letter to Secretary Calloway reads:

"You will be interested to know that the National Education association in Philadelphia last week agreed to the appointment of a committee of ten to study the matter of negro education, and to assist that great organization in rendering service to your organization. The National Educational association also passed a unanimous vote instructing the president to send to your meeting in Hot Springs, a message of cordial good will and best wishes."

Among the members appointed by the National Educational association were S. L. Smith, Nashville, Tennessee, representing the Julius Rosenwald fund; Dr. Thomas Jesse Jones, educational director of the Phelps Stokes fund, New York; N. C. Newbold, director of negro education, Raleigh, N. C.; W. W. Sanders, state supervisor of negro education, Charleston, West Virginia; Dr. W. T. B. Williams, field director of the Jeanes and Slater funds, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama.

The committee representing the N. A. T. C. S. were Dr. R. S. Grossley, State college, Dover, Delaware, president of the N. A. T. C. S.; Clinton J. Calloway, executive secretary, Tuskegee Institute; Mrs. Mary M. Bethune, president, Daytona-Cookman Collegiate institute, Daytona, Florida; Leslie P. Hill, principal, Cheyney State Normal school, Cheyney, Pa.; and Dr. F. A. Sumner, president Talladega college, Talladega, Alabama.

Recommendations from the joint committee representing the two national organizations will be made, it is said, to the N. A. T. C. S. in its annual meeting at Hot Springs, Arkansas, July 28-30.

Advertiser 7-16-26 Montgomery Ala.

TEACHERS CLOSE NATIONAL MEETING IN HOT SPRINGS, ARK.

W. A. ROBINSON, OF NORTH CAROLINA, PRESIDENT AND R. B. HUDSON, SELMA, ALA., TREASURER; NEXT MEETING TO BE IN NASHVILLE, TENN.

(Special to The Birmingham Reporter)

Hundreds of Negro teachers from all over the South gathered in the new Woodmen and Union Building in Hot Springs, Ark., July 29-30 for the twenty-third annual session of the National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools. The meeting was also attended by a score or more of white men who are serving as State Agents for Negro Public Schools or as teachers or administrators in Negro private colleges.

Reporter 8-7-26 Birmingham Ala.

The three days' session presided over by the President, Dr. R. S. Grossley, President of State College, Dover, Delaware, was by all odds the greatest meeting yet of the Association. Great confidence and courage was everywhere in evidence, and a distinct note of assurance of better future conditions in Negro education was noticeable in all the addresses before the Association, both in the general sessions and the departmental meetings. This was also evidenced by the fact that the executive committee and trustees in joint session voted unanimously to double the budget of last year.

A riot of enthusiasm greeted the message of good will and pledge of cooperation sent to the assembled body from the white teachers of America, through President Francis G. Blair, of the National Education Association. A telegram of interest and appreciation of the work being done by the N. A. T. C. S. came from Dr. R. R. Moton, who said but for the orders of his physician and trustees he would have been present.

Important studies into conditions in Negro schools in the South, touching school attendance, salary of teachers and standardization of schools, were reported by several committees that had been carefully gathering material since last year.

The Parent-Teacher Meeting, conducted very favorably by Mrs. Lessie V. Arnold, of Little Rock, had as a main speaker, Fred McGuistion, state supervisor of Negro Education of Arkansas.

Among the speakers whose messages brought promise for the future of Negro education were Bishop J. A. Gregg, who told of his experiences in South Africa; A. B. Hill, State Supt. Education, Arkansas; Leo M. Favrot, Field Agent, Gen. Education Bd.; Dr. W. J. Hale, President Tennessee Agricultural & Industrial State Normal School; Dr. J. S. Clark, President Southern University, Louisiana; M. S. Stuart, Gen. Agent, Southern Insurance Co.; John L. Webb, Supreme Custodian, Woodmen of Union, and Dr. J. R. E. Lee, President, Florida Agricultural and Mechanical College.

Sectional meetings which are becoming increasingly popular and beneficial were conducted on various phases of education, such as Health Education, by F. Rivers Barnwell; School Supervision, by W. T. B. Williams; Agricultural Extension, by H. C. Ray; High School Education, by W. A. Robinson; College Education, by John C. Wright; Rural Education, by R. C. Childress; Elementary Education, by Mrs. A. M. P. Strong.

The meeting closed with a musical given by Negro artists from all sections of Arkansas and a general reception tendered to teachers by the Arkansas Negro Teachers Association by whose invitation the N. A. T. C. S. held its meeting this year in the Vapor City.

W. A. Robinson, Supervisor of Negro High Schools of North Carolina, is the new president; C. J. Calloway, Director of Extension Department, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, was re-elected executive secretary, and R. B. Hudson, secretary National Baptist Convention, was made treasurer. The annual session for 1927 will be held in Nashville, Tenn.

Education - 1926

Alabama.

Teacher's Association, State.

MAR 26 1926

NEGRO TEACHERS OF STATE CONVENE

Meet Here With Alabama Educational Body And Have Full Program

Large attendance of negro teachers from all parts of the state is reported to be in Birmingham for the negro section of the Alabama Education Association meeting in the Industrial High School.

How to get better school attendance and a progressive school policy for Alabama were the subjects discussed Friday. W. G. Wilson, of Camden; L. F. More, principal of the Mobile County Training School, Plateau, and Dr. W. T. B. Williams, field agent for Jeanes and Slater funds, Tuskegee Institute, spoke on the subject of school attendance.

Needs of a progressive school policy for Alabama will be discussed by R. W. Taylor, of Sipsey; A. H. Parker, principal of the Birmingham Industrial High School, and Dr. James Hardy Dillard, agent for the Jeanes and Slater funds of Charlottesville, Va. Music will be furnished by the Tuggle Institute Glee Club.

Problems of the rural child were Friday afternoon topics with addresses by Dr. S. L. Smith, supervisor of Rosenwald School Buildings of Nashville; Agnes Ellen Harris of the State Home Demonstration Office, Auburn, and Dr. L. N. Duncan, director of the agricultural service at Auburn.

The convention will close Saturday after a business session.

The opening session of the convention Thursday was marked by a talk by M. H. Smith, who delivered the president's annual address. Subjects discussed during the day included the need of adequately trained teachers and school needs.

Anniston, Ala., Star

BIRMINGHAM, ALA. NEWS
MARCH 26, 1926

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OCT 31 1926

INSTITUTE FOR NEGROES WILL OPENTOMORROW

W. H. Griffin To Represent State Department At Two Day Meeting

The first session of the two-day institute for the colored teachers of Calhoun and Cleburne counties will open at the Seventeenth street colored school here on Monday morning promptly at 9 o'clock, according to S. B. Gibson, county superintendent of education.

Over 75 colored teachers from schools in the two counties are expected to be present at the institute.

W. H. Griffin, faculty membr of the Montgomery normal school for the colored, will represent the state department of education at the meeting. Griffin will address the gathering on educational problems of the day.

C. E. Hanna, of the county training school at Hobson City, will act as host for the local schools.

Demonstration lessons in primary reading and arithmetic will form a large part of the program, stated Mr. Gibson. Other perplexing problems of modern school work will be thoroughly discussed at the meeting.

Education—1926

Teachers' Association, State.

D.C.

N. C. NEGRO TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION GROWING.

This year for the first time the Corresponding Secretary of the North Carolina Negro Teachers' Association can report the present enrollment of more than 5 per cent of the public school teachers of the State. There are 5310 teachers in the public schools besides several hundred in private schools and about 2800 with more still to be reported according to statements from some of the local units.

The present Corresponding Secretary has been in office since 1921 and prior to that the annual enrollment was never over 200.

At their recent meeting in Greensboro the Colored teachers gave their full endorsement to the 8 months minimum school term and among other things voted to ask for a Colored State Worker in the State Health Department and that the State Library Commission give more help to the Colored people of the State.

The Colored teachers through their organization are giving solid backing to every progressive movement in the State that comes to their attention.

Several counties and many city and school units are 100 per cent enrolled in the association.

Washington, D.C.
1-15-26

Education—1926

Teachers' Association, State.

Delaware

WILMINGTON
DELAWARE
NOV 11 1926

COLORED TEACHERS TO MEET IN DOVER

Special to The Morning News

DOVER Del., Nov. 10—The eighth annual session of the Delaware State colored Teachers' association will convene in the Booker T. Washington School, Dover, Del., tomorrow and Friday.

An interesting program has been arranged. Among the speakers listed are Dr. H. V. Holloway, State superintendent of Public Instruction, Miss Minnie Lee Davis, elementary Supervisor, Tower Hill School, Wilmington, Mrs. Mary H. Plummer, Randall Jr. High School, Washington D. C., Dr. A. J. Mitchell, Morgan College, Baltimore, Md., Mrs. Mary Caulk Lewis, President of the State P. T. A., Dr. R. S. Grossley, President State College for Colored Students I. W. Howard President of Delaware State Colored Teachers' Association.

Education—1926
Teachers' Association, State.

Education of Farm Negroes Is Stressed

JACKSONVILLE, FLA. Times-Union
JAN 7 - 1926

Object of New Section of Florida Teachers of the Race.

A section of rural education formed in connection with the Florida State Teachers' Association, representing the negro teachers of the state, held its annual session in Jacksonville recently at Stanton High school, at which time leading educators from various parts of the country were present and took part in the program. More than five hundred teachers representing grammar and high schools and colleges were enrolled from different parts of the state.

John C. Wright, vice president of the Daytona-Cookman Collegiate Institute of Daytona,, succeeded himself for president of the state body and A. A. Turner local district agent, farm and Home Makers' clubs of Tallahassee, was made chairman of the newly organized section of rural education, which includes the Jeanes supervisors, Smith-Hughes workers and Farm and Home Makers' agents supported by the Smith-Lever appropriations.

The three groups of workers named above are actively engaged in extension and vocational work more or less centered around the home and deal with problems in many cases which do not come under the school curriculum, but are vital in education. One representative from each group will prepare a paper to be read at the next general assembly of the teachers to be followed by discussions at sectional meetings.

The objects of the section are: First, to instruct rural members of the race on their economic problems in order to increase the earning capacity of their farms and make the home life on the farm more desirable; second, to keep before field workers a concrete program in keeping with the most urgent needs of the people in order to accomplish more definite results; and third, to present to the Florida State Teachers' Association each year, data that will enable that body to know the major problems of the race, in order that they may be dealt with along with the other problems of education.

Florida

TAMPA, FLA.
Tribune
NOV 25 1926

WEST COAST TEACHERS IN NEGRO SCHOOLS TO MEET HERE TOMORROW

Talks Will Be Heard From Number of Leaders For Public Education

The Florida West Coast Negro Teachers' association will open a two-day convention at 9:30 o'clock tomorrow morning at St. Paul A. M. E. church, Harrison and Marion streets.

W. D. F. Snipes, superintendent of education in Hillsborough county, will deliver an address at the afternoon session tomorrow. W. S. Yates, supervisor of rural schools, and W. R. Shields, director of vocational training in Tampa schools, will make talks, as will a number of teachers on topics relating to curriculum, classroom work, school health and other practical subjects.

A generous program of music will be provided. This will be supplied by the Booker T. Washington high school orchestra, the Harlem Glee club, the female quartette from the Manatee grammar school, the Booker T. Washington high school glee club and the quartette from Lincoln academy, Bradenton.

A reception will be held in Lafayette hall tomorrow evening, when addresses will be heard from President J. R. E. Lee, of the Florida A. and M. college, Tallahassee, and W. A. Rochelle, Lakeland.

Saturday morning will be given to departmental conferences and the afternoon to sight-seeing tours about the city and visits to the Tampa public schools

Winter Haven Fla. Chief
DEC 7 1926

COLORED FOLK ORGANIZE P-T ASSOCIATION

Also Prepare for Recreational Activities At School.

The organization of a Parent-Teachers Association and the inauguration of recreational work at the Florence Villa Industrial Training School is heralded as a new day among the negro residents of the Winter Haven section. The Parent-Teachers body was organized last evening at a meeting of the colored residents of Florence Villa in the auditorium of the industrial school, with Prof. Knight the principal, as the moving spirit of the enterprise. The organization aims to promote the welfare of the colored boys and girls in the school and inject a greater spirit of interest and enthusiasm in the parents for the education of their children.

The 150 in attendance at this meeting heard a short talk on recreation by August Fischer, director of the Department of Public Recreation of Winter Haven. Fischer, who was the only white man present, outlined the work that might be done on the industrial school campus for recreational and beautification purposes, especially in erecting athletic courts for the youth and in beautifying the campus front on Lake Maude. Fischer was successful in starting a movement among the negroes which will lead to the inauguration of these measures. As most of the labor will be done by the negro residents of Florence Villa, under the direction of Knight, the cost will be trifling and will be taken care of by the patrons themselves, thereby relievign the City Department of expenditures along this line. Later the work will be extended to other departments of the school life, including singing, literary and handicraft classes.

Education—Negro

Georgia

Teachers' Association, State.

Heads of Negro Colleges Hold Conference Here

Presidents of all negro colleges and principals of negro accredited high schools throughout the state attended a conference held Friday at Booker T. Washington High school, under direction of Dr. J. S. Stewart, of the University of Georgia.

Willis A. Sutton, superintendent of the Atlanta pulbic schools, and Dr. J. E. Pound were principal speakers. Mr. Sutton spoke on the co-operative spirit being shown between the races in Atlanta. Dr. Pound talked on "Needs of Certificate Teachers for States Certificates." Others who addressed the conference were: W. B. Hill, state supervisor of rural schools; J. H. Morris, president of Morris Brown university; S. F. Harris, of Athens; [illegible] C. H. Thomas, of Atlanta; Jackson Davis, of Richmond, Va.; L. M. Favrot, of New Orleans, and others.

The conference was marked by enthusiasm by those in charge and plans were made to hold another meeting next year. A committee on preparation was appointed. Dr. A. W. Adams was elected chairman and J. W. Holly secretary.

[illegible] Ga. Journal

JAN 18 1926

COLORED SCHOOL HEADS TO MEET

Athens, Ga., Jan. 17.—The convention of the executives of negro colleges and the principals of the negro high schools of the state of Georgia will meet at the Booker T. Washington High School in Atlanta on Friday as announced by Dr. J. S. Stewart here today after a conference with Dr. E. A. Pound and Walter H. Hill of the state department of education.

The purpose of the conference will be to work out the proper correlation of the negro high schools and to perfect certification plans and to discuss other problems of concern to both races.

In the state there are eleven accredited high schools and approximately a dozen colleges all of which will probably send representatives to the meet.

Times, [illegible]

JAN 12 1926

Negro School Heads To Meet In Atlanta

ATHENS, Ga., Jan. 12. A conference of executives of negro colleges and principals of negro high schools in Georgia has been called to meet at the Booker T. Washington High School in Atlanta January 22, it is announced by Dr. J. S. Stewart of the University of Georgia, following a conference among Dr. Stewart, E. A. Pound and Walter H. Hill of the State Department of Education.

The conference is called to work out the proper correlation of negro high schools, to perfect certification plans, and to discuss other educational problems of concern to both races at this time, it is said. There are eleven accredited negro high schools in Georgia, and about a dozen negro colleges, all of which will be represented at the Atlanta meeting.

[illegible] Ga. Journal

JAN 13 1926

NEGRO COLLEGE AND SECONDARY TEACHERS MEET

Conference Of Colored Educators Of The State Called For Atlanta On January 22, To Discuss Important Problems

Athens, Ga., Jan 12.—A conference of executives of negro colleges and principals of negro high schools in Georgia has been called to meet at the Booker T. Washington High School in Atlanta January 22, it is announced by Dr. J. S. Stewart of the University of Georgia, following a conference among Dr. Stewart, E. A. Pound and Walter H. Hill of the State Department of Education.

The conference is called to work out the proper correlation of negro high schools, to perfect certification plans, and to discuss other educational problems of concern to both races at this time, it is said. There are eleven accredited negro high schools in Georgia, and about a dozen negro colleges, all of which will be represented at the Atlanta meeting.

COLORED TEACHERS AT MACON MEETING

Will Speak at Annual Teachers Gathering

A number of the principals and teachers of the Savannah colored public schools will attend the annual meeting of the Georgia State Teachers and Educational Association, to be held in Macon April 14 to April 16, inclusive.

Listed on the program of the convention are several well known educators, and leaders in the schools of the state.

The sesions will be held in Stewards Chapel A. M. E. Church, with the exception of a banquet, which will be held Friday evening in the Pythian Hall.

Professor C. G. Wiley, president of the Georgia State Industrial College, of Savannah, heads the association. Among the Savannah school teachers who will speak or preside at the different sessions of the convention are J. W. Hubert, principal of Cuyler Street School, who will lead discussions on "City and Rural Grammar Schools", at sessions Thursday and Friday afternoons, R. W. Gadsden, who will deliver an address, "Delinquency," at the meeting Friday morning, and F. R. Lumkin, dean of the Georgia State Industrial College, who will adddress the meeting Friday night on "Georgia's Tax System."

ANNUAL MEETING OF GA. STATE TEACHERS WAS GREAT SUCCESS

By A. E. Whitmire, Cor. Secy.

Never before in the history of the Association has there gathered such an eager, earnest and enthusiastic body of expectant teachers. The program was the best that has ever been carried out. All participants were there and on time with a few exceptions.

The program of welcome on Wednesday night will be long remembered. The music was excellent. Dr. W. A. Fountain in well chosen words welcomed the association. President C. G. Wiley was at his best. His was a masterly address, his recommendations were well thought out.

The session was opened Thursday morning by Rev. B. S. Hannah. Registration, routine of business and appointment of committees was next in order of business. Dr. J. H. Dillard, president of Slater and Jeanes Fund, spoke at length on the development of a real educational system in Georgia. He said that for the first time in the history in Georgia the state now recognizes the principle that every child in Georgia is entitled to an equal opportunity to get a common school education, no matter whether he or she live in in a city or town or on a country cross road or in the most remote section. Dr. S. L. Smith, general field agent for rural schools spoke of the increase in schools and money raised for these schools stating that in 1913 there were 600 schools, today3,225 costing $13,826,000.00 of which the colored people donated $2,917.00 the white people donating $625,000.00.

How may we interest all of the people in a larger educational program for Ga. was discussed generally At the afternoon session Mr. Lee Favrot, field agent, general educational board, discussed attendance. This lecture alone was well worth the trip to Macon. He said that we should get on the job to develop the best that is in all concerned. Learn the elements of the job.

This was followed by group sessions, college and secondary schools—Prof. J. C. Lewis, director. The following subjects were discussed by various groups. "The Art of Exact Teaching and its Relation to the Economic Life of Community." "Some Things we Expect of our College Freshman" "Meaning of the Junior Movement in Relation to College Work" "Health Standards and Intelligence Tests," "To What Extent Are Written Examination Advisable"

Extension—Prof. H. A. Hunt, director, "How to Obtain Assistance from state and Federal Funds for Public Schools," "Teacher's Place in a Building Program." Legislation Dr. J. W. Holly, director, County training School, Prof. J. M. Deas, director, "Advantages of Consolidation". "The Value of Socialized Recitations."

Thursday 8 p. m., Miss Eva Hendry, state musical director with her large chorus of teachers rendered very acceptably, the "Negro Anthem" and "Listen to the Lambs". Mr. Walter B. Hill, special state supervisor gave an address teeming with information. Mr. Lee assistant to Mr. Hill gave a full report of work done by him.

Dr. John Hope in his own convincing and expressive way discussed the "Spirit or Service." Dr. E. Franklin Frazier spoke on "Social Service" Report of conference held in Atlanta January 22nd to standardize the high schools of state, by Dr. J. H. Holly Supt. Allman of Hartwell, Ga., spoke very encouraging telling the teachers to teach the doctrine of ownership. Dr. A. M. Soule, stressed the importance of teaching, Agriculture.

The address by Dean of Paine College Augusta, Ga., "Larger Responsibility for Religious Education was filled with helpful information.. Prof. G. E. Archibold told how to organize and conduct a "High School for the whole Community." Prof. F. R. Lampkin, of Ga. State College, showed research and study in his address More than 1500 teachers registered the most outstanding and interesting feature of the association was the group meetings.

Georgia State Teachers' and Educational Association Was a Great Success

THE MOREHOUSE COLLEGE SCHOOL OF RELIGION

Morehouse college is offering through its School of Religion a splendid opportunity to those desire to increase their store of religious information. Aside from its regular established courses in theology leading to degrees, etc., specially prescribed courses are offered the busy pastors and other religious workers which they may take at intervals. For example, during the month of February, a winter course was conducted, and pastors and religious workers from various parts of the state who entered found much helpful instruction during the Summer School which begins on June 14th, this department will have charge of Religious Education. The following courses will be offered for ministers and other christian workers:

1. A study of present day problems in the light of the Hebrew Prophets and Jesus.
2. Religious Education as it relates to the child and the youth: the organization and development of the Church School, and the general program of Christian training.
3. The Christian Pastor and The Working Church. Special attention will be given to the rural church as a community center, the city church and the young people, the church and amusements, etc.
4. A special feature of the department of Religious Education will be lectures given by experts in the field

By Mrs. A. E. Whitmire

Never before in the history of the Georgia State Teacher Association has there gathered such an eager, earnest and enthusiastic body of expectant teachers. The program was the best that has ever been carried out. The participants were there and on time, with a few exceptions. The program of welcome on Wednesday night was excellent.

Dr. W. A. Fountain, in well chosen words welcome the association. Pres C. G. Wiley was at his best. His was a masterly address. His recommendations were well thought out and progressive.

Rev. B. S. Hannah led devotions on Thursday morning. Registration and appointment of committees were the next order of business.

Dr. J. H. Dillard, president of the Slater and Jeanes Funds spoke at length on the development of a real educational system in Georgia. He said that for the first time in Georgia, the state now recognizes that ever child in its border is entitled to equal opportunity to get a common school education.

Dr. S. L. Smith, general field agent for rural schools, spoke of the increasing educational facilities, stating that in 1913 there were 600 schools. To date there are 3,225 schools, costing $13,826,000 of which colored people donated $2,917,000 and the white people donated $625,000.

All entered in the general discussion of "How we may interest all of the people in a larger educational programme."

At the afternoon session Mr. Le Favor, field agent, General Educational Board, discussed "Attendance." This lecture, alone, was well worth the

stressed the importance of teaching agriculture. He spoke at length on the importance of saving the forests by discouraging the setting of fire to the woods.

In the afternoon the group meetings were continued and following subjects discussed: "What you going to do about the Rural Problem." "Fitting the Unfit." "Domestic Science, Its Place in an Educational Programme." "Social and Economic Need of Cooperation Between High Schools and Colleges." "Vocational Guidance in Relation to Circulation Making Motivat-

Education." "Educational Value in the Industrial Art." "Making My School a Community Center." "The Educational Significance of Writing and Spelling.

Friday afternoon from 4 to 6—Business session—Memorial services.

Friday night The address by the Dean of Paine College, Augusta, on "Larger Responsibility for Religious Education" was filled with helpful information. Prof G. E. Archibold told how to organize and conduct a "High School for the Whole Community." Prof. F. R. Lampkin, Dean of G. S. I. C. showed research and study in his address, "Georgia's Tax System" and we are much the wiser for having heard him. More than 1500 teachers registered. All praise to Jeanes, Slater and State Workers.—A. E. Whitmire, corresponding secretary.

find out the elements of the job, analysis. The twelve objectives follow

Children—Where live—how get to school-house: Parents, home, environments, cause of disease: What teacher can do to help situation: How best to go at it: Need of Compulsory Education Law: Put on Attendance Campaign: Let it be Competitive Campaign Give or Have Attendance – Banner; trip to Macon. He said, "Get on the job to develop the best that is in you. Let Humane Elements function: Teacher must have impulse for Service. Spirit for School has filled children with hunger for knowledge.

The following subjects were in the Department groups, College and Secondary Schools, Prof. J. C. Lewis, director. The Art of Exact Teaching and Its Relation to the Economic Life of Community." "Some Things we expect of our College Freshman." "Meaning of Junior Movement in Relation to College Work." "Health Standards and Intelligence Tests." "To What Extent Are Written Examinations Advisable.

Extension—Prof. H. A. Hunt, Director. "How to Obtain Assistance from State and Federal Funds for Public Schools." "Teacher's Place in a Building Programme."

County Training Schools—Prof J. M. Deas, Director. "Advantagee of Consolidation". "The Value of Socialized Recitations."

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ly, the "Negro Anthem" and "Lister to the Lambs." Mr. Walter B. Hill, Special Supervisor gave an address teeming with information. Mr. Lee, assistant to Mr. Hill rendered a full report of work done by him. Dr. John Hope, president of Morehouse College in his own convincing and expressive way discussed the "Spirit of Service" Dr. Calloway of National Association and Dr. E. Franklin Frazier gave instructive addresses on social service.

Friday, April 16th—The report of conference held in Atlanta, January 22, 1926, to standardize the high schools of Georgia was made by Dr. J. W. Holly. Supt. Allman of Hartwell, addressed the teachers on the "Doctrine of Ownership" he stressed this point: buy land; save money; be an asset to your community. Recognition comes to all who are potent factors to his community. Dr. Soule

Education - 1926

Missouri.

Teachers' Association, State.

REPUBLICAN

Macon - Mo

OCT 2 2 1926

NEGRO SCHOOL TEACHERS WILL MEET IN MACON

Two Day Program For All Those of 1st District Starts Friday Evening

Staring tomorrow night at eight o'clock, the negro school teachers of the First District. will open their third annual session in Macon.

The first program will be held at the Vine and Broadway Baptist Church and the Saturday programs will be held at the Dumas school.

Prof. E. B. Dameron, the vice president of the association, is in active charge of the arrangements and has perfected a program worthy of the time the teachers will spend here. At one o'clock Saturday afternoon, addresses will be made by Prof. O. L. Cross, superinterdent of Public School and Rev O. L. Angel, pastor of the Christian church.

The program as announced is:

Programme

Friday evening at 8:00 o'clock.

1. Reading of Program.
2. Pre-Association Program—Macon Teachers and Local Talent.
3. Response to Addresses of Welcome—Prof. L. B. Quinn, Mober ly.
4. Remarks—Prof. N. C. Bruce ,State Inspector of Schools.
5. Appointment of Committees—Pres ident.
6. Adjournment.

Saturday Morning at 9 o'clock.

1. Song, "America the Beautiful."
2. Prayer.
3. Reading of Evening Journal—Cor responding Secretary.
4. Address—Prof. N. C. Bruce, State Inspector of Schools.
5. Piano Solo—Mrs. M. B. Goff.
6. Presi[illegible]t's Annual Address—Prof L. B. Quinn, Moberly. Mo.
7. Vocal Solo —Mrs. J. T. Ancel, Macon, Mo.
8. Discussion "How to Increase Attendance."

10 Ajournment.

Saturday afternoon, at 1:00 o'clock.

1. Music.
2. Reading of Morning Journal — Recording Secretary.
3. Vocal Solo—Miss Yutha Hughes, Moberly, Mo.
4. Address—Macon Co. Superintendent.
5. Discussion, "Some Good Projects"
6. Piano Solo—Prof. L. B. Quinn.
7. Paper, "The New Examinations" —Miss Mary Ella Hicks, Moberly, Mo.
8. Discussion "Team Work in the School."
9. Report from Committes.
10 Remarks by President.
11 Adjournment.

Officers—Prof L. B Quinn, Moberly Mo, President; Prof E. B. Damerson, Macon, Mo., Vice President; Mrs. L. N. Richardson, Moberly, Mr., Recording Secretary; Miss W. M. Estell, Fayette, Mo., Assistant Secretary; Miss Mary Ella Hicks, Moberly, Mo., Corresponding Secretary; Prof A. Cravens, Fayette, Mo., Treasurer; Mrs. M. B. Goff, Fayette, Mo., Pianist.

Program Committee, Miss Mary Ella Hicks, Moberly, Mo.

Mississippi

Teachers' Association, State.

MISSISSIPPI TEACHERS IN ANNUAL MEET

Discussions were held during the session upon various subjects which were calculated to instruct, inspire and increase the general interest in Race education and uplift.

Officers elected for the ensuing year were: W. W. Blackburn, president, Jackson, Miss.; W. F. Reden, vice president; Mrs. S. C. Phillips, recording secretary; Miss J. E. L. Haynes, assistant secretary; Mrs. M. E. Miller, treasurer; B. B. Dansley, executive secretary and editor of the journal, and J. E. Johnson, member of national executive council.

Greenville, Miss., April 9.—Two thousand teachers were in attendance at the 20th annual session of the Mississippi Association of Teachers [illegible] school building, of which Mrs. L. W. Coleman is principal.

President Johnson in his annual address which was well received showed that 300,064 children of the Race were enrolled in school, that there was a general increase in the average salaries paid teachers, that length of terms of school, that 75 per cent of the counties had organized parent-teachers' associations and a general improvement along educational lines in the building of additional schools. He spoke of the hearty co-operation received from the county superintendents and local school authorities in furthering the cause of Race education throughout the state.

Among the outstanding educators present were Hon. Leo M. Favrot, Bura Hilburn and S. W. Strahan, representing the general board of education; Dr. W. T. Holmes, president of Tougaloo college; R. B. Hayes, dean of New Orleans college, New Orleans, La.; Prof. W. A. Battles, Okolona college; Rev. W. Scott Chinn, superintendent of Gulfside association, Waverly, Miss.; Rev. H. H. Dunn, secretary of congregational school work in Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana and Mississippi; President L. J. Rowan, principal of Alcorn college, who ranks high in educational service and represents Mississippi in the national Y. M. C. A.

Dr. R. S. Grossley, president of the Association of Teachers of Dover, Del., delivered the main address. Hon. Blake W. Godfrey, state superintendent of the Y. M. C. A., spoke of boy life and outlined the program of activities, urging the teachers to co-operate in this new enterprise. Mrs. A. W. Dumas of Natchez, Miss., president of the Parent-Teacher association, told of the excellent work being done by the organization and how parents are working with school authorities in educating the children.

The association was welcomed by Mayor J. A. Cannon, Judge Percy Bell, Lizzie W. Coleman and W. O. Loyd. Prof. J. G. H. Bowman of Vicksburg responded.

300,000 NEGRO PUPILS IN SCHOOL

TWO THOUSAND TEACHERS IN CONVENTION HERE

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

Many Prominent Educators Attend Convention, Which Was Welcomed by Mayor Cannon, Responded to by Prof. Bowman of Vicksburg.

Two thousand negro teachers were in attendance at the 20th annual session of the Mississippi Association of Teachers in Colored Schools which convened in Greenville, April 1 to 3 in the No. 2 school building—Mrs. L. W. Coleman, principal.

President Johnson in his annual address which was well received showed that 300,064 negro children were enrolled in school, that there was a general increase in the average salaries paid teachers, also a length in the terms of school. 75 per cent of the county organized in the Parent Teachers Association and a general improvement along educational lines in the building of additional schools. He spoke of the hearty co-operation received from the County Superintendents and local school authorities in furthering the cause of negro education throughout the state.

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Dr. W. T. Holmes, president of Tougaloo College, R. B. Hayes, Dean of New Orleans College, Prof. W. A. Battles, Okolona College, Rev. W. Scott Chinn, Supt. of Gulfside Association, Waverland, Miss. Rev. H. H. Dunn, Sec. of Congregational school work in the states of Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana and Mississippi. Pres. L. J. Rowan, principal of Alcorn College, who ranks high in educational service and represents Mississippi on the National Y. M. C. A.

Dr. R. S. Grossley, president of National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools of Dover, delivered the main address. Hon. Blake W. Godfrey, state superintendent of the Y. M. C. A. spoke upon boy life, and outlined the program of activities, and urged upon the teachers co-operation in this new enterprise. Mrs. A. W. Duma, of Natchez, Miss., president of the Parent Teachers Association told of the excellent work being done by this Association, and how the parents are working with the school authorities in educating the children.

The Association was welcomed by Mayor J. A. Cannon, Judge Percy Bell, Lizzie Coleman and W. O. Loyd, Prof. J. G. H. Gowman, of Vicksburg responded.

Discussions were held during the session upon various subjects which were calculated to instruct, inspire and increase the general interest in negro education and uplift.

At the close of the session the usual reports were read and adopted.

During the morning session Hon. Alfred Stone, of Dunleith, Miss., delivered an address upon character building. L. J. Rowan, president of the Colored A. & M. College at Alcorn, Miss., also delivered an address upon the loyalty of the negro to the state and pointed out what good work was being done by the state for the negro.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President: W. W. Blackburn, Jackson, Miss.; Vice-President: W. T. Reden, Doddsville, Miss.; Rec. Secretary: Mrs. S. C. Phillips, Kosciusko, Miss.; Treasurer: Mrs. M. E. Miller, Jackson, Miss.; Executive Secretary and Editor of Teachers Journal: B. B. Bandsby, Jackson, Miss.; Member of National Executive Council: J. E. Johnson, Pettit, Miss.

ress at 12:30 p. m. recon-UEBALI

This afternoon's session brought to a close the most successful meeting of the Colored State Teachers Association. The next meeting will be held in Jackson, Miss.

H. H. DUNN.

North Carolina.

Education - 1926

Teachers' Association, State.

North Wilkesboro, N. C., Hustler

SEP 15 1926

First Colored Association Teachers Meeting.

The first county-wide teachers' association for the colored people will be held September 25th at Lincoln Heights building commencing at 10 o'clock. The school law of the state and rules of the county board make attendance compulsory except when providentially hindered. If so hindered, then a certificate showing cause of absence should be filed with the county superintendent. All teachers who have not filed their certificates and contracts for the year do so at the above-mention meeting.

Each teacher is required to take a physical examination each year and an opportunity will be given an opportunity at this meeting to take it.

The teacher's supplies for the year will be distributed at this meeting.

C. C. WRIGHT,
County Supt. of Schools.

Lincoln, N.C.

NOV 25 1926

MEETING OF COLORED TEACHERS

The teachers of Caldwell County met at the Court house on Nov. 20, 1926 at 10 o'clock.

The meeting was called to order by the county Supt. Mr. J. W. McIntosh. He discussed the need of the cooperation of the Caldwell county schools also of the qualification of the teachers to do better work.

One of the main features of the meeting was the organization of a local unit of the state teachers association in Caldwell County. The following officers were elected: Ione Henderson, President; Docia M. Forney, Secretary. The roll was then called and each member paid one dollar for membership.

Another important feature on program was an address delivered by the colored State Supervisor of Elementary schools, A. W. Holland. After listening to her address the teachers of Caldwell County decided that they would go back to their schools and carry out some of the plans suggested by her.

Miss Kelly, the white supervisor, gave an interesting talk, subject: "How to teach reading."

As soon as the colored school buildings are completed the president of the local unit will call a meeting to have other important matters discussed relating to school w

Marked Evolution of the Negro School Teacher Seen In The 46th Annual Session of The N. C. Teachers Association

HAS ADVANCED FROM THE OLD TIME APOLOGIST TO SEASONED AND DIGNIFIED PEDAGOGUE

Men And Women Of Attainments And Fitness Now Directing The Minds of The Youth In Education

By R. McCANTS ANDREWS

Durham, N. C.—The 46th annual session of the North Carolina Negro Teachers' Association has just been held at Salisbury on November 24-25-26. The scene was one of many contrasts and revelations. The very atmosphere was one of originality and independence, there at Livingstone College, the living reflection of the great departed spirit, J. C. Price.

Evolution of Negro Teacher

The most interesting feature of almost any Negro teachers' organization today is the evolution of the Negro teacher himself. From the greasy and mealy-mouthed itinerent an dapologist he has long since advanced to the seasoned, dignified and prosperous padagogue who is today nearing retirement and who is—willingly—yielding the leadership to young college-bred men who are upstanding and sophisticated. Especially has this condition evolved in North Carolina. It is an easy venture that there are more affluent, property holding savants and more well-trained young administrators in this State today than are commonly found in American commonwealths. It is no less apparent that there is found here a real succession of leadership, springing from an unusually genuine cooperative spirit between educators of divergent ages and experience. In fact, the articulate voice in Negro education in North Carolina today is a voice sounding in an experience of less than 40 years.

These generalizations, together with their particular reference to North Carolina, are equally true of women teachers as of men. The astigmatic, choleric anti-feminist has entirely disappeared and is succeeded by a clear-eyed young woman who is capable and unfraid; who knows what it is all about and who reflects a culture and beauty which only intelligence can breed.

Have Generous Spirit

To an outsider looking on it is indeed a revelation to find the poorest of al professionals providing in their budget for substantial donation to the N. A. A. C. P., the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History, the N. C. Home for Delinquent Girls. the National Association of Teachers, for prizes, loving cups and other awards for excellence in scholarship; it was a revelation to visit the sections held each day and hear intimate and technical discussions of subjects and matters pertaining to the schools and grades of all degrees, and to hear less said of raising teachers' salaries (although they are admittedly sub-standard) than of anything else because of the spirit of self-sacrifice and devotion which the members of the association possess; it was a revelation to witness the elevation of the rural school in North Carolina in the fact that a rural pupil won the first prize in the State-wide spelling contest.

Growth In Membership

These are some of the high lights observed in the work of the North Carolina Association which, for the past five years, has been sustained by the master hand of Jas. E. Shepard who raised the membership within that period from 100 to 3,000 or nearly 50 per cent of all Negro teachers. The comprehensiveness of the scope and work of the Association is well evidenced by the 16-page folder outlining the program for the 3-day session. Many notables of both races appeared and contributed substantially to the program. President Shepherd's annual address ran true to form in admonishing his protegees that new and greater tasks confronted them and that the call to self-sacrifice was growing in volume; that the true mission of the teacher is faithfulness to God and to the State, that "patriotism and patience" must continue as the slogan which must enervate the thousands of torch-bearers who are devoted to the cause of education. The president's address was in the nature of a valedictory, he having previously announced that he would relinguish the reins of administration after this term. He received an ovation, following his masterly and scholarly exposition, and was extolled at other times and warmly felicitated because of the success of his term of office.

Greetings From Alabama

Thursday night's program sustained the interest and climaxed the session in the presentation of President H. C. Trenholm of State Normal, Montgomery, Alabama, the most youthful of state school executives; Dr. Carter G. Woodson, eminent American historian of Washington and W. Albert Robinson, Supervisor of Negro High Schools and Teacher Training, North Carolina Department of Public Instruction, corresponding secretary of the Association and president of the National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools. Professor Trenholm brought fraternal greetings from the Associa-

tion of Alabama which, he said, includes 90 per cent of the 3,700 Negro teachers of that State. The speaker gave an interesting review of educational conditions in his native State and made some comparisons with North Carolina conditions which edified the latter commonwealth. He declared that the Tar Heel State was arousing a quite happy reaction in his territory and that our progress was pointing the way to greater accomplishments in the farther South

Carter Woodson was himself. He hammered away at the essentials of Negro history, the pathetic condition of the race because of the exclusion of the facts of history as he regards the African, the ignorance of whites—and even of Negroes—of the Ethiopian's ancient grandeur as well as his current contribution to our civilization, the inferiority complex and its devastating effect upon the morale of the Aframerican, the urge to purchase and to supply to our youth, books by our authors so that they may look upon this world as a place of opportunity and not of disappointment. In trip-hammer fashion the historian paraded before his audience men and women of African descent whose achievements have added to the sum total of human happiness, while he derogated men like Caesar, Napoleon and Alexander the Great, referring to them as some of the "world's greatest imposters" because they increased the world's unhappiness and brought misery to thousands. The net result of this cyclonic exposition was a resolution introducing Negro books in the summer schools, with a view of getting them inducted into the day schools eventually.

Self-Examinative

The task of self-examination requires, first, intimate knowledge and, secondly, a brutal frankness. W. A. Robinson possesses both; and he successfully punctured the bubble of "mutual admiration" and deflated the body politic to a condition of safety by proving that (1) the teaching profession is not respectable when compared with other professions; (2) the profession is too full of people who do not realize professional obligations; (3) the profession is not highly esteemed (citing, for instance, that newspapers are hesitant to print much of the doings of teachers because, as they allege, the general public—including the teachers themselves—will not read it) and (4) that the profession is not organized (North Carolina, for example, includes in its organization only 41 per cent of its Negro teacners, despite the fact that the membership has increased 3,000 per cent since 1921.)

Great Need of The Profession

The greatest need of the profession, the speaker declared, was a genuine spirit of cooperation which will make the N. A. T. C. S. the Negro's N. E. A., by building its coffers and expanding its influence for the general good of the profession. Many teachers are now coming to North Carolina, declared the speaker, because the salaries here are higher than in some other states; but North Carolina must help to keep them at home by influencing higher salaries in their own localities. And conditions in North Carolina cannot be bettered until this State has contributed to the poor conditions in other states. For this forward-looking, vicarious service a strong national organization must be molded. North Carolina, the gathering was told, is suffering especially because of a lack of physical equipment, an urgent need of supervisors and special teachers and higher salaries.

The spekaer likened the present teaching force unto Moses, who could view but could not enter the Promised Land and plead with his haerers to join hands in making the entry to that favored country possible for their successors. The scriptural text that "old men dream dreams and young men see visions," he declared, is literally true with the profession. The dreams of the elders they know will never be realized by them, but the visions of youth are possible under an extended program as he proposes for the National Association of Teachers in Colored schools.

The concluding day of the session was well filled with a point-blank attack on the classics by Dr. Henry Highsmith, Director of High Schools, North Carolina Department of Education, an interesting illustrated lecture on Africa by Miss Mabel Carney, Teachers' College, Columbia University, New York, the awards by the judges of exhibits and other prizes, and the inevitable election of officers, magnificent resolutions and last-minute business of the association.

Dr. Highsmith's Address

Dr. Highsmith's address on "High School Reorganization" which was an elucidation of State policy in the new system of high school training, was of incalculable value to the gathering and was enthusiastically received. The official plan of reorganization offers standard curricula with electives, which enables any student to obtain a course of practical subjects without being unalterably saddled to "the classics." This official believes that many students are "born short" in some lines and should not "be driven out of high school" by being forced to continue such studies, when there are so many substitutions of more practical and helpful value in which excellence may be entreated. The speaker declared that there is not a field of study today which is not open to a student well trained and grounded in the English language, and that English, rather than the classics, or even than foreign languages, is the need of the high school student. The speaker visited in a mountain fastness in North Carolina where he found the teacher drilling her pupile in Spanish, her explanation of why she was teaching this subject being "its commercial value." Very forcefully and very clearly Dr. Highsmith declared that the purpose of the State is to democratize the high school; that the main function of the public high school in North Carolina is to train for citizenship, and only secondarily to prepare for college.

Perhaps the finest tribute to the Negro teachers of North Carolina was handed them by Mr. A. E. Hillman, Director of Certification, who accompanied Dr. Highsmith to the meeting. According to this authority who has charge of the ratings of teachers from which salaries are graded, Negro teachers are maintaining a larger average of attendance in summer schools than white teachers, and they are more energetic in extension work. This attitude certainly would be calculated to increase the salaries of colored teachers.

Lecture On Africa

Miss Carney's lecture was an educational and spiritual uplift. A fulsome use of slides depicted the several cultures found in a 25,000 mile trip around the African continent, together with topographical and population maps showing also racial and tribal groupings, natural resources and international partition. Her four conclusions, given at the end of the program, are that (1) the ability and progress of the African are far greater than is commonly understood, due primarily to deceptive propaganda, (2) Africa was a chief cause of the World War and is a source of future unrest because of international and racial complications, (3) there is great unrest and unhappiness among the natives because of the depredations of white foreign powers (England was here pictured as beyond all contrast with any foreign power in Africa—including France—in the friendly development of the native toward the goal of self-government) and (4) the African people, both black and non-black, are looking to America for help. Consequently, Miss Carney urges that America solve her own race question first.

Awards Bestowed

Among the many awards bestowed was a handsome loving cup won by John McCoy of the Williston High School, Wilmington, for the best editorial appearing in a high school paper. This cup was presented by the Norfolk Journal and Guide. On behalf of the Stephens Lea High School, Asheville, Mrs. J. W. Walker received and responded to the presentation of a beautiful cup for the best high school annual of the past year. This cup was presented by Messrs. R. L. McDougald and E. R. Merrick, young business men of Durham.

The Association honored its oldest member and most honored school man with the presidency, Dr. S. G. Atkins, president, Teachers' College, Winston-Salem; and reelected its treasurer, Dr. H. L. McCrory, president Johnson C. Smith, Charlotte. New officers are: vice president, Dean W. S. Turner, Shaw University, Raleigh; recording secretary, F. J. Rogers, principal Peabody School, Wilmington; corresponding secretary, J. Ward Seabrooke, vice principal Fayetteville Normal, Fayetteville.

Social Events

Many social events were provided for members and visitors, including a luncheon tendered by the local committee and the football contest between Johnson C. Smith and Livingstone College. The local committee was composed as follows: S. E. Duncan, chairman President W. J. Trent and Dean Rufus E. Clement fo Livingstone; L. H. Hall, J. H. Johnson, Rev. F. R. Mason, Miss Fannie C. Clay, R. A. Sherrill, G. D. Wilson, Mrs. Rose D. Aggrey, Miss Callie Montgomery, Mrs. Clarissa Michaels.

South Carolina.

Education - Negroes

Teachers' Association, State.

MAR 1 1926

COLUMBIA S.C.

NEGRO TEACHERS HOLDING MEETING

Largest Attendance Ever Had Is Present

FULL DAY FOR TODAY

Program Includes Number of Addresses—Miss McSkimmon to Be Heard.

Miss Mary McSkimmon of Brookline, Mass., president of the national education assembly, will deliver the principal address at the session of Negro teachers at 12:30 o'clock today. It has been arranged by those in charge of the meeting to have her deliver addresses to at least one of the departmental groups before she speaks to the general meeting. Without a doubt the speakers today will be greeted by one of the largest audiences ever assembled on a similar occasion. The attendance of the convention is record breaking. More than 2,000 people attended the meeting in Benedict college yesterday afternoon and at Allen university last night. Already enrolled are about 1,600 teachers and it seems that all have come to Columbia.

At 3 o'clock today a special address will be delivered by President Wilkinson of State A. & M. college. He is to speak on "Negro Educational Progress in South Carolina."

A business meeting of the executive committee of the association was held at noon yesterday and business policies of the organization were fully discussed. By motion of Prof. G. W. Howard the committee expressed its appreciation to I. M. A. Myers for what he has contributed to the success of the state organization. It also commended Clelia D. Saxon, the treasurer, and C. A. Lawson, the president. The organization has grown wonderfully under the administration of Lawson and the leaders gave him their loyal support.

The program of the general sessions today follows:

Friday Morning.

7 to 9, bus ride to Irmo for executive committee. Free breakfast at Harbison college.

9:30 to 12, group meetings.

12 to 1:30, general assembly, auditorium of Allen university, music, invocation, by Dr. I. D. Davis; address, by President R. S. Wilkinson; music; address, by Miss Mary McSwimmon, president of the National Education association; address, by James H. Hope, state superintendent of education.

Luncheon in dining hall at Allen university, 1:45 p. m.

Friday Afternoon.

3:30 p. m., assembly, auditorium of Allen university; invocation, by Dr. C. M. Young; music; adress, by H. O. Sargent of Washington, D. C.; music; address, by W. H. Hilyard of Greenwood; address, by Hale B. Thompson of Allen university; address, by F. B. Cassell of Chester; music; address, by J. L. Cain of Darlington; address, by I. S. Leevy of Columbia; address, by J. W. Killingsworth of Florence; address, by L. A. Wells of Sumter; business session and association policies.

NEGRO TEACHERS REELECT LAWSON

Name Sumter Man as President Again.

MYERS AS SECRETARY

Columbia Principal Once More Secretary of Palmetto Association.

Charles A. Lawson of Sumter was reelected president of the Palmetto State Teachers' association in the business session held in Benedict college yesterday and I. M. A. Myers was again elected executive secretary by a unanimous vote of the convention. When the nominating committee made its report, requesting the reelection of Lawson and Myers as leading officials of the Negro organization, the large audience cheered loudly as an expression of satisfaction with the action of the committee. The committee also recommended the reelection of C. D. Saxon of Columbia, treasurer; S. L. Finley of Chester, recording secretary; A. A. Sims of Union, first vice president; J. B. Beck of Georgetown, second vice president; J. W. Killingsworth, Florence, third vice president; R. J. Clark, Pendleton, fourth vice president; A. M. Lasaine of Charleston, fifth vice president. New officers elected in this group were J. B. Beck and J. W. Killingsworth.

Executive Committee.

The following were nominated by the committee and elected by the convention members of the executive committee from the seven congressional districts: Dr. R. S. Wilkinson of State, unanimously elected chairman and representative of the Seventh congressional district; Joseph Berry, Charleston, First; D. W. Drake, Graniteville, Second; Third, Dr. D. H. Sims of Columbia; Fourth, W. A. Neal, Spartanburg; Fifth, E. M. McLester, Camden; Sixth, George W. Howard, Georgetown.

An appeal to the convention, on behalf of the National Association of Teachers in Negro Schools, was made by W. T. B. Williams of Tuskegee institute and as a result the convention agreed to have each county in the state send from its association a delegate to the national meeting and to have the state organization represented. Following this it elected as state representative President D. H. Sims of Allen university.

Groups Report.

All of the groups sent up reports to the general meeting yesterday after electing their officers and organizing for the ensuing year. Reports from the resolution committee were read. The main issue before the convention was the report of the auditing committee. This report was prepared by H. H. Butler of Hartsville, J. S. Boyd of Georgetown and D. W. Rosier of Winnsboro. It covered every item of business in the records of the association for the past year and was presented to the body by Butler. The report was well received and adopted by unanimous vote of the convention.

The report of the executive committee was presented to the body by President Sims and adopted without debate.

Teachers from all parts of the state left the city at the close of the convention feeling that they had held one of the best sessions in the history of the association. The attendance this year went ahead of the convention last year by 600, according to a statement from the executive secretary.

COLUMBIA, S. C.

MAR 1 7 1926

NEGRO TEACHERS MEET TONIGHT

Session to Be Held This Evening.

The first popular meeting of the Palmetto association, state organization of Negro teachers, will be held tonight in the chapel of Benedict college. The principal address is to be delivered by Mayor W. A. Coleman, who will welcome the Negro teachers. Following Mr. Coleman will be addresses by Dr. Redfern of Benedict college and other speakers.

It was learned last night that during the past three days the number of teachers registered in the association had increased from 1,200 to 1,500 and that many of these people are coming to Columbia today and tomorrow.

The meeting tonight begins at 8 o'clock and will be presided over by President David H. Sims of Allen, who will, at the close of the exercises, present C. A. Lawson, president of the association.

The following is the program for the night session:

Music, quartet, from Allen university; invocation, W. H. Long; address of welcome on behalf of the city, Mayor W. A. Coleman; address on behalf of the county association, Clelia D. Saxon; music, Benedict College Glee club; address on behalf of the colleges of the city, Frederick C. Redfern; response, P. B. Mdodana, Jackson high sechool, Camden; music; presentation of the president; benediction, S. N. Smith.

South Carolina

Education-1926

Teachers' Association, State.

Palmetto Satate Teachers Association a Three Day Unprecedented Ssssion

Five Thousand Attended—Developemtn of Character Key-Thought of the Convention

Columbia, S. C., Mar. 20 (MNS)—Today marks the close of the most successful and constructive three days' session of the Palmetto State Teachers Association since the beginning of the organization. Educational leaders white and colored from all parts of the United States addressed the largest assembly of teachers in the history of South Carolina.

Among the leading educators to speak were such as W. T. B. Williams of Tuskegee, Miss Mary McSkimmon of the National Educational Association, R. S. Wilkinson, president of S. C. State Colleg; President D. H. Sims, Allen University; Dean H. Pearson, Claflin University and W. A. Robinson, Supervisor Negro High Schools of North Carolina.

On Wednesday night, the opening session was featured by welcome addresses and responses. Chief among these was the welcome by the mayor, W. A. Coleman, who spoke of the cooperation he received from the colored leaders of Columbia. This he attributed to his fairness to them since his term in office. The response to the address delivered was by Principal P. B. Madona of Camden, S. C., was pregnant with thought and gave the audience much to carry with them on their return home.

The annual address of C. A. Lawson, president of the Association, was delivered Thursday afternoon. In his introduction he stated that "we should have more hope because of achievements; along with hope, caution, that too much time might not be spent in congratulating each other." He further emphasized that "The essentials of character in an enlightened people were reliability, temperance, industry and social spirit or justice.

Two addresses stood out as masterpieces on Friday. The first by Miss Mary McSkimmon, wha paid a tribute to Maria Baldwin by dedicating the speech she made to the memory of this martyred woman. Character was the keynote of her address. She gave as a definition of character; "Something that remains cut in brass, it should not be confused with reputation. She brought out the use we should make in teaching reading, writing, arithmetic biography and the Bible to mould the characters of youth. Pres. Wilkinson of State College gave his audience a general survey of the educational conditions in South Carolina, urging that if we desire to continue to build good schools we must begin to look into the content which goes into the schools for out of the teachers we get our development.

A fitting climax to close the main addresses of the session was delivered by W. A. Robinson, State Supervisor of Negro High Schools in North Carolina. He spoke on Negro Schools and their curriculum and stated in parts that Negro children should have the same educational advantages as the whites and that he had, urged this idea in the developement of the wonderful system of schools in North Carolina.

To I. M. A. Myers, Secretary of the Association, goes the honor for his untiring efforts to bring about one of the best state associations in the United States. The program and constructive work done is one hundred per cent and too much cannot be said of results the teachers may derive.

Special mention was made in the leading white journals of the notable address by Dr. C. W. Birnie of Sumter, who in his discussion of "Negro Education in Charleston prior to 1861" said schools for the education of Negroes there existed as far back as 1731 and that pioneers of Negro education during and after Reconstruction following the civil war were results of the system established in earlier days and maintained consecutively by Negroes of that city.

The election of officers resulted as follows: President, C. A. Lawson, Sumter; first vice president, A. A. Sims, Union; second vice president, J. B. Beck, Georgetown; third vice president, J. W. Killingworth, Florence; fourth vice president, Miss M. A. LaSaine, Charleston; fifth vice president Mrs. R. J. Clark, Pendleton; executive secretary, I. M. A. Myers, Columbia; recording secretary, S. L. Findley, Chester; treasurer, Mrs. C. D. Dixon, Columbia; executive committee, J. A. Berry, W. D. Drake, G. W. Howard, Mrs. Elise McLester, Miss Alice Webb, W. A. Neal, and R. S. Wilkinson, chairman. Delegate to the National Association, D. H. Sims, Columbia.

meeting was a success. At 6:30 the Local League of Gaines Chapel met Mrs. Rosa Stroble presided on account of the lateness of the president, brother H. B. Broomfield. Subject of the lesson, "Jesus and Cross Bearing." Matt. 16:21-28. The evening sermon was delivered by the young Evangelist, Henry, who preached closing sermon for his two weeks' meeting. His sermons were good, but no ascensions were made. We were honered with many visitors at our services Sunday evening. We are proud to report that sister Kent is out again after some weeks of illness. The three weeks' rally is now on at Gaines Chapel. This is known as the Class Rally. The leaders are busy planning for a great success. This rally will come off on the their Sunday in April.

MAR 10 1926

Negro Teachers Organize Association

A number of the negro teachers of Colleton county met last Saturday at the colored people high school here and organized a county teachers association. The officers are as follows: P. J. Hammitt, president; J. A. Ackerman, vice president; Rev. F. Marcus, chaplin; Sara A. Smith, secretary; Lillian C. Gadsden, treasurer. After organizing they discussed plans for a fields day, at which time all the schools of the cour · are asked to meet here in com· tition.

COLUMBIA, S. C.

Reid

MAR 12 1926

NEGRO TEACHERS PLAN CONVENTION

Greenville Dates Same as White Teachers'--Committee in Columbia

The next annual convention of the Palmetto association, the state organization of teachers of negro schools of South Carolina, will be held in Greenville the last week in March, 1927, according to a decision of the executive committee of the association, which was held in Columbia yesterday. The convention will be held on the same dates that the white teachers will hold their meeting.

The committee took into consideration the invitations in hand from the chamber of commerce and the Greenville county association. These organizations promised the committee one of the best entertainments they have ever had, and have already perfected a local committee to plan for the convention. Besides what may be done by the way of entertaining the convention by the city of Greenville, the committee took into consideration the advantages to be had if the negro convention is held at the same time and place that the convention of white teachers is held. They have been promised the use of some of the speakers of national reputation which the white association has booked for its convention.

It was decided at the meeting of the executive committee yesterday to ask the railroad authorities to offer excursion rates from the low country in addition to the certificate plan. The committee is anxious for a large attendance next March and in order to have the usual attendance will send speakers to mass meetings of teachers during the week ends of the month of January. The following speakers were selected to put the association matters before the teachers in unorganized counties: R. S. Wilkinson, A. E. Webb, A. A. Sims of Union; S. L. Finley of Chester; D. H. Sims of Columbia; G. W. Howard and J. B. Beck of Georgetown; W. H. Hilyard of Greenwood; I. M. A. Myers and C. A. Johnson of Columbia; W. A. Neal of Spartanburg; H. H. Butler of Hartsville; W. A. White of Gray Court; P. B. Dodana of Camden; J. P. Burgess, Orangeburg and President C. A. Lawson of Sumter.

The program for the next meeting was tentatively outlined to be arranged for publication by a subcommittee. This sub-committee will meet with C. A. Lawson, president of the association, during the holidays. An effort will be made to enroll one hundred percent of all teachers in the negro schools in the state.

Those attending the meeting in Columbia yesterday were Dr. R. S. Wilkinson, chairman, Orangeburg; D. W. Drake, Graniteville; E. M. McClester, Camden; A. E. Webb, Anderson and G. W. Howard, Georgetown.

Education 1926 Tennessee.

Teachers' Association, State.

TENNESSEE STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION

On to Nashville is the slogan of more than 1,200 teachers on the eve of the annual session of the Tennessee State Teachers' Association of Colored Teachers which convenes in Nashville at Tennessee A. & I. State College June 10, 11 and 12. All railroads leading to Nashville are offering special rates to enable teachers to be in attendance. The program outlines a full three-day session of general lectures and discussions by prominent educators in addition to a series of group meetings which will be discussed problems pertaining to the college, the high school, the intermediate grades, the grammar grades, the kindergarten, the work of a supervisor in Rosenwald Schools and vocational guidance. All the local colleges and universities will be represented at the association and in all probability some of the group meetings will be held at Fisk University and other institutions.

Independent
3-29-26
Atlanta, Ga.

Educators Of National Repute To Deliver Lectures At Meet

Teachers in colored schools in East Tennessee will conduct their annual association at the Colored High school in Knoxville on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, October 28, 29 and 30. According to Prof. William Brooks, member of the local high school faculty and president of the organization, more interest is being manifested by the group of educators this year than has been noted heretofore and the attendance is expected to far exceed that of any previous year.

East Tennessee
Knoxville

9-30-26

The program that has just been placed in the hands of the printer shows that a number of the nation's most prominent educators will deliver addresses during the meeting. Included in the number are Prof. George W. Carver, noted scientist, of Tuskegee, Ala.; President W. J. Hale, of the A. & I. State College, Nashville; Superintendent Wm. W. Shepherd, of Knoxville city schools; Superintendent M. M. Morris, of Knox county public schools; Prof. W. H. Robinson, state supervisor of Negro high schools in North Carolina; and president of the National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools; Prof. Wm. W. Sanders, state supervisor of Negro schools, West Virginia; Hon. Robert E. Clay, state Rosenwald agent for Tennessee; and Editor W. L. Porter, of The Knoxville East Tennessee News; Miss Alice ter Simmons, Tuskegee.

Knoxville
Negro

Carl Diton to Appear

A feature of the program this year will be the musical recital of Friday night, to be rendered by the noted musician, Carl Diton, of Philadelphia. Mr. Diton will be the guest of the association and will be banqueted following his recital.

The following program has been announced by President Brooks and deals for the most part with supervision of Negro schools:

THURSDAY NIGHT, OCTOBER 28, 1926

8:30 P. M.—GENERAL SESSION

MUSIC—Anthem ..... Led by Mrs. Sadye B. Jones
INVOCATION ..... Rev. Foster
MUSIC ..... Knoxville College Quartet
WELCOME ADDRESS ..... Prof. J. B. Watson
DUET .....
RESPONSE ..... Prof. John Greer, Chattanooga, Tenn.
MUSIC ..... K. H. S. Glee Club
ADDRESS ..... Prof. Ambrose Calver, Associate Dean Fisk University,

Turn to Page Five, Please

State Teachers Hold Interesting Meeting

Nashville, Tenn.—The Tennessee State Teachers' association had its final meeting at the A. & I. State College auditorium Saturday, June 12, at 9:30 a. m. The following were chosen as officers for the ensuing year: President, C. L. McAllister, secretary, C. W. Gore, Jr.; assistant secretary, J. W. Bell; vice-presidents, M. L. Morrison, Mrs. Frankie Pierce, M. W. Boyd; executive committee, T. J. Johnson, Mrs. Cora E. Taylor, J. T. Bridgeforth, Ambrose Calliver, W. E. Nash, Mrs. A. E. Henderson; recording secretaries, W. H. Bryant, R. E. Clay; treasurer, C. J. Neal; assistant treasurer, A. Love.

East Tennessee
Knoxville
Negro

The committee on resolutions presented the following resolutions which were adopted:

Whereas the state of Tennessee is making her contribution toward the advancement of civilization, we, the teachers of said association pledge and design in every way to assist and encourage in this movement.

Be it resolved that we especially thank and commend the governor, commissioner and department of education for their unbiased and unprejudiced attitude toward the education of our group. We are especially grateful for their sound and sane leadership in obtaining the recent appropriation which makes possible a greater school.

Resolved that we thank President Hale and his faculty for the hospitality accorded us while in session and that we are deeply grateful to President Hale for his splendid leadership and his intense interest manifested during our meeting. We further pledge to him our allegiance in all matters for the uplift of our group.

Resolved, that we thank the mayor of Nashville for his untiring effort in securing the extension of the car line to A. & I. State college.

Be it further resolved, that we keenly appreciate and thank the General Educational Board of New York for its appropriation of $100,000 to A. & I. State college, Teacher Training schools and other schools of the state and that we deeply regret the passing of Dr. Batterick, chairman of the General Education Board.

Resolved, that we indorse the policies of the National Teachers' association and that we send three delegates to the National meeting which convenes at Hot Springs.

Be it further resolved that we appeal to the Commissioner of Education to use his good office to influence the legislature to pass an act creating the position of Negro supervisors of colored schools, thus keeping pace with other progressive states and the growing sentiment of the commonwealth, Tennessee. Signed, J. T. Bridgeforth, chairman; J. A. Hayes, secretary; J. W Bell, T. J. Johnson, Mrs. Cary, W. T. Stockley, R. E. Clay, C. L. McAllister, A. Love, M. L. Morrison.

Under the auspices of the Y M. C. A. a meeting is to be held at Feldingpore, Finland, in the latter part of July, and whereas some states are sending colored delegates to attend the conference and whereas W. J. Hale has made himself conspicuous in our state because of his great usefulness and intense interest manifested in every thing that pertains to the uplift of mankind in general and our group in particular, be it resolved that: We, as citizens and teachers, vote to send as a delegate to this great convention, W. J. Hale, our most efficient president of A. & I. State college.

Signed: Prof. J. A. Hayes, presi-nt; Mrs. F. H. Beaumont, sec-etary; Prof. G. W. Gore, Jr, Mrs. A. E. Henderson, Mrs. Cora P. Taylor, Prof. C. L. McAllister, Prof. J. T. Bridgeporth.

President Hale expressed his appreciation for the kindness of the association but stated that his duties at the institution forced him to decline.

Education—1926

Texas.

Teachers' Association, State.

Waco Meet is Thronged With Educators From All Parts of State. Constitution Permanently Adopted. President of Baylor University, a Professor of Texas University, Hon. W. T. B. Williams of Tuskegee and State Interracial Head Address Meetings. More Than Nine Hundred Register

Dallas Express 12-4-26

T. T. Pollard, Supervisor for many years of the Negro schools of the city of Beaumont was unanimously elected as president of the Colored Teachers State Association at it meeting in Waco last week. The unanimous election was made possible by the declination of Prof. T. W. Pratt of Dallas who was nominated by Prof. A. McDonald of Milford.

Dallas, Texas

Miss Ella Walls, teacher of Mathematics in The Jack Yates High School of Houston, won the office of Secretary, treasurer over Mrs. F. A. Robinson of Houston by a margin of two votes. Other officers elected included the vice presidents T. B. Mitchell, Mrs. Inez Scott, Mrs. L. F. Cash, Mrs. Champ Gordon, S. C. Marshall and A. R. Foreman, Mrs. L. L. Holland, assistant Secretary, Miss Maurie Wiley, general departmental secretary and two new members of the executive committee Prof. James D. Ryan of Houston and Prof. A. S. Jackson of Waco.

The election came on Saturday afternoon after a program which has never been equalled for the constructiveness of its tone and the helpfulness of the many addresses which featured the sessions of each day. The constitution, proposed last year and adopted for a period of one year was finally adopted as read by secretary of the special committee on constitution which met on Friday morning and agreed upon its presentation. There was not a dissenting vote when its permanent adoption was proposed in a motion made by Prof. James D. Ryan of Houston who read it to the the convention. Likewise the report of the executive committee proposing the continuation of the publication of the official journal and the districting of the state, the creation of a permanent fact finding committee and the stimulation of greater interest in the work of the Inter-scholastic Leagues was adopted without discussion.

Complete Audit of All Accounts Made and Reported

With a view of instituting a more modern and exact method of accounting and a keeping accurate records from year to year, a complete audit of all of the accounts of the association was made by a committee unser the direction of Prof. Joseph J. Rhoads of Dallas and a report made to the general body at its session of Saturday afternoon. It indicated that a more modern system of accounting and more permanent records were necessary if the business of the organization was to be easy at all times to follow. After some discussion this report was adopted and its recommendations taken under advisement with a view to speedy adoption by decree of the executive committee.

The audit indicated that the total collections of the year were in excess of $1700 with a balance to the credit of the association in the Farmers and Mechanics Bank at Palestine of approximately $678. It was the condition of this amount which gave rise to a great deal of specialization during the year. It will be remembered that the failure of this bank early in the year so tied up the funds of the association that the whole of its years work would have been abandoned had it not been that President Coleman and other officials made possible a sufficient amount of credit for the association to accomplish all of the things planned.

Dallas Express 12-11-26 Dallas, Texas

Prominent Educators Address Gathering

Not in the history of the association during recent years have there been so many leading educators of both races to address the organization as were present in Waco. The president of Baylor University, one of the professors of Texas University, the head of the Interracial work in the state and the special agent of the Jeannes and Slater funds all delivered special addresses to the assembly of teachers on different occasions during the meeting.

Each of these speeches was professional in tone but constructive in the extreme and each furnished food for thought for the teacher as a member of a profession to a greater degree than has been the case with the majority of the addresses which have been delivered before the association in other years of its history.

President Brooks of Baylor spoke of the five wants of man and of the opportunity which every teacher has of seeing to it that each pupil in school receives that training which make his wants as great as is possible and thus raise him in the scale of human kind. These wants he listed as physical, material, intellectual, beautiful and religious. He stated that the difference in human kind was to be determined by the difference in the intensity of their wants and not in kind.

Professor Ebie of Texas University spoke at length of the opportunity which teachers have of influencing the trend of the world in many ways and of the obligation which they have of doing their daily tasks with due diligence and thought of the sacredness of the job. He declared that all of the hopes of the world for a brighter and better day hinged on the willingness of teachers everywhere to see their duty in training the coming generations in ways of peace and mutual regard for the members of eavery race and nation. This was the basis, he declared for his belief that war could finally be outlawed and that perpetual peace could be brought to the earth.

TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION COMMITTEE WILL PUBLISH BULLETIN THIS YEAR

Plans calling for the districting of the state in order to facilitate the drives for members, arrangement for the publication of the bulletin which is to be official organ of the Colored Teachers State Association and other details directly connected with the institution of the twelve months program of the body were made at the first meeting of the Executive Committee of the Association here last Saturday in the offices of the principal of the Booker Washington High School.

All but two of thte members of the committee were present when President William Coleman of El Paso began to outline his course of procedure for the year and to urge that vigorous measures be instituted in order that the association conserve the added interest which has been manifested during the past two years.

Teachers Should Get Definite service From The Association.

Said Prof. Coleman during the course of the meeting, "All of my endeavor this year shall be directed toward seeing to it that each teacher who is a member of the association gets real benefit and service from the asociation. I feel that we have demonstrated to the whole state that there are real possibilities for service in the association and the people have responded That they are interested is proven by the fact that this years meeting eclipsed all othters ever held. But the association must now begin actually to be. It must cease to seem to be. It must include in its program some forms of instruction for teachers which shall include new methods study of means of greater perfection. The organ which we will begin this year must direct them into more progressive lines of thinking. And we, who compose this body must bed all of our energies to this task if we would faithfuily handle our tasks and guarantee in any way the future of this organization of the improvement of Negro education in Texas."

Copies Of New Constitution Discussed

More than the ordinary amount of time was spent by the committee in a study and discussion of the new constitution which was given each of them by the Executive Secretary just before the opening of the meeting. It will be remembered that this constitution is on trial for one year according to the decision of the body of teachers in their regular session here several weeks ago

It was so decided because of the fact that the document provided for many radical changes in the method of proceedure of the association and definitely limited the officers in their respective duties. It also made special provision for the handling of the funds of the association, a thing which had not been well regulated in times past, providing for the creation of a current and a permanent fund of the association.

During the meeting it was announced by the Executive secretary that copies would be furnished any member of the association on request.

Will Begin The Publication Of Bulletin

Co jointly with the beginning of the membership drive which will be carried on this year in practically the same manner as it was last year, the official organ will be published and sent to every member of the association. The first issue of this bulletin will contain the minutes of the session of the association justt closed while succeeding numbers will be devoted to the interests of higher standards and newer methods of teaching.

Committees on auditing, budget, publication etc, were named during the meeting. The members present included: Prof. Wm Coleman, president; H. B. Pemberton, L. M. Johnson, C. H. Waller, J J. Rhoades, J. W. Rice and Mrs. F. A. Robinson, Secretary-treasurer of the association

TEACHERS ASSOCIATION CHOOSES WACO AS PLACE FOR MEETING

Without a dissenting vote, the members of the executive committee of the State Association of Colored Teachers of Texas has selected Waco as the next place of meeting. The action was taken after a careful survey of the state and a close scrutiny of the possibilities afforded by El Paso, the place of meeting of the white association. It is to be remembered that the decision of the Negro association to go to Waco will mark the first time in recent years that that association has met in a city apart from the white association.

The rule of meeting in the same place with the white association which made it impossible to obtain railroad rates and to secure speakers of the better sort. But with the increase in membership of last year the association assumed the size necessary to secure rates as well as to obtain speakers of national repute. El Paso the place of meeting of the white association, because of its distance from the center of the state, according to the statement of President Wm. Coleman, would have so limited the number of the teachers who would have attended the meeting that the vote for consideration of a closer place seemed necessary.

Indications Point to An Interesting Meeting

All indications point to the most interesting of all of the meetings of the association this year. President Coleman has placed the goal of membership for this year at 3,000 and at least 500 life memberships. He has also completed the formation of a fact finding committee from the association whose duty it will be to get scientific data on the actual condition of the Negro schools of the state in order that the problems of the Negro schools may receive consideration along with all of the other school problems which are now attracting the public attention. Another committee has recently been appointed which will work in an advisory capacity with the Educational Commission of Texas, brought into being by the white association under the direction of Secretary Ellis of that organization had concerned with the major changes in the school managemet of the State of Texas.

Association Journal soon to be Off Press

Proof is now being read on the minute issue of The Bulletin, official journal of the association, which will be off press in a few days and in the hands of the membership by the early part of August.

According to the statement of President Coleman, several of the leading authorities on school subjects in the nation are being approached with invitations to address the meeting and it is expected that several of them will have places on the program

PROGRAM OF STATE TEACHERS TO CONTAIN PROFESSIONAL HELPS

According to the statement of President Coleman of the State Teachers Association, the program for the meeting which is to be held shortly in Waco will contain more that is of interest to the teacher as a member of a profession than ever before. Special lectures on professional subjects will be discussed by experts in their lines; special speakers like J. R. E. Lee, R. R. Moton, R. R. Wright, T. J. Calloway, T. W. B. Williams of Tuskegee and Dr. Frederick Ely of the University of Texas have consented to have places on the program and there is every reason to feel that the session will be highly beneficial to every member.

Other interesting features of the meeting will consist of the annual foot ball game between Paul Quinn College and Samuel Huston., a musical which will bring together some of the best artists of the state, sectional meetings which will center around complete organization of every department represented in the membership and demonstrations by members of the Extension Department of the state, a special program of college presidents and probably an address by the head of the Interracial Committee of the state.

Plans for the furtherance of a twelve months program for the association will be completed and the machinery set in motion for a career of helpfulness for the teachers of the state that will be of definite benefit to every person interted in Negro education. President Coleman points to the fact that never before in the history of the state has there been such an interest in the improvement of education and that the state Legislature is on the eve of considering several measures which if enacted into law, will completely revolutionize the whole of the educational scheme of the state and he states that for Negro teachers not to realize their opportunity to share in this improvement would be to confess their inability to be guided by the signs of the times and to take advantage of every opportunity for improving the status of their schools which stand sadly in need of many reforms.

The outlook for memberships is good, according to his statement and it is highly probable that the goal of three thousand yearly memberships will be reached. The program is in press and soon it will be in the hands of every member of the association.

Certificates entitling every member of the association to reduced fares on all railroads of the state will be in the mails soon and it is the plan of the president that several special cars be run to Waco from all central points.

According to the statement of Prof. Wm. Bevis and Prof. B. T Wilson who head the Waco committee, everything is in readiness for the greatest meeting in the history of the association. Homes for every delegate have been secured, places of meeting have been designated and an unusually pleasing welcome program arranged for the session.

NOTABLE EDUCATORS WILL ADDRESS NEGRO TEACHERS' GATHERING

Waco, Texas.—The Geyser City is in readiness for the Colored Teachers' State Association, which meets here Thursday (Thanksgiving Day), Friday and Saturday of next week. Ample provisions have been made to take care of the large delegation expected to attend this gathering, and the Bulletin, official publication of the organization (edited by Prof. John W. Rice of Dallas), and programs have recently been mailed to all members of the association. Reduced rates, on the certificate plan, have been granted by all Texas railroads, and the officials of the association are anticipating the largest and most enthusiastic meeting in the history of the organization. The membership goal is 3,000, and, according to Mrs. F. A. Robinson of Houston, secretary-treasurer, this objective may be attained.

Among some of the eminent educators booked for addresses are: Dr. S. P. Brooks, president Baylor College (white); G. T. Bludsworth, state supervisor of public schools; Mrs. Jessie Daniel Ames, director Texas Commission on Inter-Racial Co operation; W. T. B. Williams, national field agent Jeanes Fund; Dr. M. W. Dogan, president Wiley College; Prof. W. R. Banks, principal Prairie View State College; Dean O. A. Fuller and Mrs. H. I. Talcott, Bishop College; Dr. J. E. Knox, Houston College; Dr. T. R. Davis, Samuel Huston College; Dr. B. R. Smith, Mary Allen Seminary; C. H. Waller and Mrs. M. E. V. Hunter, Prairie View; H. J. Mason, Wiley College; Prof. N. A. Banks, Paul Quinn College; C. H. Griggs, Guadalupe College; J. N. Irvin, Jarvis Christian Institute, and others.

The fact finding committee, headed by Dr. M. W. Dogan, will submit its report, and the adoption of a permanent constitution will engross a deal of attention during the Waco meet.

As an added attraction there will be a conference game of football between Samuel Huston College Dragons, aspirants for 1926 conference shield, and Paul Quinn College Tigers, the game to be played Thanksgiving Day at 3 p. m. This promises to be the football classic of the season.

In issuing his final pre-association statement, President William Coleman declares that it is "mental and spiritual suicide for any teacher to separate himself from his fellows striving through united efforts to introduce and put in operation those plans that will better the conditions upon which he depends for support. Disunion, emanating from selfishness or anything else, is destroying the vitals of our race, especially some of our professional associates." He urges all teachres and persons interested in education to be present at the Waco association.

THE TEACHERS ASSOCIATION MAKES DEFINITE PROGRESS

In the adoption of the constitution which was proposed at the meeting in Dallas and the determination to continue its efforts to maintain an official organ, The Express feels that the teachers association of this state has made definite progress. These were the two outstanding features of its meeting held in Waco last week, though its program was filled to the full with constructive and helpful features.

Though more than forty years old, it is literarlly true that this organization has done little in a constructive way for the advancement of the profession in the state. This lack of constructive effort is to be attributed more to the fact that its method of proceedure did not allow for continuous effort rather than that its leaders did not have in view the actual accomplishment of something of a constructive nature. Its presidents served for a single year only and there was no machinery for the continuation of any program, however good, after its beginning. But the present document, by providing for an executive committee and an executive secretary, makes possible a lasting and continuous program. The journal, started only last year gives a means of expression of ideas for the organization and makes possible the urge toward closer coperation within the profession which is so necessary to the success of the movement for an improved condition of the members of the profession in every part of the state.

There is reason to hope that now this organization may begin a career of growth to the point where its efforts may be definitely felt in the changed status of Negro schools within the state. Of course there will be nothing speedy and startling about the changes which will be effected. That is not to be expected. But there is reason to feel that the hope that such changes as are now so badly needed can be gradually effected and that the part which Negroes play in the determination of their own future educationally can be made larger. Certainly it is literally true that there is much good to be had by a means of interchanging of ideas and a spread of the more easily understood devices by which members of a common profession make their tasks more nearly equal and by which the goal for which all are striving becomes more clearly seen. The journal can be made to furnish this means of communication and a more workable constitution to govern the organization will mean closer organization. Greater hope for the future, because of t agreement upon these things, seems reasonable.

Education—1926

Teachers' Association, State.

ROANOKE, VA.

Virginia.

NOV 17 1926

NEGRO TEACHERS TO ASSEMBLE HERE

The thirty-ninth conference of the Negro State Teachers Association will be held in Roanoke November 24, 25 and 26.

The teachers will be registered and assigned to homes at the convention headquarters at Harrison High School, where all of the departmental meetings will also be held. The general meeting of the association will be held at the First Baptist Church, corner of Gilmer avenue and North Jefferson street, and there Mayor Fox will make an address of welcome on Wednesday night.

This year's program promises to surpass in interest the splendid one given at Norfolk last year. Among the more prominent speakers of the convention will be:

Dr. M. M. Profit, specialist in Vocational Education, United States Bureau of Education; Dr. Kelly Miller, Dean of the Junior College, Howard University, Washington, D. C.; Dr. James H. Dillard, the University of Virginia; Prof. Miles W. Connor, principal of the City Normal School, Baltimore, Md.; Mr. Howard Hale Long, assistant superintendent of schools, Washington, D. C.; Miss Rose A. Butler, principal of the practice school, the Virginia Normal and Industrial Institute; Mr. W. D. Gresham, supervisor of Negro Education for the State of Virginia; Superintendent D. E. McQuilkin, of the Roanoke City School, and Dr. John M. Gandy, president of the association.

Teachers desiring to secure homes for this meeting should write at once to Mrs. Millie B. Paxton, 16 Wells Avenue, Northwest, Roanoke, Va. Mrs. Paxton is the chairman of the Committee on Homes of the Roanoke Teachers Association. Board and lodging may be had at the rate of $2.00 per day.

Miss Lillian Paxton is president of the local teachers' association, colored; Miss Enuice Cooper is secretary. The delegates from the local association have been appointed. Each department will have one representative.

NEWPORT NEWS

VIRGINIA

NOV 13 1926

GTON PRINCIPAL .KS AT CONVENTION

At the annual convention of the Negro State Teachers' Association to be held this year in Roanoke in November 24, 25 and 26, Principal L. F. Palmer, of the Huntington High school, colored, ill be one of the main speakers.

T. C. Irwin, of Newport News, will have charge of the principals meeting November 26 and other Newport News people appear in the program. The functions of the Negro State Teachers' Association have been outlined by John M. Gandy, president, as follows:

Thoroughly organized the counties, the cities, and districts. You will then be a representative body.

We may use the latent force in our higher institutions to help stimulate the teachers in the teacher-training institutes. We should use our teachers to help put over educational campaigns in any given community.

We should establish a bureau of information concerning negro education.

We should organize a teachers' agency, charging only such fees as would cover the expense involved.

We should have a recruiting week so as to relieve the teacher shortage.

We should establish standing committees to take care of our interests before the official clas sof our state. We mean sane and logical committees who can present our case in a logical and forceful manner.

ROANOKE, VA.

NOV 27 19

NEGRO TEACHERS CLOSE MEETING

H. H. Long, of Washington, and L. B. Hindman Deliver Addresses

H. H. Long, assistant superintendent of schools, Washington, D. C., and L. B. Hindman, general secretary of the Central Y. M. C. A., of this city, delivered the addresses of the occasion at the closing session of the Virginia State Teachers' Association in the First Baptist church, colored, last night. It was their thirty-nine annual session.

The afternoon session consisted of a meeting of the executive committee for its final business session, and also group meetings, at which papers were read and discussions took place. At 5 p. m. a luncheon was given at the Ideal Cafe by the State Y. M. C. A. to the principals and members of the executive committee. There was much discussion about forming Hi-Y clubs among colored high school pupils.

Angelo Patri, nationally known as a parent-teacher organizer, was the principal speaker at the noon-day meeting. Mr. Patri said teachers should labor to release that spark in the child which will cause him to do the right thing on his own initiative. The morning hours were taken up with group meetings at Harrison High School.

Adopted Constitution.

The organization has adopted a constitution and approved a resolution to change the name of the Negro State Teachers' Association to the Virginia State Teachers' Association. Parent-teacher fees next year have been reduced to $2.

"Mental Hygiene" was the subject of Mr. Long's address last night. He made a glaring contrast between physical and mental hygiene. He first defined the mind, saying it was an inter-acting of organisms with environment. He gave several examples illustrating causes for poor mentality. He declared we form habits which lead to poor mentality by lying, drinking, stealing, etc. These are all done because of individual failure to meet the reality.

So far as the teacher is concerned, he should reason with the pupil that seems to be bad and discipline him in a corrected way, he said. The boy will have no respect for the person's discipline, either at home or in school, if the child is allowed to do as he wants to, he added. He gave examples to show that poor mentality is caused by such complexes as inferiority complex.

He gave in detail mental tests the Washington schools are now conducting to find out differences in groups of individuals so that the best possible things can be done in way of encouraging the boy who has poor mentality and who feels the tasks assigned him are as insurmountable as jumping over a ten-foot wall.

Mr. Hindman spoke of the importance of the Y. M. C. A. in connection with schools, emphasizing the uses of the different clubs affiliated with the "Y" such as the Tuxis Club, Hi-Y, Boy Scouts, Arabs, and several others formed by boys in the organization.

He told of the religious aspects of the Y. M. C. A., stating the local Central Y has the largest Bible class of any single organization in the city. He urged the colored people to build a strong "Y" for the negro boys of the city.

TEACHERS' MEETING HELD

Thirty-Ninth Annual Session Best In History

HIGH TYPE PROGRAM

Norfolk Journal and Guide

Roanoke, Va.—The Annual Conference of the Negro State Teachers' Association of Virginia which was held in Roanoke, Nov. 24-26 was pronounced by competent critics the best that the Association has ever held. Though not as well attended as the Norfolk meeting in 1925, from the standpoint of results achieved this year's Conference was the most profoundly significant of all similar gatherings during the thirty-nine years of the Association's existence.

Fine Program

The program was of the very highest type, and was carried out with clock-like precision. Prominent among the speakers were Hon. Harris Hart, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Commonwealth of Virginia; Hon. Charles D. Fox, mayor of Roanoke; Superintendent D. E. McQuilken, of the Roanoke City Schools; Mr. Thos. D. Eason, State Supervisor of Teacher Training; Miss Rosa A. Butler, professor of Education, Virginia State College; Dr. William T, Sanger, president of the Medical College of Virginia; Dr. M. M. Proffit, United States Bureau of Education; Dr. Kelley Miller, Howard University, Washington, D. C.; Mr. Angelo Patri, famous educator and author of New York; Assistant Superintendent Howard H. Long of the Washington, D. C. Schools; and Dr. J. M. Gandy, president of the Association.

Departmental Conferences

In addition to the general meetings which were attended by more than five hundred delegates and hundreds of visitors, departmental conferences were held by the following groups: Rural Teachers, Primary Teachers, Grammar School Teachers, Elementary School Principals, High School Principals and Teachers, Teachers of the Home Economics and Industrial Arts, County Supervisors, and Parent-Teacher Leagues. Each of these groups carried out splendid programs featured by addresses, discussions, demonstrations and reports.

The departmental meetings were held at the Harrison High School building while all of the general programs were rendered in the First Baptist Church, corner Gilmer avenue and North Jefferson street. One of the fine features of the program was a scholarly and inspiring Thanksgiving sermon delivered to the delegates and visitors by Rev. A. L. James, pastor of the First Baptist Church at 11 o'clock Thanksgiving Day.

New Constitution

The adoption of the new constitution made sweeping changes in the Association's organization. The name of the Association was changed so that the body will hereafter be known as the Virginia State Teachers' Association. Under the new constitution, the State will be divided into eleven districts, each of which is to be organized as a part of the State Teachers' Association. Organizers were appointed in each district to carry out this work. The new constitution provides for a president, eleven vice presidents—the presidents of the eleven districts, an executive secretary, a secretary of Teacher-Placement, a secretary of Educational Research, a treasurer and a registrar.

The executive secretary will in the future edit the Virginia Teachers' Bulletin—the Association's official organ, formulate the annual program, and conduct the business affairs of the body. The Teacher-Placement Secretary will endeavor to secure positions for members of the Association who are out of employment. The secretary of Educational Research will conduct studies of educational conditions in Virginia as they affect the Negro people.

Officers Elected

Dr. John M. Gandy, president of the Virginia State College was re-elected president of the Association; L. F. Palmer, principal of Huntington High School, Newport News, was chosen executive secretary; D. G. Jacox, principal John T. West School, Norfolk is the new secretary of Teacher-Placement. Prof. Robert P. Daniel of Virginia Union University was elected secretary of Educational Research; Mrs. A. J. Felton of Portsmouth, treasurer and W. N. P. Harris, principal Effinger Junior High School, Harrisonburg, registrar; E. H. Clarke, principal of Mt. Hermon School, Portsmouth was chosen chairman of the Executive Comimttee, which under the new constitution will be composed of the officers and two representatives from each district. The constitution also provides for a board of control composed of the president of the Association, the executive secretary, and five members of the Executive Committee.

ROANOKE, VA.

NOV 2 5 1926

MAYOR WELCOMES NEGRO TEACHERS

Thirty-Ninth Annual Meeting is Opened at the Baptist Church

Words of welcome by Mayor Charles D. Fox and other Roanokers, talks by local school officials, and addresses by visiting delegates and officers to the Virginia Education Association featured the opening session of the thirty-ninth annual conference of the Negro State Teachers Association held last night at the First Baptist church, corner of Gilmer avenue and Jefferson street.

Harris Hart, state superintendent of public instruction, delivered an address in which he announced the State College at Petersburg had been voted a standard college by the state board of education. This announcement was received with rounds of applause by the negro delegates. Mr. Hart said he hoped for a new regime which would make the requirements equal for all teachers, namely four years in high school and one year of professional training in a first class college.

Other Speakers

Other speakers besides Mr. Hart and Mayor Fox were: Maior W. B. F. Crowell, who extended a welcome on behalf of the colored citizens; Miss Lillian Paxton, a welcome on behalf of the local teachers association; L. S. Palmer, of Newport News high school, response to welcome; D. E. McQuilkin, superintendent of Roanoke schools; H. T. Martin, chairman of Roanoke school board; and Mr. Eason, state supervisor of teacher training. The Rev. A. L. James made the invocation.

Mayor Fox, in his welcome, said interest in one's self retards progress. He declared he was speaking for 80,000 people when he extended a cordial welcome to all the visiting delegates and paid respects to the organization for meeting in Roanoke. He also paid great respect to the negro and the part he played in the World War.

Major Crowell paid respects to Mr Fox and the words he spoke. He described teachers as being the most important group in America and called Roanoke the Magic City of the United States, declaring it to be a city that is proud of both its colored and white citizens. He paid tribute to Woodrow Wilson and his wife, stating Mrs. Wilson, during the war president's illness, used colored soldiers to guard the white house because of their loyalty.

Miss Paxton traced the meaning of welcome as follows: W—Willingness to make the meeting a success; E—Earnestness in endeavor; L—Latch key hanging on outside of door; C—Camps of pleasure; O—Open, old-fashioned hospitality; M—Magic City; E—Enlightenment and encouragement.

Mr. Palmer responded to the welcome speeches by paying tribute to the Roanoke orators and to the welcome extended by the schools, churches and homes as only Roanoke could give, he said. He expressed regret that there were not more male teachers because of the importance of the work.

Emphasized Benefits

Mr. McQuilkin emphasized the great benefits of the education conference now being held here, saying nothing had ever done Roanoke more good. He challenged the teachers to go back and do their best and his own teachers to do their best every day in their particular schools. He said he soon would recommend that only teachers who have qualified shall be accepted in Roanoke schools. He referred to 20 out of 23 Harrison High graduates of last year now pursuing courses in colleges.

Mr. Eason traced briefly his five years as an educator in Virginia and what changes have been made in that time. At one time it was not "fashionable" for a negro teacher to have a certificate, he said, but looks forward to the time when there will be standard teacher selection. A school should have the kind of teachers that the community wants the citizens to be. No one can teach what he does not have, he added.

Mr. Martin asked first how many persons in the audience were visiting teachers and then how many were taxpayers. He said the per capita cost of educating a child in the state was $33 each year. One-third of all taxes goes to schools, he said, and challenged the people to become voters, pay taxes and the schools will follow. He promised a high school building for colored people in the near future.

The Harrison High chorus sang several selections at the meeting and Miss Lessye Lucas sang a solo. Committees were appointed for the conference and attention was called to future meetings and to the exhibits by the local and county schools on display at the Harrison High School.

Nearly 500 visitors are attending the negro sessions. Meetings will be held this morning, this afternoon, and tonight.

Among the principal speakers at today's sessions will be: Prof. Miles W. Connor, of Baltimore, Md.; Miss Rose A. Butler, V. N. & I. I., Petersburg; the Rev. A. L. James; W. D. Gresham, state supervisor negro education; Dean Kelly Miller, of Howard University, Washington, D. C.; and Dr. John M Gandy, president Negro State Teachers Association.

Education—1926

General

Teachers' Salaries.

N. Y. Teachers Get Highest Salaries

Comparison Of Wages Received In Metropolis Shows Gotham Leads

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 4.—(Special Release). Salaries of public school teachers in New York City are generally higher than in six other large cities, director of the impartial survey of the salary situation being made by the Citizens' Committee on Teachers' Salaries, reported Saturday. The report added that in the absence of cost of living figures for the cities studied, it was impossible to say whether the teachers there were being adequately paid.

In a preliminary report after a study of the local situation, the committee had found that the salaries paid to teachers here had not kept pace with the increasing cost of living and were inadequate.

The other cities studied were Philadelphia, Detroit, Cleveland, St. Louis, Chicago and Kansas City. According to the survey, the average salary of women kindergarten teachers in New York City is $2,527. Chicago is second with $2,238 and Kansas City lowest with $1,526.

From the first to the sixth grades in New York City, men teachers average $1,818, and women teachers $2,445. Chicago pays its men teachers in these grades an average of $2,191 and its women teachers $2,228.

In junior high schools, from the seventh to ninth grades, New York City pays its men teachers an average of $2,974 and its women teachers $3,123. Chicago, the second highest city, pays its men teachers an average of $2,269 and its women teachers $2,423.

In New York City men high school teachers average $3,384, and women teachers $3,226; in Chicago men average $3,208 and women $3,262.

Men elementary school principals average $4,718 and women principals $4,356 in New York City. In the same grades men average $4,646 and women $4,591 in Chicago. Men high school principals average $6,419 and women $6,500 in New York, the average is $5,673 for men and $5,300 for women in Chicago.

The Superintendent of Schools receives $20,000 a year in New York, $15,000 in Chicago, $12,500 in Detroit, $12,000 in Philadelphia, $11,000 in St. Louis and $8,000 in Kansas City. Men and women assistant superintendents receive $8,250 in New York and $10,000 in Chicago. The next highest salary is $8,000 in St. Louis. In New York City, the salaries of District Superintendent average $6,639 for men and $6,600 for women. They are $6,600 for both men and women in Chicago.

Education - 1926

Teachers' Salaries.

Maryland

BALTIMORE, MD. SCHOOL FIGHT GOES TO COURT

Race Citizens And Voters File Petition Charging Discriminations Against Colored Teachers

EXCLUDED FROM SHARE IN EQUALIZATION FUND

Defendants Allege $50,000 Fund Was Intended For White Male And Female Teachers Only.

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 3.—A petition was filed against the Mayor and City Council, the Board of Estimates and the School Board here, Friday charging discrimination against colored teachers in public schools in a petition for a mandamus for the use of $50,000 appropriated for the equalization of salaries. In answer to the charge a petition denying it was filed through Phillip G. Perlman, City Solicitor.

Colored Underpaid

The petition against the city and school officials was filed by five colored taxpayers. It protested on the grounds that the colored teacher's salaries could not be raised to equal the whites under the proposals for the use of the equalization fund.

Not Even Considered

The answer asserted that the ordinance making the appropriation referred to was not upon any principle of equal pay for equal work, without discrimination as to sex or color. On the contrary, it was contended, the appropriation was used to equalize certain salaries among white male and female teachers in the senior high school, and in doing so the city government acted within the discretion imposed in it by law which discretion is not reviewable by the court.

The $50,000 appropriated in the ordinance of estimates for 1925, the answer stated, was used to carry out a policy of equalization of salaries established between white male and female teachers in the City College, the Eastern and Western High Schools and the Forest Park Senior-Junior High School.

Enough Pay For Negro

In equalizing salaries of teachers in these schools it was stated the Frederick Douglass Senior-Junior High School for Negro pupils and taught by colored teachers, was omitted because no discrimination exists in the pay of the male and female teachers in that school. The Colored Training School, it also was stated, stands in a class by itself and cannot be compared with any other institution in the city.

In that school, the answer alleged, male and female teachers are treated alike as far as compensation is concerned in comparison to work and service. The two colored schools mentioned in the answer were the ones involved in the case.

No Intentions Even

In conclusion, the answer asserted that under the laws of the state the matter of fixing salaries is entirely a matter for the School Board and city and there is no law which requires that salaries for colored teachers shall be the same as white teachers.

No discrimination exists in the public schools of the city today between white male and female teachers, it was asserted and no discrimination exists between colored teachers so far as sex is concerned.

ALLEGHANY CO. LEADS STATE IN SALARIES

Paid Elementary School Teachers Average of $1225 During Past Year

383 NOW HOLD FIRST GRADE CERTIFICATES

Reports Show 76 1st Grade Ratings Were Added During 1925

With an average yearly salary for elementary teachers of $1219, Alleghany County heads the list of Counties in this state in her provision for teachers, according to reports in the office of the State Supervisor of Colored schools.

Baltimore County comes second with an average yearly salary of $1159, and at the tail end of the last is Queene Anne's, with an average salary of $442.

In High Schools

In the high schools, Alleghany county also leads with an average salary of $1384 in 1924. The salary scales for 1925 have not yet been computed.

The reports show in the counties where high schools have been established the following salaries were being paid at the beginning of last year: Alleghany, $1364; Anne Arundel, $955; Caroline, $684; Carroll, $821; Charles, $717; Dorchester, $740; Frederick, $873; Kent, $718; Prince George's, $849; Queene Anne, $442; Somerset, $688; Talbot, $660, and Wicomico, $805. The average for the entire State in the high schools, excluding Baltimore City, of course, is $885.

34 Graduates

During 1925 there were 39 high school graduates in the county schools. This represents an increase over 1924 of 19. In the elementary schools there were 705 girls and 487 boys finising in 1925, a total of 1192 and an increase over last year of 59. The total number of teachers in the colored high schools of the State were 42 in 1925, and 721 in the elementary schools.

There are now 16 approved high schools in the State.

INEQUALITY IN THE COUNTY TEACHER'S PAY

Report Shows Glaring Lack Of Proportion In White And Colored Salaries

93 PER CENT GET LESS THAN $960

Baltimore County Behind Alleghaney, Whose Average Salary Is $1,219

Marked inequality in the degree of support given to the county elementary schools for children of our group and to those for white children throughout the state, is shown by the latest report issued by the State Department of Education, covering the school year 1924-1925.

There is a glaring lack of balance and proportion in teachers' salaries, the per capita cost of pupils and State support of normal schools.

One Half Less

For the past nine years at least the average salary for our teachers has been just about one half of that paid to other teachers of the various counties, taken as a whole. When in 1917 the average for the colored was $228, for the white it was $449, or nearly double. For the year ending in June, 1925, the ratio is nearly the same, $546 for the colored, $1,057 for the white.

One remarkable feature of this salary scale is that our highest paid high school teacher was receiving considerably less than a number of white elementary teachers. While teachers in our high school receive salaries ranging from $560 to $1,560, white elementary teachers begin with a minimum of $500 and go to a maximum of $240 greater than that received by our highest paid county high school instructor.

While 73 per cent of white teachers and 54 per cent of our group held first grade certificates, yet 93 per cent of colored received salaries of less than $960, as contrasted with 40 per cent of the white.

Third Grade Teachers

During the year covered by the report there were 65 white teachers and 26 of our group, who held third grade provisional certificates, the lowest form issued. In spite of this fact 348 of the colored received less than $500 a year. In this group there were eight who were paid but $280. No white teachers received less than $500 for their services.

Alleghaney Leads

Alleghany County led all the other counties with an average salary of $1,219. Baltimore county was second while St. Mary's with an average of $408 was last.

How Children Are Robbed

A study of the figures covering per capita costs of chidren in the schools reveals some interesting information. For the State, as a whole, this item is, for our group $19.98, for others $43.66. Alleghany County also leads here with $44.38, a figure higher than the average for the State.

But Somerset, while it considers its child of Ham worth only $13.75 for a year in school, spends on his fairer brother nearly three times as much, or $37.92.

Bowie Normal School

Very meager, indeed, is the support given to the State Normal School at Bowie. While it appropriates $272,600 for the support of teacher training in its four normal schools, the school at Bowie, which must supply the greater part of 19 per cent of the States need for teachers, receives just 9.5 per cent of this amount, or $26,100.

Education–1926

Maryland

Teachers' Salaries.

Inter-Racial Body Urges Repeal Of Jim Crow Bill

Equalization Of Counties' Teachers' Pay, New Organization At Cheltenhm, Larger State Appropriations For Maryland Colleges And Permanent Commiission Urged

The Maryland Inter-racial Commission, meeting in Judge Morris Soper's office at the Post Office, on Monday, agreed upon an outline of its report to be presented to the General Assembly when it meets next year.

Members of the commission who were present included Dr. J. O. Spencer, chairman; T. J. Calloway, secretary; Mrs. Anna McMechen, the Rev. A. J. Mitchell, Carl Murphy, Harry E. Parkhurst, Judge Soper, Truly Hatchett, the Rev. George F. Bragg, jr.

Manny St. Clair of Cambridge, telephoned that the storm had tied up traffic of the eastern shore and that he would be unable to be present.

Equal Salaries

The Commission adopted a resolution to the legislature urging that the school law be amended to provide that the minimum salaries of the colored teachers be the same as the minimum salaries of the other teachers in the county schools of the state. This question brought out the fact that there is no discrimination in the salaries of teachers in Baltimore city. The state law provides that in the counties minimum salaries of white teachers shall be $600 a year and for colored teachers, $45 per month.

Since the minimum school year is seven months, this law means that the minimum salaries of white teachers shall be $600 a year and the minimum salaries of colored teachers $315 a year.

Average Pay PEFJ

The average salaries of all colored teachers in the state, according to the Rev. A. J. Mitchell is $560 a year.

Members of the commission were astonished at the low salaries of teachers. Judge Soper asked the question, how can anybody live on such a wage?

Jim Crow Cars

The resolution affecting separate car laws reads, "that the act of 1904 providing for separate cars on railroads be repealed."

Some of the members of the commission suggested that the resolution read, "be amended".

The Rev. Bragg, however, stated that the purpose of the commission was to find out those things that made for race friction and to eliminate them.

Secretary Calloway called attention to the fact that inter-state passengers are not affected by the separate car law which operates only upon those who are traveling within the state and who are the victims of discrimination not practiced upon outside passengers.

Mississippi.

Education-1926

Teachers' Salaries.

ASK FOR MORE PAY FOR TEACHERS.

(By The Associated Negro Press.)

Jackson, Miss.—Declaring that the teachers in the colored schools of this city receive only one-fourth the salary of the white teachers and that "no city in Mississippi of four thousand population or more, nor in the United States, the size of Jackson, pays so low a wage as that paid the colored teachers of Jackson, the largest city in Mississippi," a committee of colored citizens has petitioned the board of trustees of the public schools of Jackson for an increase in pay. The highest salary paid an assistant in the Negro schools, according to the committee's report, is $55 a month and the principals of Negro schools receive as low as $60. "Several assistants in the colored high school as well as in the grammar schools receive but $30 and $35 a month," the report states, "which when stretched over a period of 12 months amounts to but $22.50 and $26.25 a month." "Is it to be wondered at that some of the teachers in the Negro schools have been charged with bootlegging and forgery within the last few years?" the report asks, "when the lowest paid janitor in the white Jackson schools receives more than many teachers in the Negro schools receives more than many teachers in the Negro schools?"

S. D. Redmond, an attorney of this city, was chairman of the committee which submitted the petition.

Education - 1926

North Carolina.

Teachers' Salaries.

ANOTHER FORWARD STEP TAKEN BY N. C.

Again North Carolina forges ahead and blazes the way for the other Southern States by approving a report of a committee on training, qualifications and salary schedules for teachers in higher institutions for Negroes in North Carolina. Independent 12-23-26

This action on the part of North Carolina will serve as a means of attracting only the best qualified teachers to the ranks of the teachers of the children of North Carolina. Atlanta Ga.

1. A salary schedule should be adopted in the higher institutions for Negroes that is adequate to draw and hold some of the best teachers of the race.

2. This schedule should not b too sudden a leap in advanc the present schedule. A gra increase is wiser.

3. The schedule should ticable and should take count the present fina dition of the state.

4. The schedule should ject to modification as th tions grow and as the resources of the state i decrease.

Resting on these bases, the following recommendations were offered: Independent

Instructors, $1,600.

Assistant professors, $2,000.

Associate professors, $2,400.

Deans and professors holding PH. D., $3,000. 12-23-26

This is on the basis of 12 months' service. Atlanta, Ga.

Minimum Requirements for New Appointments to These Positions

For Instructors—The bachelor's degree from a standard college, and one year's experience.

For Assistant Professors—The bachelor's degree from a standard college, three years' experience and one-half of the work required for the master's degree.

For Professors—The master's degree from a standard college, and three years' experience.

For Room and Critic Teachers in Training Schools—At least graduation from a standard two-year normal school, and three years' experience. In the instances where their training and other qualifications equal those possessed by the remainder of the teaching force their salaries should be equal.

Less tangible and measureable but even more important than the qualifications stated above, are the possessions by the teachers in our institutions of higher learning of those character and personality traits which will serve to inspire and prepare for service and leadership the students intrusted to their guidance.

We refer to the possession of high moral character, and such traits as forcefulness, sincerity, sympathy, good judgment, perseverance, resourcefulness and a degree of social intelligence that effects a sensible adjustment to the ideals, customs and morals of the community in which the institution is situated.

SALARIES TO BE EQUALIZED BY JANUARY FIRST

High And Training School Teachers To Get Increased Pay Then

ALL TEACHERS ABOVE GOOD GET MORE PAY

2,231 Registered In Night School,—School Board Hears

Salaries of the faculties of the Douglass High School and Colored Training School will be equalized in accordance with the budget recommendations, January 1, 1927, according to a report given at the School Board last Thursday afternoon.

The Board also approved the recommendation that all teachers are to receive a one step increase in accordance with the salary adjustment rules. All teachers rated below "good" will receive no increase.

Persons now classified as principals who are in charge of schools enrolling less than 200 pupils will receive $100 more than they would receive as elementary teachers. If they are already receiving the proper salary no increase will be granted. Afro-American

Clerks in general will receive an increase of $100.

Salary Request Denied

Request of Mrs. N. Sewell, of School 101, for salary adjustment in connection with injuries sustained when she fell down the steps at the school, was denied and it was recommended that the usual deduction on account of personal illness be made. 12-11-26

Night School Attendance

The total net roll of the colored night schools as computed in October of this year is, 2,231, an increase of 11[illegible] over the corresponding month in 1925. The total net roll of the white night schools is 7,325. Per cent of attendance in colored schools this year is 82 in comparison with 83 per sent last year. There are 65 teachers and principals in the six night schools.

In the elementary schools there are a total of 26 classes with 488 male and 657 female students. In the secondary school there are five classes with 81 male and 124 female students. Under the vocational division, there are 7 commercial classes with 48 males and 238 females; 9 industrial classes with 233 males, no females and in the Home Economics division, 8 classes with 362 female students.

In the academic division of the elementary school there are 19 classes in English, 15 in arithmetic, 17 in Geography, 18 in history and civics; and three in hygiene. In the high school there are six classes in English; five in typewriting; five in stenography; three in bookkeeping and one in filing.

In the Home Economics department there is one class in cookery, six in sewing, three in dressmaking, two in woodworking, one in machine practice, four in auto-mechanics, one in shoe repairing and one in tailoring.

Fannie J. Coppin School

The board approved the request to name the Colored Training School the Fannie J. Coppin School, in honor of Mrs. Fannie J. Coppin, a woman born a slave but who rose to eminence as an educator, lecturer and missionary.

The committee on buildings reported that it is negotiating for lots for School 156, Morrell Park, Mt. Winans, and School 151, Arlington.

Playground

Committee on buildings also reported that they still have under consideration the equipment of the playground at School 112, Calhoun and Laurens streets.

Education - 1926
Teachers' Salaries.

Virginia.

SALARIES ARE FIXED FOR NEW PRINCIPALS

School Board Takes Action At Its Meeting On Thursday

27 TEACHERS DROPPED FROM ELIGIBLE LIST

Teacher Made Ill By Exposure At Pageant Denied Refund

The following salary status of persons who were promoted in the service or transferred to other schools was approved by the School Board at its regular meeting Thursday afternoon.

Mrs. M. Estell Hall-Carr, transferred from the principalship of School 154 to principalship of School 118, $2,300; William T. Griggs, appointed principal of School 119, $2,480; William H. Proctor, appointed principal of School 120, $2,480; Samuel R. Owings, appointed vice principal of School 112, $1,800; Milton Q. Dorsey, appointed vice principal of School 154, $1,920; John W. Grinage, appointed teacher-in-charge of School 116, $1,400.

Baltimore, Md. 2-6-26

Leave of Absence

Leave of absence without loss of pay was granted the following persons to attend summer school at Hampton Institute, absence from June 16th to 18th inclusive: Misses Annie E.: Harris, of School 117; Isabella A. Hall, School 104; J. Alexander Brown, Vocational School, and J. E. Moore, Vocational School.

Education—1926.

Tuskegee Institute, Comments on.

Nashville, Tenn., Tennessean

OCT 11 1926

MOTON TELLS OF TUSKEGEE NEEDS

Houses for Grade School and Engineering Classes Among Them.

Tuskegee, Ala., Oct. 11.—Increased enrollment in Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute and other schools is attributed to the steady improvement made in economic conditions among negroes since the war, by Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute in his recently published annual report to the board of trustees covering the institute activities during the academic year of 1924-1925. "Parents are increasingly able to provide educational facilities for their children," the report declares.

During the year 3,304 students received instruction in organized classes. Of this number, 1,862 were registered in the regular school term. The remainder were enrolled in summer school, in short courses, in the school for practice teaching and in extension courses. Of the 1,862 students enrolled in the regular courses, 1,109 or nearly two-thirds were boys.

Begin College Work.

The report calls attention to the development of regular college courses in home economics, business practice and education. These advance courses have been added in response to demand by public school officials in Alabama and other southern states for college trained teachers in public schools. In May, 1925, the Institute's first degrees were conferred upon six candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Science in the department of agriculture. In the college courses as in the normal and high school work the effort is made to correlate class-room work with the daily activities of life.

Among the lateral activities of the Institute the report lists the department of records and research, publishers of the negro year book, the general extension department which conducts the annual negro conference and other agricultural gatherings, the business league which sponsors National Negro Health week and the John A. Andrew Memorial hospital clinic.

Need Additional Funds.

The Hampton-Tuskegee Endowment Fund campaign, which was then being conducted and was not completed until after the period covered by the report is mentioned as the outstanding feature of the year's work. Attention is called to the fact that the endowment will not supply adequate funds for the current expenses of the Institute. "While this increased endowment will considerably lessen the burden of soliciting funds," the report reads," it will nevertheless be necessary for Tuskegee Institute to continue its usual campaign for contributions for current expenses as well as other needs of the Institute."

Among the pressing needs of the Institute in the way of permanent improvement are: A new brick structure for the grade school to cost about $75,000, to be used as community school and a practice school for students in teacher training; a $100,000 engineering building to provide for advanced courses in electricity, steam and mechanics; and a $250,000 auditorium and gymnasium.

Notes Rase Progress.

Concluding the report, Dr. Moton notes the "evidence on every hand of steady and substantial progress being made by colored people in all lines of endeavor. Equally gratifying is the fact that out of this progress negroes themselves are contributing more and more largely to the cost of education for their children.

"There was never a time when interest in the welfare of the negro has been more widespread and substantial than now. More and more space is being given in the public press to the positive side of negro life, particularly in the Southern press. There is an increasing number of influential citizens in every community who are concerning themselves directly with the matter of an equal opportunity for negro citizens in all phases of life.

THE ADVANCING NEGRO

Tuskegee institute, located in Alabama, founded by Booker T. Washington and now administered by Dr. Robert R. Moton, is the most outstanding negro institution in America. It is a mechanical and agricultural school, as well as embracing the usual academic departments of a college. It has a boarding capacity of 1,800. This year it has had applications from an excess of 3,000. Dr. Moton in his annual report suggests that the heavy enrollment reflects the steady improvement in economic conditions among negroes since the war. "Parents are increasingly able," he finds, "to provide educational facilities for their children."

The New York Herald-Tribune sees in the facts as disclosed a marked advancement among negroes.

With the pressure on its facilities Tuskegee has raised the standard of qualifications for entrance. It has also established new college courses, in response, it is interesting to note, to the demand from public school officials of Alabama and other southern states for college trained teachers in the public schools. Negroes, themselves, are assuming a larger share than formerly in the cost of educating their children. In the last report of the Rosenwald fund it appears that out of $11,500,000 raised for school improvement in rural districts, they contributed $2,500,000 over and above their share of the public funds derived through taxation.

Dr. Moton's annual report may well be read as an offset to the depressing news of lynchings. There was never a time, he is confident, when interest in the welfare of the negro was more widespread and substantial than it is now.

TRIBUNE
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

OCT 26 1926

GOOD REPORT OF NEGROES.

The report of Tuskegee Institute may be taken as dependable evidence of Negro advancement. The institute, working at its maximum capacity, is obliged to turn away many applicants. While it can take care of about 1,800 boarding students the number of those who would like to study for the regular term approaches 3,000.

Dr. Robert B. Moton, principal of Tuskegee, suggests that the heavy enrollment reflects the steady improvement in economic conditions among Negroes since the war. "Parents are increasingly able," he finds, "to provide educational facilities for their children."

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Dr. Moton's annual report may well be read as an offset to the depressing news of lynchings. There was never a time, he is confident, when interest in the welfare of the Negro was more widespread and substantial than it is now.

The southern press gives more and more space to the "positive side" of Negro life. Appropriations fror public funds and civic improvements for Negroes are increasing year by year. The Negro "gets more of justice in the courts." His housing conditions are bettered. Public officials are giving more attention to the health and security of Negro citizens. It is good to have this optimistic view of the Negroes' outlook from a man who is in a position to draw accurate conclusions. —New York Herald Tribune.

Raleigh, N. C., News & Observer

DEC 12 1926

CONFERENCE ON NEGRO EDUCATION

Vigorous Discussion of Report of Committee On Salary Schedules

Three hundred negro educators and a number of white educators met at Shaw University yesterday to discuss negro educational problems. It was the annual conference that is held each year under the auspices of the State Department of Education.

While there was vigorous discussion of the report of the committee on salary schedules for negro normal schools, which was prepared by Dr. E. E. Smith, principal of the Fayetteville Negro Normal School, no definite agreement was reached as to fixing of standards, and the report was left in the hands of the committee for further study.

W. A Robinson, negro inspector of schools for the State Department of Education, presented a report on college requirements, and J. W. Seabrook, vice-principal of the Fayetteville Normal School, presented a comprehensive report on negro higher institutions in North Carolina.

State Superintendent A. T. Allen opened the meeting with a brief address after the devotional exercises by President J. L. Peacock, of Shaw University, and Prof. N. C. Newbold, who is in charge of negro educational work among negroes for the State Department of Education, also attended the conference.

Alfred K. Stern, son-in-law of Julius Rosenwald, of Chicago, who has established a foundation for promotion of negro education, was present as the personal representative of the Chicago millionaire as was S. L Smith, of Nashville, Tenn., who is Southern representative for the foundation. North Carolina annually gets about $75,000 from this fund for negro educational work.

Dr. Frank Bachman, of New York, who is connected with the General Education Board, and Johnson Davis, of Richmond, Va., who is Southern field representative for the same board, were also visitors as was Dr. J. H. Dillard, of the Jeanes and Slater boards. Dr. George P. Phenix, vice-principal of Hampton Institute, and W. M. Aery, head of the academic department of the same institution, were other visitors.

OFF OR YEARS TOUR ABROAD INCLUDING A STOP IN LIBERIA W. A.

New York, (ANP)—Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute and President of the National Negro Business League, sailed from this Port Thurs., November 11, on a tour of the world.

Touching at Cherebourg, he is to visit London, Paris, Switzerland, Scotland, and then go to Africa, stopping at Monrovia to pay his respects to his good friend President King of Liberia. Singapore India,

is scheduled as the next distinction after which the party will tour parts of Asia, Japan and the Philippines.

Dr. Moton, who was accompanied by Mrs. Moton, traveling Secretary Nathan Hunt and Special Assistant Dr. G. Lake Imes, is making the trip in the interest of his health.—Yielding to the importunities of the Board of Trustees of Tuskegee Institute, who since his protracted illness have insisted that he take a long and well deserved rest. Dr. William Jay Shiefflin, president of the Board, together with several New York and Boston friends of Dr. Moton, generously made the tour possible.

Robert R. Moton's Annual Report Takes Note of Negro's Economic Rise

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. —Increased enrollment in Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute and other schools is attributed as a direct result of improvement made in economic conditions among Negroes since the war by Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute, in his recently published annual report to the Board of Trustees covering the Institute activities during the academic year of 1924-1925. "Parents are increasingly able to provide educational facilities for their children," the report declares.

During the year 3,304 students received instruction in organized classes. Of this number, 1,862 were registered in the regular school term. The remainder were enrolled in summer school, in short courses, in the school for practice teaching and in extension courses. Of the 1,862 students enrolled in the regular courses, 1,109 or nearly two-thirds were boys.

BEGIN COLLEGE WORK

The report calls attention to the development of regular college courses in home economics, business practice and education. These advance courses have been added in response to demand by public school officials in Alabama and other southern states for college trained teachers in public schools. In May, 1925, the Institute's first degrees were conferred upon six candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Science in the Department of Agriculture. In the college courses as in the normal and high school work the effort is made to correlate classroom work with the daily activities of life.

Among the lateral activities of the Institute the report lists the Department of Records and Research, publishers of the Negro Year Book, the General Extension Department which conducts the Annual Negro Conference and other agricultural gatherings, the business league which sponsors National Negro Health Week and the John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital clinic.

NEED ADDITIONAL FUNDS

The Hampton-Tuskegee Endowment Fund Campaign which was then being conducted and was not completed until after the period covered by the report is mentioned as the outstanding feature of the year's work. Attention is called to the fact that the endowment will not supply adequate funds for the current expenses of the Institute. "While this increased endowment will considerably lessen the burden of soliciting funds," the report reads, "it will nevertheless be necessary for Tuskegee Institute to continue its usual campaign for contributions for current expenses as well as other needs of the Institute."

Among the pressing needs of the Institute in the way of permanent improvement are: A new brick structure for the grade school to cost about $75,000, to be used as community school and a practice school for students in teacher training; a $100,000 engineering building to provide for advanced courses in electricity, steam and mechanics; and a $250,000 auditorium and gymnasium.

NOTES RACE PROGRESS

Concluding the report, Dr. Moton notes the "evidence on every hand of steady and substantial progress being made by colored people in all lines of endeavor. Equally gratifying is the fact that out of this progress Negroes themselves are contributing more and more largely to the cost of education for their children.

"There was never a time when interest in the welfare of the Negro has been more widespread and substantial than now. More and more space is being given in the public press to the positive side of Negro life, particularly in the southern press. There is an increasing number of influential citizens in every community who are concerning themselves directly with the matter of an equal opportunity for Negro citizens in all phases of life."

TUSKEGEE'S FIELD AGENT RECENT ARRIVAL—

Prof. C. C. Simmons, formerly a teacher of Manual Arts in Los Angeles is now visiting this city in connection with his work as field agent of the Tuskegee Institute. It is his purpose to make a general survey of the State with a view of having the principal, Dr. Moton, and the Tuskegee Singers, make a tour thereof. He will be glad to meet former graduates and students of the Institute.

The Tuskegee Club held its election of officers and entertained at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. R. N. Sanford, 41st street, Thursday evening. Mr. M. P. Davis, president; R. N. Sanford, vice pres.; Mrs. Julia A. Mitchell, sec.; Mrs. E. E. Sanford, ass't sec.; Mr. Walter Lowe, treas.; Walter Miller, chaplain.

EDUCATION- 1926
TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, COMMENTS ON

Mrs. Moton Presented "The Fool" Saturday

Tuskegee, Ala., Oct. 23.—Mrs. Robert R. Moton presented for the delight of the many visitors to the home-coming game the play, "The Fool in the Chapel," this evening.

Charles Winter Wood played the part of Daniel Gilchrist, the hero, with Mrs. Moton as Claire Jewett. A. L. Holsey took the part of Jerry Goodkind; J. C. Wright as George Goodkind, the father of Jerry; Capt. E. L. Dabney as Umansk, the Pole; Miss Cecile Johnson as Mary Margaret, the lame girl, and Miss Beatrice Cole as Dilly Gilliam, the flapper girl. Mrs. R. R. Taylor was assigned to two parts, playing the roles of both Mrs. Henry Gilliam and Pearl Henning. Music was by Miss Glad[illegible] Moore at the organ.

Needless to say, the chapel was packed. Round after round of applause greeted the players. Mrs. Moton was highly complimented for her acting and Charles Winter Woods, as well as others, was the subject of much praise from the throng.

Dr. and Mrs. Moton Receive for Visitors

Tuskegee, Ala., Oct. 22.—Principal and Mrs. Robert Russa Moton entertained in honor of former students, teachers, graduates and friends of Tuskegee institute here for the home-coming game this evening.

In the receiving line, besides the host and hostess, were United States consul to Madagascar, James G. Carter, and Mrs. Carter; Col. Joseph H. Ward of Indianapolis, now medical officer in charge of the Veterans hospital unit here, and Mrs. Ward; Mr. and Mrs. Warren Logan, Mr. and Mrs. John L. Ware, Mr. and Mrs. Robert R. Taylor and David Washington.

The reception was held in the teachers' dining room, which was beautifully decorated with fresh cut flowers and ferns. The affair was very formal and had all the earmarks of a New York or Paris entertainment.

Solos were rendered by Mrs. E. S. Landers, J. Romme, a duet by Mrs. Landers and and E. C. Roberts and a cornet solo by Captain Drye. Music, all numbers taken from the world famed composers, was by the Tuskegee institute orchestra.

A buffet lunch was served.

Education - 1926
Tuskegee Institute, Comments on.

MONTGOMERY, ALA.

AUG 1926

Tuskegee Institute Athletic Bowl Gets New Improvements

New Score Board, Knock-Down Bleachers; Highway Paved To Play at Sesqui

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Aug. 20.—Tuskegee's new athletic bowl, said by many to be one of the best in the country, has undergone further improvements during the summer. A group of men have been engaged at work in the bowl since the first of June, leveling and sodding the playing field, terracing and grading the walls of the bowl also constructing sod gutters to take care of the storm water.

The committee on the regulation of athletics plan to hold in the bowl next spring the first annual Tuskegee relay games to which invitation will be extended to other institutions to send entries and representatives.

New Score Board

Daniel E. Freeman, '17, has designed a new score board. It is larger than the old one with more detailed information. It will be placed so that it can be more easily read. Spectators will, therefore, be able to follow the game with less difficulty.

One thousand knock-down bleachers have been ordered and should reach the institute in time to be erected for the opening game.

A fence will be erected at the entrance to the bowl and a sufficient number of ticket selling booths will be established to care for the large crowds.

The Montgomery highway which separates the school from the bowl is being paved and the work should be completed by early fall, thus affording the best of road service for motor traffic.

Play in Sesqui Stadium

Reports from the office of the chairman of the athletic committee, as well as from the offices of the treasurer and secretary of the athletic association, indicate that considerable enthusiasm and interest have been aroused since the announcement by the principal that home coming week would be observed in October of this year, and that the school would be glad to welcome the graduates and former students back for this occasion. The crowning feature will be the annual football game with Morehouse college. And the subsequent announcement that all plans had been completed for the game with Lincoln University in the stadium of the sesqui-centennial exposition in Philadelphia on October 29. Lincoln University has frequently won the eastern championship and has had an enviable athletic record for a period of more than 30 years. This will be the initial meeting of the southern and eastern elevens and the game will be interesting from many points of view.

TUSKEGEE GRADS IN TWO DAYS' MEET HERE

Twenty-six delegates from Alabama, Arkansas, Ohio, Tennessee, Michigan and Louisiana are in attendance at the second annual meeting of the Tuskegee General Alumni association, which opened its two-day session Thursday morning at the Y. M. C. A., with Jesse O. Thomas of Atlanta, Ga., president of the association, presiding.

The session was largely represented by a Chicago delegation, who welcomed their visiting colleagues to the city. The meeting was called to order at 10:30 by President Thomas, and the hearts of all present filled with happy memories of their old schoolday yesterdays as they sang "The Tuskegee Song," the opening number, written by Major N. Clark Smith, former musical director of Tuskegee institute.

"How to increase the number of local associations and secure a larger active participating membership" was one of the important features of the morning program. The evening session was a public inspirational meeting which included a musical program and brief addresses.

An address of welcome in behalf of the Hampton alumni was delivered at the Friday session by Hon. Robert S. Abbott, editor of The Chicago Defender, who praised the graduates of both schools for their spirit of co-operation. Tremendous applause followed the remarks of the speaker.

Friday morning the importance of local associations acquiring a clubhouse as headquarters for activities of the Tuskegee men and women in the community was discussed. The annual address of the president will be the feature of the afternoon session. Then reports of committees and election of officers will follow.

The delegates in attendance at the alumni meet are Thomas Smith, La Mar McQueen, Albert G. Knight, Leonard Carlyle and Mrs. Mary Saunders Trotter, all of Detroit, Mich.; Capt. Alvin J. Neeley, Capt. R. S. Darnaby, C. L. Abbott, Arthur P. Mack, G. W. A. Johnston and William Wiley, all of Tuskegee Institute, Ala.; Mr. and Mrs. Harry Sims and Mrs. Henry Dickson, all of Snow Hill Institute, Ala.; A. G. Dobbins and Charles Mabry of Birmingham, Ala.; Mrs. Helen S. Cosey, Miss Mattie E. Smith and Dr. W. R. Thurston of Memphis, Tenn.; C. B. Hosmer, Mrs. Rosabelle Thomas and Alphonso Sellers of Cleveland, Ohio; Miss Lena Lowe of New Orleans, La.; Miss Louvinia Howard of Highland Park, Mich.; Mr. and Mrs. James H. Lett of Hot Springs, Ark.; John H. Washington, W. E. Mitchell, Claude Barnett, Mrs. M. B. Kerr, Mrs. Essie Spies Carry and D. S. Bailey of Chicago, and Cornelius R. Richardson of Richmond, Ind.

Tuskegee Alumni Names Neely Graduate Manager

Chicago, Ill.—According to indications evidenced at the annual meeting of the Tuskegee General Alumni Association, after a two-day session, the graduates of the Alabama institution are going to take an added interest in the progress and welfare of their alma mater.

The convention adopted resolutions pledging their loyalty and whole-hearted support to Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal.

Twenty-one cities were represented.

Alvin J. Neely, registrar of Tuskegee Institute, and secretary of the General Alumni Association, outlined evidences of progress, and referred to raising of the institution to collegiate standing the increased enrollment and improvements in the Faculty.

Interest in the athletic prowess of Tuskegee was displayed following the announcement by Coach Cleve L. Abbott that Tuskegee would lock horns with Lincoln University on October 29 on gridiron in the Sesqui-Centennial Stadium at Philadelphia.

Captain Alvin J. Neely was elected graduate manager of athletics, with Tracy Brannum, as assistant.

Officers elected were: Jesse O. Thomas, president. W. H. Holtzclaw, Utica Institute, Alvin J. Neely, executive secretary; W. A. Johnston, Tuskegee Institute, recording secretary, and John L. Webb, Hot Springs, treasurer.

CHICAGO ILL. NEWS
JUNE 10, 1926

100 IN ATTENDANCE AT TUSKEGEE ALUMNI MEET

Alumni of Tuskegee institute opened a two-day meeting here to-day with 100 representatives from thirteen states in attendance. The group is meeting at the Wabash avenue Y. M. C. A., 3763 Wabash avenue.

To-night there will be a public meeting in the auditorium of the Wendell Phillips high school. Speakers include Judge Albert B. George, Ald. Louis B. Anderson, Dr. U. G. Dailey and Anthony Overton, president of the Douglass National bank. J. O. Thomas of Atlanta, president of the General Tuskegee Alumni association, will preside.

SING HERE SUNDAY

PONTIAC MICH PRESS
FRIDAY, JULY 9, 1926

The Tuskegee Singers, a quartet from the Tuskegee Institute in Alabama, will appear at the Central Methodist Church at 8 p. m. Sunday evening. The Sunday evening service will also include an illustrated address on "America's Colored Citizens," with fifty slides showing Negro life and problems in city and country.

GALION O INQUIRER
FRIDAY, JULY 9, 1926.

COLORED QUARTETTE

OCT 26 1926

From Tuskegee Institute to Appear Here July 14

A splendid troupe of colored singers, the Tuskegee Institute quartet, will feature negro melodies when they appear at the First Reformed church, Wednesday evening, July 14, at 8 o'clock. No admission fee, but an offering will be taken.

These singers are making a tour in the interest of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial institute founded by Booker T. Washington, and have been greeted by large audiences wherever they appeared. For harmony, sweetness of tone and the ease with which they sing their particular kind of music these men have few equals, critics declare.

Colored Quartet To Sing Here

The Tuskegee Institute colored quartet, featuring negro melodies, will appear in the Bell Street school auditorium on next Monday night, Nov. 1st, at eight o'clock. This is one of the best colored quartets in the country and wherever it has appeared it has been enthusiastically received. Special reserved seats for white people will be provided and all are cordially invited. The price of the reserved seats will be seventy-five cents.

This Clipping From ALA. 6

OCT 21 1926

Good Report Of Negroes

The progress of Tuskegee Institute may be taken as dependable evidence of Negro advancement. The institute, working at its maximum capacity, is obliged to turn away many applicants. While it can take care of about 1,800 boarding students, the number of those who would like to study for the regular term approaches 3,000.

Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee, suggests that the heavy enrollment reflects the steady improvement in economic conditions among Negroes since the war. "Parents are increasingly able," he finds, "to provide educational facilities for their children."

With the pressure on its facilities Tuskegee has raised the standard of qualifications for entrance. It has also established new college courses, in response, it is interesting to note, to the demand from public school officials of Alabama and other Southern states for college-trained teachers in the public schools. Negroes themselves are assuming a larger share than formerly in the cost of educating their children. In the last report of the Rosenwald Fund it appears that out of $11,500,000 raised for school improvement in rural districts, they contributed $2,500,000 over and above their share of the public funds derived through taxation.

Dr. Moton's annual report may well be read as an offset to the depressing news of lynchings. There was never a time, he is confident, when interest in the welfare of the Negro was more widespread and substantial than it is now.

The Southern press gives more and more space to the "positive side" of Negro life. Appropriations from public funds and civic improvements for Negroes are increasing year by year. The Negro "gets more of justice in the courts." His housing conditions are bettered. Public officials are giving more attention to the health and security of Negro citizens. It is good to have this optimistic view of the Negro's outlook from a man who is in a position to draw accurate conclusions.—New York Herald-Tribune.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

News

OCT 21 1926

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Montgomery, Ala., Advertiser

NOV 3 1926

Louisville And Nashville Has Great Big Boost For South

The "Old Reliable" Louisville and Nashville is constantly engaged in advertising the South and in bringing wealth into the South. A recent excellently illustrated "thumb-nail" series of articles on Southern states was combined in one publication by that railroad including letters from the governors of Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, Mississippi and Louisiana.

The publications contains a picture of the capitols of the states mentioned and something about each state. Regarding Alabama the publication says in part:

"Alabama is one of the few states in the Union which reaches from the mountains to the seashore and which affords every type of scenery—from the rugged pine forests to the blue waters of the Gulf; from the ore and coal-bearing mountains to the rich farm lands d[illegible] the great Wilson [illegible] historic old Mobile [illegible] city of Birmingham,"The Pittsb[illegible]f the South," through the capital city of Montgomery, first Capital of the Confederacy, there are sights and scenes long to be remembered by the tourist. In the Department of Archives and History at Montgomery, located in the main Capitol building, is an exhibit of many old and interesting relics of the early days of Alabama.

"Birmingham, claiming to be the largest city of its age in the world, has a population of 205,670, good hotels, beautiful parks and fine schools. It is a point of great tourist interest, principally because of it great steel and iron furnaces and nearby mines of coal and other minerals, all of which are by special permission open for inspection to the public. It is interesting to know that there is sufficient iron ore in the Birmingham territory to last present blast furnaces 165 years.

"Alabama is the home of the famous Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute founded by the late Booker T. Washington, a leader of the negro race. This school has an enrollment of nearly 2,000 students and is doing a great work toward making better citizens of the colored people.

"Mobile, known as 'The Gateway to the Gulf Coast,' has been called the 'Very heart and center of the storied South.' Rich in traditions and historic interest, Mobile offers to the tourist relics and remembrances of every race which has occupied this section, from the Chickasaw and Creek Indians to the Spanish, French, English and Confederate regimes. Within a very short distance of Mobile are located the resorts of Daphne, Fairhope, Battles, Point Clear, Magnolia Springs, Lillian, Perdido Beach, Seminole and Orange Beach—all-year resorts of mild climate, splendid fishing, boating, bathing, etc.

"Few states in the Union hold more interest for the tourist than the State of Alabama."

African Commissioner Speaks at Tuskegee Inst.

New York Age 11-6-26

Tuskegee Institute, Ala.—Comparing the American Negro with the African, Dr. C. Loram of the Native Affairs Commission of the Union o South Africa, declared in an address here that the African is the root and the American the flower of the race.

"There are, however," he stated, "many elements of similarity. Although separated by a vast gulf you have fundamentally the same qualities. You have the same joys, the same loyalty, the same wit and humor that characterizes the African. The evidences of kinship are deep."

New York N.Y.

In the opinion of Dr. Loram the Color Bar Act recently passed by the Union of South Africa will not endure. This act grants to the minister of mines and industries the privilege of reserving certain trades for whites only.

Other speakers of the evening were Miss Mary White Ovington of New York City, Jackson Davis, field agent of the General Education Board, and Hugh S. Calkins, St. Louis Mo., of the American Missionary Society.

ATLANTA, GA.

Constitution

OCT 13 1926

THE ADVANCING NEGRO

Tuskegee institute, located in Alabama, founded by Booker T. Washington and now administered by Dr. Robert R. Moton, is the most outstanding negro institution in America. It is a mechanical and agricultural school, as well as embracing the usual academic departments of a college. It has a boarding capacity of 1,800. This year it has had applications from an excess of 3,000. Dr. Moton in his annual report suggests that the heavy enrollment reflects the steady improvement in economic conditions among negroes since the war. "Parents are increasingly able," he finds, "to provide educational facilities for their children."

The New York Herald-Tribune sees in the facts as disclosed a marked advancement among negroes.

With the pressure on its facilities Tuskegee has raised the standard of qualifications for entrance. It has also established new college courses, in response, it is interesting to note, to the demand from public school officials of Alabama and other southern states for college trained teachers in the public schools. Negroes, themselves, are assuming a larger share than formerly in the cost of educating their children. In the last report of the Rosenwald fund it appears that out of $11,500,000 raised for school improvement in rural districts, they contributed $2,500,000 over and above their share of the public funds derived through taxation.

Dr. Moton's annual report may well be read as an offset to the depressing news of lynchings. There was never a time, he is confident, when interest in the welfare of the negro was more widespread and substantial than it is now.

Tuskegee Alumni Pay Bond Expenses

Courier 11-27-26

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 11.—(By A. N. P.)—In order to furnish an ideal atmosphere in which the Tuskegee Tigers might cross the Lincoln goal lines, the Tuskegee Alumni Association sent the Institute band of 40 pieces to Philadelphia at a per capita expense of sixty dollars, or a total of $2,700. This is perhaps the first time the alumni association of any Negro institution of learning has assumed the financial ability incident to sending such a large aggregation of musicians to accompany a football team.

Education—1926
Tuskegee Institute, Comments on.

Montgomery, Ala. Advertiser

MAR 30 1926

NATIONAL FIGURE SPEAKS TO NEGROES

Miss Mary McSkimmon, President National Education Association, at Tuskegee

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., March 29.—Miss Mary McSkimmon, president of the National Educational association and principal of the Pierce school, of Brookline, Mass., addressed the students in the institute chapel, here, Sunday morning, telling them of her first acquaintance with Booker T. Washington, founder of the school. Dr. Washington, she stated, was willing to assume burdens and bear responsibility if he could thereby promote the general welfare and advance the progress of his race.

Miss McSkimmon characterized Dr. Washington as a man of remarkable vision and understanding who could see and execute his ideals. It was thus that he created Tuskegee institute, she said. "Up From Slavery," Dr. Washington's autobiography, is widely read and appreciated by the children of New England, according to Miss McSkimmon. The speaker expressed her pleasure at being able to make this pilgrimage to Tuskegee.

Dr. J. W. Abercrombie, state superintendent of education, presented Miss McSkimmon and spoke approvingly of the work of the institute in the promotion of inter-racial goodwill and of its educational policy. He stated that any calamity that might befall Tuskegee would prove an irreparable loss to Alabama and the entire nation.

FEB 26 1926

Atlanta, Ga., Georgian

Tuskegee Singers In Atlanta Concert

A musical organization among the most famous in the United States of its type, to appear for concert in Atlanta Friday night, is the Tuskegee Singers, a large group of men and women from Tuskegee Institute, the industrial school for negroes founded by the late Booker T. Washington.

The concert will be given at Big Bethel Church in the interests of Rusk Memorial Congregational Church.

LITTLE ROCK ARK. DEMOCRA

MARCH 29, 1926

NEGRO FARMERS HOLD MEETING

Addresses by H. C. Ray, A. M. Mason, J. D. Rice and J. C. Cherry were features of the regular monthly meeting of the Negro Farmers' Association of Pulaski county, held yesterday morning. More than 30 farmers from all sections of the county were present.

County Agent Sargent spoke on the culture of the soy bean, as many negro farmers have decided to grow this crop for feed.

A committee consisting of the following was appointed to draft a [illegible] of safe farming practices to be recommended to the negro farmers of Pulaski: P. B. Brooks of Woodson, H. W. [illegible]y, P. B. Brooks of Wodson, H. W. Bullock of Marche, A. N. Neely of Sweet Home, G. W. Arion of Marche, Andrew McKee and District Agent H. C. Ray.

AIM OF EDUCATION PEABODY'S SUBJECT

Harvard Professor Chief Speaker at Tuskegee Institute Founder's Day

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., April 11.—Special to The Advertiser.—The purpose of education is to draw out the individual's mind, to encourage him along lines in which he is most capable and to fit him for useful citizenship. The training which most fully achieves this end is the best education. This is the opinion of Dr. Francis G. Peabody, of Harvard University, as stated in a speech delivered at the annual founder's day address in the institute chapel here on Sunday afternoon.

Founder's day exercises are observed each year commemorating the birthday of the late Booker T. Washington, founder of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial institute.

"The new education is an education for life," Dr Peabody declared. "It involves the following three principles, specialization, unification and spiritualization. Such an education leads to more than mere learning. It leads to the enrichment, the consecration and fulfilment of life. This newer conception of education which considers primarily the needs and capacity of the student is becoming more and more widely accepted as the only true education. It includes the training of the heart, head and hand, and has been best exemplified by the life of Dr. Washington.

Train Individual Mind

"It is with the special gifts and limitation and capacities of the individual mind and not wit ha mass or a class that the new education deals," Dr. Peabody asserted. "It assumes that each life is made for something and that to detect and disentangle this special gift from the confusion of a mind that has not found itself is the teacher's supreme desire and joy. Over against specialization we have standardization which attempts to train young minds into a uniform type, conforming to a prescribed standard. Let us hold fast to this first principle of the new education that aims not to make all lives alike, but to make each what it was meant to be. This is the test of education which your founder said to do a common thing in an uncommon way."

Dr. Peabody defined the principle of unification as the "recognition of the fact that the pupil's life is not made up of separate elements, but is a composite unit of body, mind and soul and that to train one part alone is to make life a fragment rather than a unit." Industrial education has a deeper value than economic advantage. More fundamentl is its effect upon character, and its product in habits of precision, thoroughness and intellectual integrity. This is the great educational discovery of the present age.

"The principle of spiritualization draws out from the desires of the physical life new desires of thought, of will, of faith. This is the aim of industrial education, to lift manual work out of mechanism into a science or an art. Insofar as one attains this vision he becomes educated; small tasks become great, and plain things beautiful and material things, spiritual."

Praises Booker Washington

One aspect of Dr. Washington's life which the speaker said particularly impressed him was his "capacity to see a situation just as it is and to deal with it with both courage and sagacity. This trait which I call sanity involves a mingling of wisdom and of wit, the gift to say the right word and avoid the wrong one, and more than all, a complete absence of self-seeking or conceit."

Dr. Peabody characterized Dr. Washington as the most distinguished of the leaders to give the negro a history and to justify his self-respect. "It would be difficult to find another instance in history of one man, without official station or political authority or military distinction, coming to represent so completely the progress and hopes of ten millions of his fellow citizens. The best way to honor him is to carry on his work in his own spirit, and the best use of a memorial meeting like this is to consider together the work that is left to do."

Governor Gore Sends Wreath

Following the address a wreath sent by Howard M. Gore, governor of West Virginia, was placed upon the grave of Dr. Washington by Dr. William Jay Schieffelin, chairman of the board of thustees, Tuskegee Institute; Dr. L. W. Johnson, mayor of Tuskegee; Dr. Peabody, C. C. Spaulding of the North Carolina Mutual Insurance company, Durham, and Prof. Byrd Prillerman of Institute, West Virginia, who brought the tribute from Gov. Gore as "an expression of the governor's appreciation of Washington's contribution, not only to his own people, but to the life of the nation."

Prior to the exercises the faculty and student body of the institute [illegible] from Carnegie library to

MOTON RESUMES POST

Tuskegee— After a lingering illness of many weeks, Dr. Robert Rusa Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute, resumed work at the Southern institution.

SOCIOLOGY CLUB DISCUSSES TUSKEGEE'S CURRICULUM

Discussion at the fifth annual banquet of the Sociology Club in Dorothy Hall, Wednesday night, May 12, centered upon Tuskegee's curriculum, past, present and future. The topic was presented by Mr. Joseph L. Whiting in the form of the following query: To what extent should Tuskegee Institute formulate its educational program in conformance with the Carnegie Foundation report for the advancement of teaching? The suggestions of the Carnegie report outlined as basic courses in teacher training: introduction to teaching, English, chemistry, social science, biology, psychology, physics and mathematics. These courses were formulated to afford the maximum correlation and to avoid duplication.

The centralization of subjects taught under department heads, the original purpose of Tuskegee and the ultimate aim of the Institute's educational program were topics discussed from many angles by the thirty members of the faculty who compose the club. Mr. Monroe N. Work, president of the club, was master of ceremonies. A resume of the year's work was made by Mr. Ralph N. Davis, secretary.

Scipio Jones To Speak At Tuskegee

TUSKEGEE, nstitute, Ala., May 17.—Scipio A. Jones, prominent attorney of Little Rock, Ark., will be the commencement day speaker at the forty-fifth anniversary exercises of Tuskegee Institute to be held here May 27. Mr. Jones has for a number of years been a leader in the civic and political life of the southern Negro. It was largely through his efforts that the release of the Elaine rioters was secured.

The commencement sermon will be delivered Sunday, May 23, by Bishop Edwin DuBose Mouzon of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

Bishop Mouzon is president of the Methodist Board of Education and has been active in the movement for unification of the southern and northern branches of the church. The alumni address will be delivered by Mrs. Juanita Conyers Dobbs of the class of 1916 which is holding its reunion this year.

The commencement week program will open Thursday evening May 20 and will be featured by recitals, a debate and class day exercises.

TUSKEGEE PLANS LIVE EXERCISES

Forty-Fifth Annual Event at Institute To Begin Thursday Afternoon

TUSKEGEE, ALA., May 26.—Special to The Advertiser.—The commencement address at the 45th anniversary exercises of Tuskegee Institute will be delivered here Thursday afternoon, by Rev. Richard Wilkinson, pastor of St. John's Episcopal church of Montgomery. More than 200 diplomas and certificates will be presented by Dr. R. R. Moton, principal at these exercises.

The annual competitive drill contest of the R. O. T. C. was held on Washington field Tuesday afternoon. Other activities of the week include the annual exercises of the Phelps Hall Bible training school Monday evening in Trinity church, Boston, Mass., oratorical prize contest Tuesday evening; and the senior class day exercises on Wednesday evening.

The institute has been host to a large number of visitors throughout the week, many coming from distant places to be present at the commencement exercises. More are expected on Thursday.

Columbus, Ga. Enquirer-Sun

MAY 7 1926

CITY NEWS ITEMS

TUSKEEGEE SINGERS TONIGHT

The Tuskeegee Institute Singers, a group of seven well trained voices, will appear tonight at the First African Baptist church, corner Ninth street and Fifth avenue, under local management of the Ninth street branch, negro Y. M. C. A. This group of singers enjoy a wide reputation as Victor record artists and radio broadcasters of the old fashioned plantation melodies, many of which will be heard tonight. Organized during the life of Booker T. Washington, these singers travel over the country in interest of Tuskegee raising funds and making friends for the institution.

APR 7 19

TO ADDRESS TUSKEGEE.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., April 7.—(AP)—Dr. F. G. Peabody, Harvard university theologian and author of "Education for Life, the Story of Hampton Institute," will deliver the founders' day address here April 11 when the annual exercises will be held.

BRISTOL, VA., TENN

APR 7 192

Tuskegee Institute To Hear Address By Dr. F. G. Peabody

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. April 7.—(AP)—Dr. Francis G. Peabody, Harvard University theologian and author of "Education for Life," the story of Hampton Institute, will deliver the Founder's Day address here April 11, when the annual exercises will be held. The program will be conducted April 10 and 11 in connection with the annual visit of the Tuskegee Institute Board of Trustees. Dr. William Jap Schiffin, of New York City, chairman of the board, will head a party of visitors from the E st.

BANDMASTER TAKES UP BATON FOR ANOTHER YEAR

Capt. Frank L. Drye, for 10 year bandmaster at the Tuskegee Norma and Industrial institute and who for th past year has been pursuing studies a the Conn National Band school under Frederick Neil Innes, one of the world's famous bandm[illegible] the city Mon day night for Tuskegee institute, wher he will resume his former duties for an other year.

While in Chicago Captain Drye di rected and instructed the Fort Dearborn Elks lodge band, and so satisfactor were his services that the organizatio refused to accept his resignation but in stead granted him a year's leave of ab sence on account of his obligation t Tuskegee. As an indication of thei appreciation for the work he has don the members of the band presented hi with a gold medal Sunday afternoon H will return to Chicago not later tha July 1, according to terms of the leav of absence.

In addition to directing this band an attending the Conn Band school, fro which he received the bachelor music degree in June, Captain Drye ha played with Dave Peyton's orchestra Sammy Stewart's Singing Syncopators Tate's Vendome orchestra, and Charle Elgar's Arcadia orchestra as cornetis

During the captain's absence the Elk band will be directed and instructed b Charles Elgar.

PEORIA ILL. STAR
MARCH 9, 1926

TUEKEGEE INSTITUTE

Tuskegee Institute, the school founded by Booker T. Washington and now headed by Robert R. Moton, is rapidly becoming the best known colored educational institution in the world. It is teaching the colored men self reliance, ambition, honesty, courage thrift and economy and in word is transforming the ignorant Negroes of the South into intelligent responsible citizens worthy the respect of their fellows both black and white.

Washington was in many respects a remarkable citizen. His name will in time take its place along side of such leaders as Toussaint L'Overture, whom Napoleon said that had his skin been white, would have been another Alexander. Moton took up the work where Washing left off and has achieved a marked success. He was one of the delegates sent to the peace conference by President Wilson. W. E. B. Dubuis, the colored educator and poet was another and both did excellent work. Tuskeegee is eventually destined to take its peace among the notable educational institutions of the country.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., NEWS
JULY 22, 1926

Tuskegee Presents Teacher Diplomas Escapes Chair

TUSKEEGEE INST., ALA., — Certificates were awarded to seventy-eight students at the closing exercises of the first term of the summer session here Friday evening in the Institute Chapel. Those who recieved certificates have completed three summers' study at the Institute.

Presentation of the certificates was made by R. R. Taylor, vice-principal, who drew a parallel between electricity and the human mind. Both, he said are common, but have to be developed, befor they can be of service.

JUN 11 1926

Tuskegee Alumni Meets In Session at Chicago

CHICAGO, June 11.—(AP)—Graduates and former students of Tuskegee institute attending the meeting of the General Tuskegee Alumni association were welcomed here Thursday by Judge Albert B. George, the only member of the negro race serving on the Chicago municipal court bench.

APR 8 1926

COLLEGE SURVEY COMMISSION AT TUSKEGEE

(By The Associated Negro Press)

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., April 5.—A commission conducting a survey of the equipment and administration of the colored land grant colleges visited and inspected Tuskegee Institute Wednesday and Thursday. The commission is preparing this survey to be presented with recommendations at the annual meeting of the Land Grant Colleges Association at the University of Maryland in May.

Members of the party include William J. Hale, president of the Tennessee State College, Nashville, Tennessee; L. H. Foster, of the Virginia Normal and Collegiate Institute, Petersburg, Va.; and C. E. Mitchell of West Virginia Collegiate Institute. Seventeen institutions are included in the itinerary which the party is covering by motor.

JUN 11 1926

Welcomed at Chicago.

Chicago, June 10 (AP).—Graduates and former students of Tuskegee Institute attending the meeting of the General Tuskegee Alumni Association were welcomed here today by Judge Albert B. George, the only member of the negro race serving on the Chicago Municipal Court bench.

The convention will continue through tomorrow when the progress of the school will be related and means of further promoting its work discussed.

MAY 8 - 1926

KIWANIS CLUB WILL VISIT TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE FRIDAY

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At the meeting of the Alexander City Kiwanis club Tuesday, it was decided to accept the invitation of the officers of Tuskegee Institute and go down and pay the college a visit Friday.

It was decided to include the ladies of Kiwanis also in the trip, and each Kiwanian is invited to take his wife, mother or sister—or some other fellow's sister.

The question of having billboards erected by the club was given over to a committee L. B. Dean, Hoyt Carlisle and M. E. Rawls.

Dr. Harlan, an honored member of the club was called on for a report on his trip to Mobile, where he was elected president of the Alabama Medical Association.

He told of the long hard fight that the profession had made on certain phases of practice and stated that he believed a long step ahead had been taken by the association.

Something was said about starting a "revolving fund" for the club, when Secretary Dean informed the club that "all the money they had was revolving, and that the club needed some money that could be slowed do[illegible]," which was a clever way of telling the members that their dues were now due.

Education—1926
Vocational.

Youths Trained In The Vocational School For Boys Face An Economical Problem

Colored Boys Take Advantage of Learning Various Trades And Are Graduated Yearly With Sufficient Training To Enter Directly Into The Big Shops

Every summer, a number of colored youths are graduated fro mthe Vocational School for boys, 138th street and Fifth avenue, Charles J. Pickett, principal, and sent out into the industrial world properly trained to enter directly into the shops of the various trades, [illegible] they soon learn that getting a job is a hard thing to do.

New York Age 2-20-26

In the classes of the Vocational School every boy enjoys equal opportunities in acquiring an education that prepares him for [illegible] work as distinguished from office work, but in the industrial centers the colored youth after having completed the courses faces business people who show special privileges to practically every other group but his own.

New York Times

There are more colored youths in the class in automobile work than any of the others at the Vocational School. The course in automobile work covers maintenance, operating and repairing.

All courses cover two years of ten months each, and the school hours are from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

Jobs available for the boys who finish the automobile course are for the most part in garages or as chauffeurs; and there are limitations in those lines. Few enter into business for themselves and seldom is one employed in full capacity to work at his trade in the large scale automobile industry.

Many Take Printing

In the printing department of the Vocational School there are quite a few members of our group taking advantage of the courses which cover bookbinding, composition, estimating, imposition, linotype machine assembling, linotype operating, monotype operating, monotype casting, presswork and proof reading.

Most of the boys that complete this course find work in local job plants and on weekly race papers. They are capable of filling jobs in the printing department of the big dailies but let them try and get a job in one of them.

There are a few isolated plants that give colored pressmen and linotype operators a chance but those jobs constitute but a small unit in one of the big wheels of industry.

The wood work class trains the youth in cabinet making and bench work, house carpentry and construction, use of wood milling machinery and wood turning.

Work in this field is for adults. Colored boys are trained in this department of the Vocational School and there is a large number of colored carpenters but still there are limitations for the colored man in the building trades.

Negroes In Unions

Charles S. Johnson, research director of the Urban Leaguge recently made a survey of the industrial and social life of Negro workers. He submitted a report at the recent National Urban League Conference which contained a statement that out of 34,217 Negro carpenters there were 592 belonging to the union. He also reported that the Carpenters Union was one of the unions that admitted colored workers but did not encourage their membership.

Social and welfare workers encourage colored youths to prepare themselves in the Vocational School in which one of its main objects is to accustom the boy to the realities of the business world. They do not acquaint him with conditions of commercial and social exploitations.

There are organizations that have the interest of the race at heart and are spreading knowledge, broadening the visions and awakening the human impulses of the wage earners but it seems that the program of their social system is incomplete despite the great work that is accomplished by them yearly.

Small Protection For Negroes

Many graduates from the Vocational School who have tried to solve the economic problem confronting them after entering into the commercial and industrial fields express their feeling that standards are set by every community and laws give but little protection to the colored worker in seeking justice and equality in job-getting.

They have demanded a square deal from employers; and have come to realize that the white employers hold the economic power. They know that he controls the machinery of production, the railway system, finaucial institutions, manufacturing enterprises and other resources.

Theoretically the Negro is a potent factor by means of the ballot, as a tax payer and producer of raw material; practically the other race controls franchises, land values and the social institutions.

It is true that the Negro has passed through a number of stages of advancement in trades and skilled work but it appears that he must develop his own fields of commerce and industry since the whites are organized to protect the jobs that they have made for themselves.

Colored boys take the course in plumbing at the Vocational School andalso the course in forging and blacksmithing.

Mr. Johnson, in his report to the Urban League Conference stated that "Blacksmiths permit Negro helpers auxiliaries but prevent promotion and do not admit Negro helpers in shops where white men are employed."

The Plumber's Union

His report stated that the Plumbers and Steamfitters Union discouraged Negro members but did not have constitutional bars. His report further stated that Chicago Negro plumbers had tried six years to enter the union.

A colored boy trained in the plumbing class may go out into the business world and eke out an existence working in a small shop of his own but the chances are that he may never be granted a master plumber's license.

The class in sheet metal work—all branches—is trained in cornice and skyight work, metal wnidow and door work, ventilation and exhaust work, auto-body work, marine sheet metal work, hotel restaurant and kitchen work.

The course in electrical wiring and installing trains the youth in aunnciator wiring, automobile wiring, bell wiring, burglar alarm wiring, electrical light and power wiring, motor and dynamo work, storage battery work, telephone work, use of measuring instruments, and wireless telegraphy.

Mr. Johnson's report states that the Electrical Workers, Union and the Sheet Metal Workers' Union discourage Negro members. He lists eleven unions of the American Federation of Labor that exclude Negro wokers, among them being railway telegraphers, commercial telegraphers and railway mail association.

No Chance As Pattern Makers

Pattern making and foundry practice is another course at the Vocational School but it is practically out of the question to discuss the colored man's chances as a pattern maker. Besides, there are few people in that particular trade and it has not known a strike in more than thirty years.

Machine shop practice is taught. That is a trade of a great industry but unlimited number of restrictions keep the colored man out of machine shops as a regular machinist or skilled workman.

Architectural drawing and mechanical drawing are other courses taught there. It is well known that colored men earning a living as architects are few and it is hard to find a colored man draughting in the mechanical rooms of the well established firms.

Commercial and industrial design trains young men for a wide field. In that line is employment for artists who draw posters as are seen in subway advertising, on "L" stations and in magazine advertising. Also designs for shoes, dresses, furniture and display advertising requiring both line cuts and color plates.

One suggestion for the colored youth who is not admitted to either the quarters of the big advertising agencies or the manufacturing plants is the practice of "peddling" his drawings to manufacturers. There are chances of selling a good design to cigar and cigaret manufacturers, and perhaps to the manufacturers of patent medicines, as well as numerous other enterprises.

Course In Die Making

Modelling in clay, plaster, wax, etc. trains the boy in die making, ornamental metal work, stonecutters' models, terra cotta work, etc. It is pretty certain that if a colored boy trained in the Vocational School was put to work among stone cutters the white workers would fail to report for work the next morning.

There is a general restriction against mixed shops and certain unions exclude colored members while others admit them in separate locals or admit them to membership in locals having white members and then discourage them. It is the opinion of some tradesmen who are suffering from the effect of these limitations in job-getting that ministers, educators, business men and others who advise vocational training for the colored youth ought suggest what steps should be taken to make a place for the skilled worker so that he may earn equal pay, and enjoy working conditions as good as are provided for other workers.

Demads, resolutions and numerous complaints have failed to place the trained colored craftsman on a par with his white fellow workmen. The wealth of the United States exceeds $ 250, 000, 000, 000 and the whites exercise arbitrary control over commerce, industries and business.

Kind hearted white friends contribute millions to provide the race with colleges, churches, and various institutions but none of our group has induced the white philanthropists to finance a foundry, factory, machine shop or any other big business where large numbers of our tradesmen and skilled workmen can find employment without limitations.

Women Show Way In Business

Certain colored women have shown the world how it was possible to build up a profitable business in manufacturing beauty preparations and toilet articles. Their plants have established jobs for our women where there are no union barriers. The girls who dress hair and practice facial treatment suffer no restriction of rules and regulation foisted by prejudiced whites who want jobs for themselves.

Another statement in the report that Mr. Johnson submitted to the Urban League Conference lists unions admitting Negroes freely but in separate locals only as musicians with 3,000 Negroes; hotel and restaurant workers with 1,000 Negroes; journeymen barbers, laundry workers, tobacco workers, United Textile Workers, cooks and waiters, and American Federation of Teachers.

The vocational school for boys supplies everything necessary for the work and there is no charge of any kind. There are no home lessons. Boys are not admitted unless their records show them to be of good moral character, worthy of commendation in effort and intelligence. One must be intelligent to become efficient in anything.

Boys are admitted only after they have completed one of the elementary schools in New York and they are sent to the vocational school from all sections of the city.

Forced Into Business

The colored youths trained in the

Vocational School of New York and industrial schools in other parts of this country every year and the large number of colored tradesmen in the country have developed a situation in which the supply of trained Negro workers is much greater than the demand.

On that account many of them are forced to enter into business for themselves despite the fact that they do not receive patronage from the general public. Since their work comes from one particular group in many instances and is ofter restricted to the immediate community in which the shop-owner lives, the colored man who works at his trade in his own shop has been unable to build a big business for lack of big jobs or large contracts from the great busniess enterprises that build up the white industries.

It appears that until Negroes have developed a field of industry for themselves and until they are properly organized in the various trades the skilled workers, more so than our professional men and women, will suffer endless limitations in the industrial centers and become discouraged in their social life.